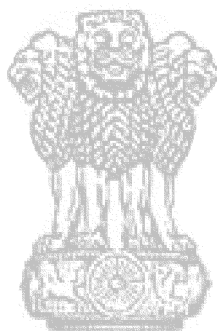


GAZETTEER OF INDIA

ORISSA

BALANGIR



सत्यमेव जयते

ORISSA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



BALANGIR

By

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सत्यमेव जयते

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PREFACE

The ex-Feudatory States of Patna and Sonapur, which now constitute the district of Balangir, were included in the Gazetteer of Feudatory States of Orissa written by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, I. C. S. in 1907. Though very brief, they contain valuable information for the compilation of the present work. Materials obtained from Heads of Departments of the Government of India and of the Government of Orissa, as well as from the District Officers, were processed in the Gazetteer Section. The draft of the Gazetteer was sent to the Gazetteer Unit Government of India, for approval. It was also placed before the Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee consisting of—

- (1) The Member, Board of Revenue,
- (2) The Revenue Secretary,
- (3) Padmabhusan Dr. P. Parija,
- (4) The Chief Editor, District Gazetteers.

After their approval the present volume is being published.

The spelling of place names follows the Hunterian system. To avoid repetition in the text, diacritical marks have been placed only in the Index.

This Gazetteer would never have been published but for the assistance of a large number of officers of the Government of India and of the State Government. We would be failing in our duty if we do not record our gratitude to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, District Gazetteers, and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, who have scrutinised the draft and given valuable suggestions designed to improve its

quality. It would be appropriate to mention here that a part of the expenditure on the compilation and printing of District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

The Gazetteer Section is particularly indebted to to Dr. Basanta Kumar Behura, Professor of Zoology, Utkal University, Dr. Harihar Patnaik, Lecturer in Botany, Shri Bijoy Krushna Mohanty, Deputy Director of Mines, Government of Orissa and Shri Satyanarayan Rajaguru, Epigraphist, Orissa State Museum. The Gazetteer owes much to the valuable assistance they have rendered.

Bringing out the Gazetteer of Balangir district on the Republic Day of 1968 has been possible on account of the ungrudging devotion to work by Compilers :—

- (1) Shri Amulya Kumar Satpathy,
- (2) Shri Mahendra Chandra Das,
- (3) Shri Vasanta Kumar Das,
- (4) Shri Gour Prasad Patnaik,

and by the Superintendent and staff of the Orissa Government Press who have sacrificed their leisure and personal comfort in order to get the work ready.

The map has been prepared and printed by the Deputy Director of Surveys and Map Publication, Orissa to whom the Gazetteer Section is indebted.

Dr. Nabin Kumar Sahu who was State Editor till recently has left the Gazetteer Section. He has personally contributed Chapter II on History of the district and Chapter XIX on Places of Interest. He also collected the pictures.

Republic Day, 1968

NILAMANI SENAPATI

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1. Introducing the District

The district of Balangir is flanked in the north-west by the **Gandhamardan** hills, a name of **Ramayan** fame, and in the north-east by the rock-infested **Mahanadi**. It is traversed by many hill streams and is interspersed with evergreen woodlands, the shelter of **Bison** and **Sambar**. It is the nature's cradle for the **Kutia Khonds**, **Binhals** and **Gonds**. The district is famous through centuries for the **Bhulias** and **Kosthas**, master-craftsmen who work excellent motifs on cotton and tassar fabrics. It is the land of **Tantric** culture, being the seat of the famous seven maidens¹, who excelled in esoteric practices of **Tantrayana** (see **Patnagarh—Chapter XIX**). In Balangir at **Ranipur-Jharial** there exists the temple of 64 **Yoginis**—one of the four such temples in India². It is also notable for having experimented in the past a republican form of Government that was overthrown by **Ramai Deo**, a **Chauhan** youth, whose mother hailed from **Mainpuri** in north India. **Ramai** founded the kingdom of **Patna** in the 14th century, which within a short span of its militant career became the head of the cluster of eighteen **Garhs**. The ruins of forts not only in the urban areas like **Patnagarh**, **Titilagarh** and **Sonepur** but also in the remote localities like **Tusra**, **Jharial** and **Binka** speak of the past glory of the kingdom. The **Chauhan** rule ended with the merger of the States of **Patna** and **Sonepur** with **Orissa** on the 1st day of January, 1948. They together form the district of **Balangir**.

2. Origin of the name of the District

The district of **Balangir** like many other districts of **Orissa** is named after the headquarters town of **Balangir**. This town was also the headquarters of the feudatory State of **Patna**, since the eighties of the nineteenth century. According to tradition, **Balangir** was established by **Balaram Deo**, the brother of **Narasimha Deo**, the 12th **Raja** of **Patna**. As **Balaram Deo** is known to have flourished about the middle of the 16th century, the origin of the town of **Balangir** has also been attributed to that period. It is said that the town being founded by **Balaram Deo** was named after him as **Balaramgarh**, from which the present name **Balangir** has been derived. There is, however, no recorded evidence to support this theory. It may be that the name

1. Their abode came to be known as **Kuanri-Patana** (the camp of maidens) from which the kingdom was called **Patna**.

2. The other three temples of 64 **Yoginis** are at **Khajuraho** in **Madhya Pradesh**, **Hirapur** near **Bhubaneswar** in **Orissa** and **Bheraghat** near **Jabalpur** in **Madhya Pradesh**.

Balangir like many other place names of the district is of non-Aryan origin. No other facts are available to trace the origin of the name of Balangir.

3. Location, General Boundaries, Area and Population

The district lies between 20°9' and 21°11' north latitudes and 82°41' and 84°16' east longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the district of Sambalpur, on the east by the district of Baudh-Khondmals, on the south by the district of Kalahandi and on the west by the Nawapara subdivision of the district of Kalahandi.

The area of the district is 3,411.6 square miles or 8,836 square kilometres. According to the Surveyor-General, it covers an area of 3,439 square miles or 8,907 square kilometres. It had a total population of 1,068,686 in the 1961 Census out of which 534,219 were males and 534,467 females. In order of area and population the district holds the 11th and 8th position, respectively among the districts of Orissa.

According to 1961 Census, the Scheduled Caste population of the district was 187,422 (93,513 males and 93,909 females), which is 17.5 per cent of the total district population. The tribal population was 220,916 (109,087 males, 111,829 females) which is 20.7 per cent of the total population in the district.

Density of Population

The density of population according to 1951 Census was 269 per square mile, but according to 1961 Census it was 313. The density of the State of Orissa in 1961 was 292. Balangir presents a slightly higher density than the State average.

The following table shows the subdivisionwise break-up of the area, population and density of population.

Subdivision	Area in square mile	Population (1961 Census)	Density per square mile (1961 Census)
Balangir ..	868	305,406	352
Patnagarh ..	726.6	187,786	258
Sonepur ..	882	274,515	311
Titilagarh ..	935	300,979	322
Total of the district ..	3,411.6	1,068,686	313

4. History of the District as an Administrative Unit

Patna was an important State in western Orissa under the Chauhans since 14th century A. D. By the 16th century A. D. almost the whole of western Orissa came under the political sway of the Chauhan rulers of Patna who counted as many as eighteen Garhs under them. The twelfth king Narasimha Deo handed over to his brother Balaram Deo the territory lying north of the river Ang. The latter founded the State of Sambalpur which became the most powerful of the Garhjat cluster and from that time onwards the importance of Patna declined. Sonepur, which was formerly a chiefship subordinate to Patna, was constituted as a separate State by Raja Madhukar Sai of Sambalpur about the middle of the 17th century A. D. Since then it was counted along with Patna and Sambalpur as one of the Garhjat States.

The States of Patna and Sonepur were under the occupation of the Marathas of Nagpur since 1755. These States along with other territorias were occupied by the East India Company early in 1804 in course of the Second Maratha war, but were returned to the Raja of Nagpur in 1806. In 1818 after the Third Maratha war these States again reverted to the Company. Under the British these two States were first included in the 'South Bihar and Chotanagpur Mahals', an administrative division created in 1819 and then in the South-West Frontier Agency which was organised under Regulation III of 1833. When the Agency was abolished in 1854 these two States came under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Chotanagpur. After creation of Central Provinces in 1861, Patna and Sonepur along with the States of Bamara, Rairakhol and Kalahandi and the district of Sambalpur were included in the new province. All the above States were declared as Feudatory States in 1863 and in 1905 were transferred to Bengal along with the district of Sambalpur to form a part of Orissa Division.

In 1905, the post of Political Agent was created for the Orissa States under the Commissioner of Orissa. The Bihar and Orissa Province was constituted in 1912, and the Orissa States continued to be under the Commissioner of Orissa Division till 1922, when the Political Agent with his headquarters at Sambalpur was placed directly under the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. When Provincial Autonomy was inaugurated under the Government of India Act, 1935, Patna and Sonepur along with other Feudatory States of Orissa were brought under the direct control of the Governor-General exercising his jurisdiction as Crown Representative through the Political Agent at Sambalpur.

The Feudatory States of Orissa except Mayurbhanj merged with the Province of Orissa on the 1st January 1948, as a result of which new

districts were formed in the Province. The ex-States of Kalahandi Patna and Sonepur were combined together to form a new district called Balangir-Patana district on the 1st January 1948. But subsequently on 1st November 1949 the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur were separated and they together formed a new district called Balangir district with 4 subdivisions, namely, Balangir, Patnagarh, Titilagarh and Sonepur. For administrative convenience, a part of the ex-State of Sonepur which was in Dahia out-post of Birmaharajpur police-station has since been added to Manmunda police-station of Baudh-Khondmals district.

5. Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided into four subdivisions, five tahasils and 17 police-stations. The following table shows the extent and population of each subdivision, tahsil and police-station of the district.

Subdivision and its area (square miles) and population (Male and Female)	Tahsil & its head-quarters	Police-station		Population, 1961 Census		
		Head-quarters	Area in sq. miles	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balangir A. 868.0 P. 305,406 M. 152,925 F. 152,480	Balangir	1. Balangir	361.5	136,283	68,567	67,716
		2. Loisinga	179.5	80,420	40,382	40,038
		3. Tusra	327.0	88,703	43,977	44,726
Patnagarh A. 726.786 P. 187,786 M. 93,698 F. 94,088	Patnagarh	1. Patnagarh	290.6	82,116	41,029	41,087
		2. Belpara	194.6	55,964	27,927	28,037
		3. Khaprakhol	241.4	49,706	24,742	24,964
Sonepur A. 882.0 P. 274,515 M. 136,868 F. 137,647	(1) Sonepur	1. Sonepur	90.0	23,245	11,575	11,670
		2. Tarbha	166.0	59,141	29,606	29,535
		3. Binka	128.0	38,736	19,430	19,306
		4. Dungri-pali	152.0	64,630	31,996	32,364
	(2) Birmaharajpur	1. Birmaharajpur	254.0	71,077	35,369	35,708
		2. Sindhol	92.0	17,956	8,892	9,064
Titilagarh A. 935.0 P. 300,979 M. 150,727 F. 150,252	Titilagarh	1. Titilagarh	168.0	76,580	38,574	38,006
		2. Saintala	347.0	71,199	35,696	35,503
		3. Kantabanji	212.4	74,649	37,368	37,281
		4. Turekela	93.6	26,370	13,242	13,128
		5. Sindhekela	114.0	52,181	25,847	26,334

6. Topography

The western part of the district is an undulating plain, rugged and isolated, with hill ranges running in various directions. A lofty irregular range called the **Gandhamardan** forms the natural boundary to the north-west. The soil in this area, for the most part, is light and sandy. The main forest area stretches along the western boundary bordering the Nawapara subdivision of Kalahandi district, and then turns to the east running parallel to the **Gandhamardan** range. This forest tract is broken by occasional clearings and small settlements, but it mostly consists of thick vegetation in which bamboo of excellent quality grows and *Sal*, *Sahaj*, *Piasal*, *Dhaura*, and Ebony form the principal timber. The crest of the range of **Gandhamardan** hills is a fine plateau, some ten miles long, with an average height of 3,000 feet. For the most part, the district lies on the north-west bank of the Tel, which forms the boundary between this district and the districts of Kalahandi and Baudh-Khondmals.

7. Hill System

The **Gandhamardan** forms a natural boundary to the north-western side of the district. This range consists of several hills, the highest among them being **Gandhamardan** of 3,296 feet. The smaller hills deserving mention are Butel (2,670'), Chahdli (2,630'), Thuta (2,056'), Bender (1,920'), Patpani and Chhatardandi. The hill is topped by a cap of high level laterite. Rain water soaking through the laterite collects under it and then oozes out in springs on two sides. From the northern crest of this range springs a famous stream¹ which descends to the foot of the hill in fine water-falls and finally issues forth to the plains of Nrusimhanath, a famous place of pilgrimage in Sambalpur district. On the southern slope, a similar stream issues from the crest of the range and is known as Harisankar, and at the foot of the hill at Nandupala where the stream reaches the plains there is a temple. The crest of this range of hills is the ten mile long **Gandhamardan** plateau standing at an average elevation of 3,000 feet.

The **Gandhamardan** hill was known in early times as **Gandhagiri** or **Parimalagiri** and it may be identified with the "Po lo mo lo ki li" mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim Yuan Chwang. The **Gandhamardan** of the *Ramayan* may as well be identified with this range of hills.

The next important hilly belt occurs quite close to Balangir town and extends on the north-west to Mahadasani in Borasambar in Sam-

1. The stream is successively called Kapil-dhar, Bhim-dhar and Chal-dhar.

balpur district and on the south-east to Sikarpat hill in the Kandhan tract of Gudvella. The conspicuous peaks of this range are Bhim Dungri, Matkai (22,591), Banda and Khansel. Separated from these ranges by an extensive plain and the river Mahanadi, is the Singhasan hill system. Unlike the other ranges, the Singhasan extends from north to south and attains a height of 2,045 at one point. With the exception of the Gandhamardan and the Singhasan, the other ranges are discontinuous and broken for several miles by plains.

8. River System

Main rivers and tributaries

(i) MAHANADI

The principal river of the district is the Mahanadi which flows through the central part of Sonepur subdivision from north to south. It receives the river Tel at Sonepur town and after that takes an easterly direction forming the boundary of the district for about 25 miles. The river looks magnificent with great width and depth and is liable to heavy floods during rains. At places it contains dangerous rapids and the entire bed is strewn with rock outcrops and big boulders. Navigation is possible with difficulty by country-made flat-bottomed rafts.

In medieval inscriptions, the Mahanadi near Sonepur is known by the name Chitrotapala. A copper plate charter issued by Kumara Somesvara Deva, Telugu-Choda prince of Sonepur, in 11th century A.D. refers to the river Chitrotapala and its big whirlpool called Lankavartaka. This whirlpool is still to be found in the river near Sonepur and it is now known as the Lankesvari Darha. Navigators take their boats through this part of the river with great risk. A big rock near the whirlpool contains the figure of the goddess Lankesvari who is worshipped by the boatmen and the local people.

(ii) TEL

This river starts from the north-west of the district of Koraput and flowing through the district of Kalahandi touches the border of this district about 4 miles to the west of Kesinga Railway Station. It forms the boundary between the districts of Kalahandi and Balangir for a considerable distance after which it enters into Balangir district about 2 miles south of Tusra and flows only about 5 miles within the district. It then forms the boundary between this district and the district of Baudh-Khondmals till it meets the river Mahanadi at Sonepur. In fact, excepting a course of about 5 miles, the river forms the eastern boundary of this district. It has no perennial source of water-supply. But during rains it is liable to floods when it brings with its rapid currents poisonous snakes besides uprooted trees. When full, the river is utilised for floating down bamboos and timber to distant places. After the construction of the Hirakud Dam, the principal source of Mahanadi flood is the Tel.

The confluence of this river with the Mahanadi is regarded by local people as a very sacred place. It is known as the Rameswar Ghat and a big temple dedicated to Rameswara Siva has been erected here by the Chauhan Rajas of Sonepur.

The Tel finds mention in the Budhist Jataka stories. In the Sera Vanijja Jataka it is called Telavaha.

(iii) **TRIBUTARIES OF THE TEL**

The Tel is fed by a number of tributaries of which those flowing inside the district of Balangir are the Undar, the Lanth, the Sungad and the Suktel. The Undar comes from the Nawapara subdivision of Kalahandi district and drains the southern part of the Titilagarh subdivision. The Lanth (also called Barabhai Lanth) and the Sungad are local streams and take their rise from the north-western belt of hills of the district. At the confluence of Sungad and Tel are found ruins of a medieval fort known as Kharligarh.

The Suktel takes its origin from the slopes of the Gandhamardan range and flows through the subdivisions of Patnagarh, Balangir and Sonepur. It meets the Tel a few miles south of its confluence with the Mahanadi. The Suktel is identified with river Suktimati which finds mention in the Mahabharata and Puranic literature (see Chapter II).

(iv) **ANG**

This river rises from the hills of Borasamber in the district of Sambalpur and is fed by the streams flowing down the northern slope of the Gandhamardhan range. In Sambalpur district, it first flows in northerly direction for a short distance and then swerves to the east in wide semi-circular shape and enters the district of Balangir near Agalpur. It joins the Mahanadi a few miles above Sonepur town. A portion of its course forms the boundary between Sonepur and Balangir subdivisions of the district. This river carries considerable volume of water during the rains, but it soon dries up in cold season.

(v) **JIRA**

Among other rivers, mention may be made of the Jira, the northernmost affluent of the Mahanadi in this district. This river meets the Danta not very far from the southern border of Sambalpur and the combined stream forms for a distance of about 15 miles the boundary of the districts of Balangir and Sambalpur till it joins the Mahanadi.

(vi) **SALESINGH**

The Salesingh-jor is fed by the water from the Singhasana range and meets the Mahanadi to the south of its confluence with the Jira.

9. Tanks

There are no natural or artificial lakes in the district, but there are a number of large tanks meant either for irrigation or for drinking water purposes. The town of Balangir has many tanks, the biggest being the Karanga Kata which is reserved by the local municipality for the purpose of drinking water. Other important tanks in the town are Maharani Sagar associated with some Rani of Chauhan Raj family, the Gait Sarobar excavated by Maharaja Pruthviraj Deo in commemoration of the visit of Sir Edward Gait, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, and Ghee Kundi (a pot of ghee) located to the south of the town. In the town of Titilagarh there is a big tank at the foot of the Kumuda hill which is locally called Deobandh. The town of Patnagarh, being the old capital of the Chauhan Rajas of Patna, contains large number of tanks named after different rulers of the State. These are Ramsagar, Bhojsagar, Hirasagar, Sanisagar, Darpansagar and Bhanusagar. All these, excepting Bhojsagar which has been recently renovated and Bhanusagar, are in a state of disrepair. At Loisinga, there is another big tank—Chakradhar Sagar, named after the local Zamindar Chakradhar Singh Ray who was living in early 20th century.

10. Geology

Balangir district constitutes a portion of the peninsular region. It has largely remained a table-land, a mass of great rigidity and has not been affected by inner movements of the earth though some portions of the peninsular India has been affected by structural disturbance of vertical nature.

The following rock types are met with in this district (in order of increasing antiquity) :—

Recent and Sub-Recent { Alluvium
Laterite

Lower Gondwana Sandstones

Unconformity

Archaean (Pre-Cambrian) { Quartz, pegmatite and breccia veins, gneissic rocks (injection gneiss augen, streaky and porphyritic gneisses); Leptynitic gneisses; Granulitic rocks (including hybrid varieties resembling charnockites); Rocks of the Khondalite series (including garnetiferous, graphitic sillimanite-schists and gneisses, garnetiferous quartzites and calc-silicate rocks).

The Archaean formations of the Eastern Ghat region, represented mainly by the rocks of the Khondalite Series, extend up to the western limit of the district. These are quite widespread in the district. The

next younger series of rocks, in this area, consisting of garnetiferous gneisses are thought to be the products of hybridism between the Calc silicate rocks and aplitic solutions. The concluding phases of the Archaean in the Mahanadi tracts have been marked by a large-scale intrusion of a very coarse-grained, often porphyritic granite with the accompanying pegmatite facies. Large-scale feldspathisation of the older rocks, particularly the granulitic rocks and the leptynitic gneisses resulted in a variety of injection gneisses.

The next younger formations in this area consist of certain fresh water sediments perhaps of lower Gondwana (Talchir stage) age and are exposed as isolated sandstone patches in the Tel valley.

The youngest geological formations of the area are laterite an alluvium, the former occurring extensively as surface capping on the plains as well as on the 3,000 foot high Gandhamardan plateau.

11. Mineral Resources

A great variety of ores and minerals occur in this district. Of these, the important ones are Graphite, Galena (lead ore), Manganese ore and Bauxite.

Graphite

Graphite occurs mostly in the form of disseminations, thin bands and pockets in the highly siliceous gneissic rocks in several locations in this district. Some of the important occurrences are listed below:—

Balangir Subdivision :

1. Barghati
2. Bankiamunda
3. Gambharimal
4. Jamujhari
5. Lakhanpur
6. Dudukamal
7. Uchhabpali
8. Harbhanga
9. Dameipali
10. Phatamunda
11. Sikachhida

Patnagarh Subdivision :

12. Dhaurakhman
13. Beheramunda
14. Telenpali
15. Chormunda
16. Pandesara

17. Bhaludungri
18. Brahmani
19. Bender Reserve Forest
20. Landapathar
21. Bahabal
22. Bakbahal
23. Raju Reserve Forest
24. Malikmunda
25. Tengrapathar
26. Oriyapali

Titilagarh Subdivision

27. Dharpagad
28. Phapsi
29. Malisira
30. Tentulikhunti
31. Chandutara
32. Tikri Reserve Forest
33. Barnei Reserve Forest
34. Ghusuramunda
35. Kiribanji Reserve Forest

These graphites are mostly of flaky amorphous variety and contain about 30—35 per cent carbon, on an average,

Lead Ore: (Galena)

Lead mineralisation is noted in a set of quartz veins and breccia reefs near Dungripali, Badipara, etc. east of Saintala and near Limpara. The Galena (lead sulphide) is of pure crystalline variety and contains traces of silver and zinc. Copper mineralisation is also reported from these veins.

Manganese Ore:

The Manganese deposits of this district occur in the highly weathered rocks of the "Khondalite" series. Manganese ore also occur in association with laterites, in several places. Some of the important occurrences are at (i) Gadshankar, (ii) Champasar, (iii) Bharatbahal, (iv) Babja, (v) Bhaludungri (vi) Badipali, (vii) Barjhula, (viii) Salepali-Jhum kimal Reserve Forest, (ix) Gerdi, (x) Kumiapali (xi) Tikrapara, (xii) Churmunda (xiii) Lohadungri, (xiv) Dungripali in Balangir subdivision, (xv) Kapilbahal, (xvi) Tamian, (xvii) Dandhpani, (xviii) Dumeri jharan (xix) Thelkochapar.

Manganese content in the ore is usually low, being around 30—35 per cent. Besides, the ores are high in iron and phosphorous. The ore mineral is mostly psilomelane.

Bauxite:

Extensive deposits of bauxite, the principal ore of aluminium, have been found in the Gandhamardan plateau, on the border of Sambalpur-Balangir districts by the State Directorate of Mines. Bauxite occurs in the form of lenses, pockets and thin blankets under a capping of laterite. A total quantity of about a million tonnes of bauxite containing over 44 per cent aluminium oxide, has been proved in this plateau.

Besides, abundant quantity of aluminous laterites occur in this area.

Mica:

It is found to occur in the pegmatite veins intruding garnetiferous gneiss and quartz-schists, near Salebhata, Kulasingha, Ambabhali, Rabanguda, Kuabanus, Siletpara.

Steatite:

Both massive and laminated varieties of grey steatite occur at Jibandadar in chlorite and Talc schists. The material is locally used for making utensils and is found to be suitable for making refractory tiles and bricks.

Other mineral occurrences include Rock crystal at Bahanpadar and Kadlipali and Garnet near Birmaharajpur and Binka. Clay occurrences are seen at the railway cuttings at several places.

12. Flora

Botanical divisions of the district and the nature of vegetation found in it with special reference to rare types of flora.

The flora of Balangir district consists of many families, which are common in tropical climate. There is good vegetative growth throughout wherever conditions are favourable.

As one enters the district, he notices good avenues of trees alongside the road, mostly of *tamarind*, *Ka.anj* and *Chakunda* (*Cassia siamea*), etc.

On the open country mango groves are numerous. Tal (*Borassus flabellifer*) and *Khajuri* (*Phoenix sylvestris*) are seen topping the canopy. On the fields *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*), Babul (*Acacia arabica*) and other miscellaneous species such as *Harida* (*T. Chebula*), *Bahara* (*T. belerica*) are found. Besides, at the outskirts of the village the following species are commonly found:

Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*)

Jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*)

Bel (*Aegle marmelos*)

Borokoli (*Zizyphus jujuba*)

Maya (*Psidium guava*)

Badhal (*Anona squamosa*)

Bara (*F. bengalensis*)

Aswatha (*F. religiosa*)

Amongst the flowering species the following are commonly noticed:

Sunari (Cassia fistula)—The Indian Laburnum tree with long pendular racemes of yellow flowers.

Chakunda (Cassia siamea)—With panicles of yellow raceme.

Palasa (Butea frondosa)—Remarkable for its brilliant scarlet or orange flowers in summer on the leafless tree. It is sometimes called "The Flame of the Forest".

Siris (Albizzia lebbek)—Remarkable for its green canopy on the top of which are greenish yellow flowers, conspicuous and beautiful to look at.

Kanchan (Bauhinia variegata)—Which has large blossoms of four white or pink petals and one petal pink or variegated.

Kantapalasa (Cochlospermum gossypium)—Conspicuous for its large yellow flower growing on dry hill slopes. Its gum is used for food. It is called the torch tree which is carried by post-men, runners and others during their night marches through the forest.

Krushna Chuda (Poinciana regia)—A lovely avenue tree with its brilliantly red petals in summer.

Amongst flowering shrubs *Dhatuli (Woodfordia floribunda)*, *Sefali or Harasingar (Nyctanthes arbortristis)*, *Kurai (Holarrhena antidysentrica)*, *Madhabilata (Hiptagemadablata)* and others are notable in this district.

The following are the flora of economic importance :

Vernacular Name	Botanical Name
Sal	.. <i>Shorea robusta</i>
Teak	.. <i>Tectona grandis</i>
Gambhari	.. <i>Gmelina arborea</i>
Sisoo	.. <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
Bahara	.. <i>Terminalia belerica</i>
Sahaj	.. <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>
Rohon	.. <i>Soymida febrifuga</i>
Harida	.. <i>Terminalia chebula</i>
Anla	.. <i>Phyllanthus embilica officinalis</i>
Bhorum	.. <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>
Kusum	.. <i>Schleichera trijuga</i>
Simul	.. <i>Bombax malabaricum</i>
Girungila	.. <i>Sterculia urens</i>
Ritha	.. <i>Randia Sp.</i>
Khair	.. <i>Acacia catechu</i>
Murmuria	.. <i>Helicteris isora</i>
Siali	.. <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>
Sunari	.. <i>Cassia fistula</i>
Kendu	.. <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>

Besides, there are some stem parasites which cause great damage to the crop, out of which *Loranthus* is well-known.

The district has a good source of fodder grasses which would make good hay. The following are some of the important grasses that are commonly found :

Dub grass (Cynodon) dactylon
Musial (Iseilema wightii)
Sukla (Pollinia argentea)
Panasi (Pollinia eripoda)
Kaila (Andropogon annulatus)
Kasa (Sachharum spontaneum)
Khas (Andropogon squarrosus)
Tikhari (Andropogon variety)

Bamboos are abundant in some blocks of the forest. Sabaigrass (*Eulolopsis binata*) is found in abundance and is used for rope making and is sent out for the paper industry.

There are varieties of creepers of different genus. Among the introduced varieties in gardens, the following are common.

Bougainvillea spectabilis or *Kagajaphula*
Peltophorum ferrugineum or *Bada chakunda*
Poinciana regia or *Krushna Chida*
Dalbergia lanceolaria or *Sujanipati*
Polyalthia longifolia or *Debadar*
Passiflora quadrangularis or *Radhatamal* and innumerable
 Compositae and Malvaceae.

13. Forest

The forests of the district are of xerophilous nature due to several factors, chief amongst which are a poorly distributed rainfall, geological formation which is very resistant to weathering, the soil being shallow, sandy and dry, intensive shifting cultivation in the past and recurring forest fires. The combined effect of all these factors has been the depletion of the forests which most likely contained more of *Sal* in the former times. It has also resulted in production of bamboo climax type of forest, and in some places a savannah type of forest. The area of reserved forest is 453.32 square miles and of the protected forest 257.72 square miles, the total being 20.80 per cent of the geographical area of the district.

The forests can be classified under five heads according to vegetation :

- (1) *Sal* Forests
- (2) Low Mixed Forests
- (3) Alluvial Mixed Forest
- (4) Teak Forest
- (5) Bamboo Forests

(i) **Sal Forests**

Sal grows well in all localities, except swampy, dry, and rocky areas. The best sal forest occurs on flat regular plains, where the soil is deep loamy sand or sandy loam or where the ground is little broken up by nalla. *Sal* almost grows in patches, due to its gregarious habit, with the following associates which are common :

In the over wood—*Bija* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *Sahaj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*), *Dhaura* (*Anogeissus latifolia*) *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*).

In the middle Storey—*Char* (*Buchania latifolia*), *Kendu* (*Diospyros melanxaylon*), *Harida* (*Terminalia chebula*), *Anla* (*Phyllanthus emblica*), *Dhaman* (*Grewia latifolia*), *Senha* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *Khair* (*Accacia catechu*), *Sunari* (*Cassia fistula*), *Bamboo* (*Bambusa arundinacea*), *Dhasuli* (*Woodfordia floribunda*), *Nil* (*Indigofera tinctoria*), *Harst nghar* (*Nyctanthes arboratrists*), *Phoenix acaulis* and *Grewia* species.

In well grown area *Sal* attains a height of 70' to 80' and a girth 6' to 7'.

(ii) **Low Mixed Forests**

It occurs in mixed patches with sal forests, generally occupying the poor soils. The common species are *Sahaj*, *Dhaura*, *Kendu*, *Hiland*, *Sisoo*, *Harida*, *Mahua*, (*Mohul*), *Char*, *Rohan*, *Sal*, *Khair* and *Chantoo*.

Although growth in height and girth in these patches is usually poor, in better patches *Bija*, *Sahaj*, *Hiland* and *Dhaura*, grow upto a height of 60' and a girth of 6' on an average.

(iii) **Alluvial Mixed Forests**

This type is confined only to the edges of nallahs and on flat ground. The commonest species are *Sahaj*, *Karla* (*Gleistanthus coolimus*), *Behera Mundi* (*Mitragyna parvifolia*), *Hiland*, *Pandhel* (*Pterospermum suaveolens*), *Simul* (*Bombax malabaricum*), *Made* (*Launaa grandis*), *Dhaman* (*Grewia tillaefolia*), *Dhubon or Dalon* (*Dalbergia paniculata*), *Keketa* (*Garugapinnata*), *Sisoo*, *Khair*. This type of forest is densely stocked with a complete canopy. *Sal* is found occasionally as individual of great size.

The following creepers are common in all the above types of forests, the common species being *Siali* (*Bauhinia vahlii*), *Mal palas* (*Butea uperba*), *Gaj* (*Millettia auriculata*).

(iv) **Teak Forests**

Teak is found in Chhatrdandi, Budharaja, Hilipi, Munda, Karaj-khol and Chakagujia blocks in Balangir area which borders the Khariar and Charbhata blocks in Sonepur area. The most important tree in this sub-type is teak with all sorts of miscellaneous species of which the most conspicuous are *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Terminalia tomentosa*.

Teak is, however, of poor quality. Regeneration of Teak is patch and hence unreliable.

(v) **Bamboo Forests**

This type is generally found in the valleys and on the lower slope of the hills and occasionally on the higher slopes and tops of hills. They grow gregariously and there is a striking absence of all growth on the floor beneath these. *Guly dendrocalamus strictus* is also found. Other bamboos such as *Bambusa* are rare but confined to isolated patches. The common associates are *Garkhair* (*Acacia dynaldii* *Gambhari* (*Gmelina arborea*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Sisoo* (*Dalbergia latifolia*), *Kanta palsa* (*Chochlpermum grosypium*), *Gundurli* (*Sterculia urens*), *Salai* (*Boswellia sewata*), *Made* (*Launaea grandis*).

14. Broad effects of Government Policy on the Flora of the District

(i) The question of forest conservation was raised in 1886, when the Commissioner of the Chhatisgarh Division drew the attention of the Political Agent to the advisability of setting aside and conserving waste lands in the States. The Settlement of such lands was carried out in the course of Settlement Operations during 1887—90. The operation of conserving waste lands was necessarily confined to hills and jungles which had not been in actual possession of any individual and was being exploited by persons who liked to do so.

In such tracts the right of the State was asserted. The selected tracts were demarcated separately from the village areas and a small forest staff was appointed.

The forests were divided into three classes :

- (1) State forests
- (2) Malgajari forests
- (3) Zamindari forests

From time to time additional areas, which had been overlooked at the time of the above Settlement, were being acquired. Even then, a good deal of valuable forests was not being controlled by the State. Subsequently, efforts were made to regulate the removal of forest produce from the waste lands adjoining the villages, but all such attempts proved abortive as the village forests were gradually depleted.

In the year 1910, the Political Agent recommended that certain waste lands, which were situated on localities where it was essential to supplement the supply of forest-produce and which were undergoing rapid denudation or had been actually denuded of forests, should also be included into the reserves. The selection of such areas could not be done wisely, as a result of which many such areas were almost completely denuded and could only be afforested at considerable expense.

After reservation in 1889, the forests were managed by the Revenue officials with the help of a very small staff of 19 subordinates. There was no system of working. The forests were being exploited according to demand without any definite plan. The needs of the local population had been the chief call on the forests and other produces were being sold when purchasers came forward. The forests were divided into (1) Reserved forests and (2) Protected forests, they were demarcated and fire protection was attempted. Revenue collection and detection of offences were the only duties of the staff.

Since reservation, the reserved forests were nominally closed to all cutting, but bases were given to some companies during 1915-19.

In 1916, a rough plan for working of the forests was drawn up by Cooper, the then Agency Forest Officer. Improvement fellings were introduced by cutting all dead and dying trees and those of unsound growth or of inferior species which interfered growth of the better class trees.

But unfortunately, the fellings were more drastic than were intended. The high percentage of unsound trees necessitated heavy felling, as a result of which after the felling had been carried out the canopy was excessively opened and large blanks were created. The trees were not coppiced or cut back but were simply girdled, so the scope of future regeneration was destroyed. The regeneration of *Sal* forests in the district is also doubtful since the samplings require rather more of shade for protection from heat.

Some forests were worked under "Coppice with standard system" but with little success. Further, it was often found impossible to mark in the suitable trees as standards either in groups or in those evenly distributed over the area. So the departmental working of coupes under 'Simple coppice' was adopted in some blocks from the year 1923. All other blocks not reserved in 1907 were thrown open for exploitation by cesspayers and other purchasers where they cut anything without any rule or regulation. From the 1st July 1928, the forests were worked under the following system:

- (1) Selection system in High Forest
- (2) Coppice with standard

Coupes are opened up every year and leased out to successful bidders on contract, who work under the supervision and guidance of the Forest Staff as per rules and regulations. The forests are, at present, worked under a working plan revised in 1938.

ii) Game Laws

For the purpose of hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning the water and setting of traps or snares, killing and catching of elephants, the

Orissa Government Reserved Forest Shooting Rules of 1938 are in operation in Balangir district in Reserved Forests. In order to preserve and maintain the existing species of birds and other animals (except carnivora) a specific close season is observed, during which shooting is prohibited.

The wild buffalo has become extinct from the district. The last animal was shot in the year 1954. In the past, wild buffaloes migrated from Khariar forests and could be seen in Chhatardandi block.

The following animals are found in the district :

- (1) Carnivora—Tiger, Panther, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Wild Dogs and Wild Cat.
- (2) Deer family—Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer and Nee lgai (Antelope).
- (3) Bovine—Bison, Wild Buffalo (When they migrate)
- (4) Vermins—Hyaena, Jackal, and Wild Pig
- (5) Painted Partidge, Green Pigeon, white Ibis, Black Ibis, Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl and Quails.
- (6) Migratory Birds—Koyal, Pochards, Brahmni Ducks.

(iii) Bana Mahotsava

This festival assumes importance because of the denudation of vegetation. During the festival, seeds, stumps and grafts are supplied by the Forest Department free of cost to the people according to their requirements. Small plantations are raised by the Forest Staff.

15. Fauna :

Much of the wild fauna is fast vanishing because of the limitless hunting by the "Shikaries" and destruction of forests. The wild mammals include the following types :

(i) Wild Mammals

(1) *Panthera tigris* : Tigers (*Bagha*)—These animals are found everywhere in the forests of the district. Majority of them are game-killers while occasionally one becomes a man-eater.

(2) *Panthera pardus* : Panthers (*Kalara Patria*)—They are plentiful in every part and are usually seen near the small hills adjoining cultivated lands where they prey upon the goats and sheep. Not many years ago, an important guest of the Maharaja shot a number of leopards in one night by tying baits on machans on road-side and motoring along at night, shooting leopards on the baits.

(3) *Felis chaus* (*Bana Biradi*)

(4) *Melursus ursinus* : Bear (*Bhalu*)—This is the common Indian Sloth Bear. Their favourite food is 'Mahua' flowers but they are very destructive to sugarcane too.

(5) *Herpestes edwardsii*—Mongoose (*Hatia Neula*)

(6) *Cnon alpinus* (*Balia Kukura*)—They are numerous and are extremely harmful to game. They are intelligent hunters. They hunt in packs.

(7) *Canis aureus*—Jackal (*Bilua*)

(8) *Hyaena hyaena*—Hyena (*Gadhia*)

(9) *Viverricula indica* (*Salia patani*)

(10) *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (*Katasha*)

(11) *Hystrix indica* Porcupine (*Jhinka*)

(12) *Axix axix* : Spotted deer (*Chittal*)—These animals are very common and are found moving in small herds, in low lands near water.

(13) *Tragutus meminna*: Indian mousc-deer (*Khuranta*)

(14) *Muntiacus muntjak* : Barking Deer (*Kutura*)

(15) *Antilope cervicapra* : Black-buck antelope (*Krushna Sara*)—These animals are found in the jungles bordering the district of Kalahandi.

(16) *Cervus nnicolor* : Sambar—It is a forest-loving animal generally seen in high hills. It is the largest of all the Indian deer.

(17) *Bos gaurus* : Bison (*Gayala*)—These animals were at one time numerous but their number is getting reduced. They are often found moving in herds.

(18) *Macca mulatta* : Bandar (*Pati*)

(19) *Presbytis entellus* : Langur (*Hanuman*)—These two are the most common primates found in the forests.

(ii) Birds—Most of the birds found in other parts of Orissa are found in this district too. They are listed below :

(1) <i>Corvus splendens</i>	.. Domestic crow (<i>Pati Kau</i>)
(2) <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	.. (<i>Damara Kua</i>)
(3) <i>Gallus gallus</i>	.. Jungle fowl (<i>Bana kukuda</i>)
(4) <i>Gallus domesticus</i>	.. Domestic fowl
(5) <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	.. Peacock (<i>Mayura</i>)
(6) <i>Corcias benghalnsis</i>	.. Blue jay (<i>Bhadabhadalia</i>)
(7) <i>Gracula religiosa</i>	.. Hill mynah (<i>Sari</i>)
(8) <i>Passer domesticus</i>	.. House sparrow (<i>Chatia</i>)
(9) <i>Milvus migrans</i>	.. (<i>Chila</i>)
(10) <i>Haliastur indus</i>	.. (<i>Sankha chila</i>)
(11) <i>Torgus calvus</i>	.. Vultures (<i>Saguna</i>)
(12) <i>Eudynamys scolopaceas</i>	.. Koyal (<i>Koili</i>)
(13) <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	.. Common mynah

- (14) *Halcyon smyrnensis* and *Alcedo atthis*. King fisher
 (15) *Dicrurus adsimilis* .. Drongo
 (16) *Pycnonotus cafer* .. Redvental bulbul
 (17) *Streptopelia chinensis* .. Spotted dove

(iii) Reptiles and Amphibians

This district has its own share of reptiles including a variety of snakes which are responsible for the death of a number of human beings every year. The following is a list of the more common reptiles and amphibians :

- (1) *Gavialis gangeticus* : *Ghadial* (Crocodile)—It is commonly found in the Mahanadi and its tributaries.
 (2) *Kachuga tectum* : Common aquatic tortoise (*Kachapa*)
 (3) *Trionyx gangeticus* : Alligator—These too are also found in the Mahanadi and its tributaries.
 (4) *Varanus* sp. Monitor lizard (*Godhi*)
 (5) *Naja naja*—Cobra (*Tampa* and *Gokhara*)
 (6) *Echis carinatus* : Saw scaled viper (*Chiti*)
 (7) *Bungarus fasciatus*—Banded Krait (*Rana*)

The last three are the most common poisonous snakes. The other snakes are :

- (8) *Python molurus* : (*Ajagara*)
 (9) *Natrix stolata* : (*Bamhuni sapa*)
 (10) *Ptyas mucosus* : (*Dhamana*)
 (11) *Eryx conicus* : (*Domundia*)

The following three frogs and toads are the common Amphibian representatives of this district.

- (12) *Bufo melanostictus* : The common Indian toad (*Kuji bengal*)
 (13) *Rana tigrina* : The tiger frog (*Bamhuni bengal*)
 (14) *Rana cyanophlyclis* : (*Pani bengal*)

(iv) Fish

There are a number of fishes in the rivers and ponds of the district. The Fishery Department is culturing and cultivating the three major Indian carps and one minor carp. The following are a few of the more common fish :—

- (1) *Labeo rohita* .. *Rohi*
 (2) *Catla catla* .. *Catla* (*Bhakur*)
 (3) *Cyprinus carpio* ..
 (4) *Cirrhina mrigala* .. *Mrigal* (*Mirikali*)
 (5) *Amphipnous cuchia* .. *Kuchia*
 (6) *Notopterus notopterus* .. *Pholi*

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| (7) <i>Amblypharyngdon mola</i> | .. | Mohurali |
| (8) <i>Wallago attu</i> | .. | The freshwater shark (<i>Balia</i>) |
| (9) <i>Barbus stigma</i> | .. | Kerandi |
| (10) <i>Glossogobius giuris</i> | .. | Baligarada |
| (11) <i>Clarius batrachus</i> | .. | Magur |
| (12) <i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> | .. | Singhi |
| (13) <i>Ophicephalus marulius</i> | .. | Salo |
| (14) <i>Ophicephalus gachua</i> | .. | Chenga |
| (15) <i>Mastacembelus armatus</i> | : | Todi |
- and allied species.

(v) **Insects**

The district abounds in various common insects characteristic to the peninsular India of which a few can be mentioned :

- | | | |
|--|----|--------------------|
| (1) <i>Mantis religiosa</i> | .. | The Praying mantis |
| (2) <i>Neepa sp.</i> | .. | The water scorpion |
| (3) <i>Rentra sp.</i> | .. | The water insect |
| (4) Beetles, the Tiger beetle, Ground beetle, etc. | | |
| (5) A number of colourful butterflies. | | |

(vi) **Other invertebrates**

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----|-----------|
| (1) <i>Pila sp.</i> | .. | Snail |
| (2) <i>Peretima sp.</i> | .. | Earthworm |

16. Climate

The climate of this district which is in the north-eastern corner of the Deccan plateau is similar to that of the adjoining districts, the heat in summer, however, being less severe. The year may be divided into four seasons. The hot season from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon season lasting up to about the end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season. The cold season is from December to February.

(i) **Rainfall**

Records of rainfall in the district are available for five stations for periods ranging from 28 to 49 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,443.5 mm. (56.83"). The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. In the 48 year period from 1902 to 1949 for which annual rainfall data are available, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 15 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall, which was 71 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1912. During the same period rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in 7 years two of them being

consecutive. Considering the rainfall at individual stations, it is seen that two consecutive years of annual rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred twice each at Titilagarh and Binka and 3 consecutive years once at Sonapur. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 1,200 and 1,600 mm. (47.24 and 66.93") in 32 years out of 48. A note on the study for determining cyclical fluctuations in the rainfall data in Balangir district has been incorporated at the close of the Chapter. It gives an analysis of a three-year cycle in the rainfall pattern of Titilagarh which may be treated as representative of Balangir district.

On the average, there are 67 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. 10 cents or more) in a year. The number varies from 61 at Sonapur to 69 at Binka.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 365.5 mm. (14.39") at Sonapur in 1918 on June 16.

(ii) Temperature

There are two meteorological observatories, one at Titilagarh and the other at Balangir. While the records at Titilagarh are available for about 10 years, those at Balangir extend to only four years. The description of the climate which follows is based on the data for Titilagarh and the meagre data for Balangir, which may be taken as representative of the conditions of the district as a whole. The hot season commences by about the beginning of March when the mean daily maximum temperature is at 41.4°C (106.5°F) and the mean daily minimum temperature is at 27.8°C (82.0°F). During May and early part of June on individual days the maximum temperature may sometimes rise to about 47°C (116.6°F). With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about the second week of June temperatures drop appreciably. In October, after the south-west monsoon withdraws by about the first week, the day temperatures are nearly the same as in the previous month but the nights become cooler. From November temperatures decrease progressively, the drop in night temperatures being more rapid. December is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperatures at 28.1°C (55.8°F). In the cold season short spells of cold weather occur in the wake of western disturbances passing across north India and the minimum temperature sometimes goes down to about 6° or 7°C (42.8°F). The highest maximum temperature recorded at Titilagarh was 42.2°C (117.0°F) in 1955 on June 7 and the lowest minimum was 6.1°C (43.0°F) in 1954 on January 28.

(iii) Humidity

The relative humidities are high in the south-west monsoon and post-monsoon months. The air becomes gradually drier thereafter. Summer is the driest part of the year with the relative humidities particularly in the afternoons often going down below 30 per cent.

(iv) Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season, skies are generally heavily overcast. In the summer and post-monsoon months there is moderate cloudiness, the afternoons being more cloudy than the mornings. In the other months skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded.

(v) Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate. The average speed of the movement of monsoon in this region is about 200 miles per day. During the south-west monsoon season the winds are mostly from the south-west or west. In the post-monsoon and cold seasons winds are mainly from directions between the north and north-east. In the summer months, the winds are variable in direction.

(vi) Special Weather Phenomena

Storms and depressions in the Bay of Bengal, during the monsoon season and in October, pass through the district or its neighbourhood and cause widespread heavy rain and strong winds. Thunderstorms mostly in the afternoons occur in the summer season and in October. Rain during the south-west monsoon season is also very often associated with thunder. Even though there has not been large variation from the normal rainfall, almost every year there is scarcity in some area or other on account of irregular distribution of rainfall. The district as a whole has not suffered from inadequate rain except in 1899 and 1900 when there was shortage of 7". Even that would not have caused any distress had the rainfall been well distributed. On account of failure of rain for the seed to germinate there was widespread distress in 1900.

In the last 70 years the only year of gross deficiency in rainfall was in 1965, when the total rainfall in the year was 846 mm.=33.83" and it was ill-distributed. As in 1900, the area which suffered most was the south and the westerly regions where there are very few irrigation reservoirs.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena, respectively for Titilagarh.

Note on the Study for Determining the Rainfall Cycle in Balangir District.

1. Introduction—

On the suggestion of Dr. P. Parija, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, a study was undertaken in the Bureau of Statistics & Economics, Orissa to discover if there was any periodicity of rainfall in certain parts of the State. The rainfall data of various observatories in the State were analysed by applying appropriate statistical methods. This note presents the results of such analysis in respect of Titilagarh observatory of Balangir district for which data were available over a period 1950—1965.

2. Method of analysis :

The objective of the study was to measure cyclical fluctuations in the rainfall data in respect of Balangir district basing on the rainfall data obtained from the Meteorological Department of Government of India for the period 1950 to 1965 (vide Table 3). The residual method was adopted for obtaining the cyclical components of the time series data. This method consists of removing from the given time series, the components, namely, trend and seasonal variations. According to the multiplicative model, we have $Y = T \times S \times C \times I$ where, Y is the value of the time series, T = Trend, S = Seasonal variation, C = Cyclical fluctuation and I = Irregular variations. For determining the cyclical fluctuations namely $C \times I$, it was first necessary to remove trend and seasonal variations by division.

On the residual series the Periodogram analysis was conducted. For this analysis if u_t represents the residual series, at time t , then it is desired to know whether u_t contains a harmonic term with certain period. For this purpose the following quantities are considered.

$$A = (2/n) \sum u_t \cos. \frac{2\pi t}{\mu}$$

$$B = (2/n) \sum u_t \sin. \frac{2\pi t}{\mu}$$

Where n is the number in the time series and μ , the period. If $R^2 = A^2 + B^2$, then R is known as the "intensity" corresponding to the trial period μ .

A number of trial periods μ were taken about the true period \times which was guessed by plotting the data on a graph paper and R^2 was calculated in each case. The true cyclical period was obtained by equating to \times that value of μ for which R^2 was maximum.

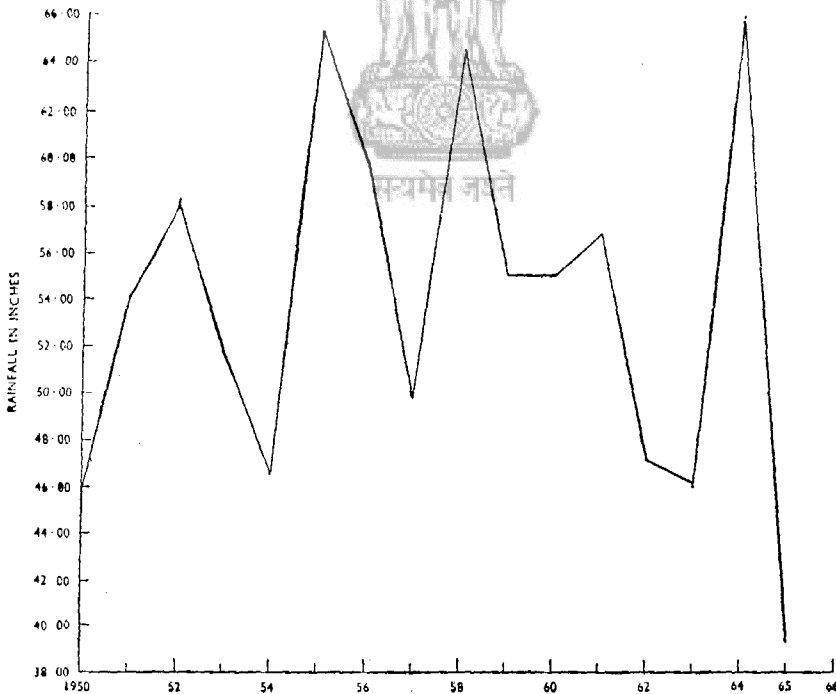
3. Results:

On the basis of the periodogram analysis it was found that the intensity was maximum corresponding to a 3 year period. The following table shows the values of R^2 for different trial periods, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years.

Period (Years)	R^2
3	2172.83
4	68.98
5	441.65
6	28.19

It is evident from the above table that R^2 is maximum corresponding to a 3 year period. It can, therefore, be stated with a reasonable degree of confidence that the rainfall data of Titilagarh observatory, which may be taken to be representative of Balangir district, conform to a three-year cycle.

The rainfall data for the period from 1950—1965 (for which period only the rainfall data could be obtained) have been shown in the graph below.



This chart shows the total rainfall during the 5 months from June to October for all the years under study. It is clear from the chart that 1952, 1955, 1958, 1961 and 1964 had been years of peak rainfall whereas 1954, 1957, 1960, 1963 had been drought years. 1966 and 1967 have been found to be years of lean and peak rainfall respectively.

4. Conclusion :

Rainfall data of only one observatory of Titilagarh was available for Balangir district. We have assumed that the rainfall pattern observed in Titilagarh would be representative of Balangir district. On the basis of this assumption, the foregoing analysis clearly bring out the fact that there exists a three-year cycle in the rainfall pattern in Balangir district. Unfortunately a longer time series was not available. It would, therefore, be of interest to watch the future pattern of rainfall to test the accuracy of the hypothesis of a three-year rainfall cycle.

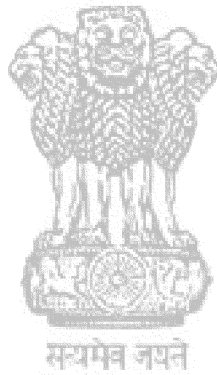
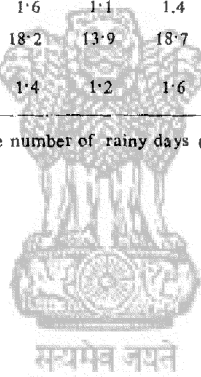


TABLE
Normal and extrem

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Balangir ..	48 <i>a</i>	15.0	21.3	16.3	26.9	42.4	243.1	388.1	394.2
	<i>b</i>	0.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.9	10.5	16.6	16.4
Titilagarh ..	34 <i>a</i>	11.7	10.9	13.2	14.7	24.6	227.8	341.6	395.0
	<i>b</i>	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.2	9.9	17.1	16.9
Patnagarh ..	28 <i>a</i>	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.5	25.9	211.6	386.3	426.7
	<i>b</i>	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.1	10.3	17.3	16.8
Sonepur ..	49 <i>a</i>	11.7	21.6	10.9	21.3	22.1	248.9	392.9	391.4
	<i>b</i>	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.6	9.5	15.5	15.6
Binka ..	36 <i>a</i>	16.5	22.6	14.2	16.0	30.7	237.0	449.8	428.2
	<i>b</i>	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.5	10.3	18.1	17.1
Bolangir (District) ..	<i>a</i>	13.9	18.2	13.9	18.7	29.1	233.7	391.7	407.1
	<i>b</i>	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.3	10.1	16.9	16.6

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)



of Rainfall

Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal year **	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal year **	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours.*		
							Amount (mm)	Date	
226.3	65.3	14.5	4.3	1457.7	152 (1917)	61 (1912)	282.2	1905	September, 8
11.1	3.9	1.0	00.4	68.9					
24.54	69.3	17.5	2.8	1374.5	188 (1917)	58 (1923)	221.2	1948	August, 15
4.11	12.0	1.0	0.2	67.1					
243.3	73.9	20.6	2.5	1449.2	150 (1933)	59 (1935)	245.1	1940	July, 9
11.3	4.3	1.4	0.3	68.5					
209.0	60.7	11.9	4.6	1407.0	157 (1933)	52 (1923)	365.5	1918	June 16
9.9	2.8	0.9	0.3	60.8					
436.2	58.7	15.0	4.1	1529.0	150 (1927)	63 (1948)	282.5	1928	July, 26
11.5	3.3	1.1	0.2	69.3					
232.0	65.6	15.9	3.7	1443.5	150 (1917)	71 (1912)			
11.0	3.7	1.1	0.3	67.0					

*Based on all available data up to 1956. ** Years given in brackets.

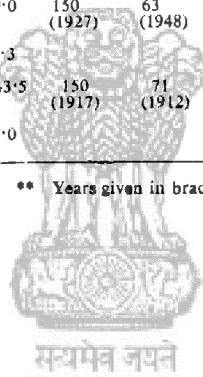


TABLE 2

Frequency of annual rainfall in the district (Data 1901—1950)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
1001—1100	.. 4	1601—1700	5
1101—1200	.. 6	1701—1800	4
1201—1300	.. 4	1801—1900	0
1301—1400	.. 5	1901—2000	1
1401—1500	.. 11	2001—2100	0
1501—1600	.. 7	2101—2200	1

(Data available for 48 years only)

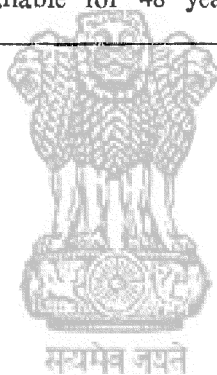


TABLE 3

Rainfall data (Total of June to October) of Titlagarh for the period
1950—1965

Year	Rainfall (inches)	Residual series Ut (Cyclical Irregular percentages)
1	2	3
1950	45.75	81.54
1951	54.17	102.59
1952	58.17	114.34
1953	51.63	93.82
1954	46.60	93.24
1955	65.36	131.85
1956	59.86	104.55
1957	49.89	81.06
1958	64.75	121.77
1959	55.11	113.15
1960	55.11	113.44
1961	57.05	135.64
1962	47.18	81.83
1963	46.24	108.83
1964	65.90	124.87
1965	39.32	72.08

TABLE 4

**Normals of temperature and relative humidity
(Titilagarh)**

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	Highest ever recorded	maximum ever recorded	Lowest ever recorded	minimum recorded	Relative* Humidity	
							0830	1730
	OC	OC	OC	Date	OC	Date		
January	.. 28.7	13.6	31.7	1957 January 20	6	1954 January 28	68	40
February	.. 32.2	16.6	37.8	1953 February 26	10.0	1956 February days	6	33
March	.. 36.1	20.5	42.2	1955 March 31	13.9	1952 March	4	26
April	.. 39.2	25.4	45.0	1956 April 23	18.6	1957 April	1	27
May	.. 41.4	27.8	46.7	1956 May 10	21.1	1951 May	3	27
June	.. 36.9	26.7	47.2	1955 June 7	21.8	1960 June	21	51
July	.. 31.1	24.4	37.2	1952 July 11	21.1	1958 July	17	77
August	.. 30.4	24.4	35.0	1955 August 28	21.8	1951 August	1	79
September	.. 31.1	24.2	35.0	1953 September 30	21.7	1956 September 10	83	76
October	.. 31.4	22.3	36.1	1951 October 7	15.0	1954 October 31	79	69
November	.. 29.2	16.2	33.3	1956 November 2	10.6	1952 November 30	73	54
December	.. 28.1	13.2	33.3	1955 December 1	7.2	1955 December 28	72	47
Annual	.. 33.0	21.3					67	51

*Hours I. S. T.

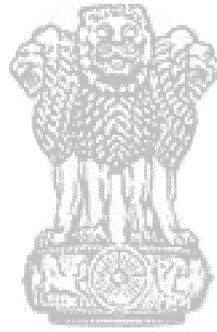
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TABLE 5

Mean wind speed in Km/hr.

Titilagarh

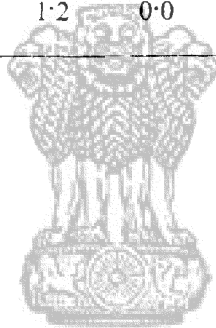
Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Spt.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
2.0	2.5	3.2	4.3	5.3	5.4	4.4	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	3.3



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TABLE
Special weather
Titila-

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Thunder	0·1	0·7	3·8	5·2	7·1	8·5
Hail	0·1	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0
Dust-storm	0·1	0·0	0·7	2·2	2·0	2·1
Squall	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Fog.	4·6	1·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0

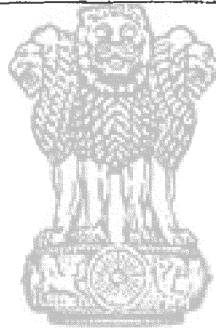


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6.
phenomena

garh

Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
4·6	7·3	8·4	3·5	0·0	0·0	49·2
0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2
0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	7·2
0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	0·1	0·1	6·2



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

17. Pre-History

The Tel river valley is rich in pre-historic relics. At the confluence of the Tel and Rahul near the village Jamupadar, Pre-historic tools belonging to the Palaeolithic, Meolithic and Neolithic periods have been brought to light. This is a very important sight for pre-historic research.

18. Archaeology

(i) Art and Architecture

Among the old monuments of the district, mention may be made of the Chausathi Yogini temple, Someswara group of temples and the Vaishnavite brick temple at Ranipur-Jharial; the Kosaleswara temple at Baidyanath, the Kapileswara temple at Charda and few deserted temples at Kumuda, Sinni, Udayapur and Ghodar. Detailed accounts of the temples of the Chausathi Yogini, the Someswara group and the brick temples found at Ranipur-Jharial have been given in Chapter XIX—Places of Interest. The Kosaleswara temple at Baidyanath is now in a dilapidated condition. The main shrine, i.e. the Vimana has gone out of existence and only the porch of the temple is standing in a precarious state. The temple contains a few dedicatory inscriptions of the late medieval period. There are beautiful sculptures both inside and outside the porch and those inside it are tolerably preserved. The temple was very likely constructed during the rule of the Somavamsis in the 10th century A. D. and it contains some of the finest specimens of medieval art of western Orissa. The Kapileswara temple at Charda is later in date than the Kosaleswara temple of Baidyanath and here we get both the Vimana and the Mohana (porch). The art and architecture of this temple is a continuation of that of Baidyanath. There are large number of beautiful sculptures carved in bold relief inside the porch. Some of the important sculptures are those of Uma-Maheswara, Nisha Parvati, Harihara, Ganesa and Karttikeya. On the lintel of the sanctum is found the image of Narayana reclining on the serpent Ananta. The temple presents a synthesis of both Saivite and Vaishnavite cultures.

The temples at Sinni, Kumuda, Udayapur and Ghodar are located near about the town of Titilagarh and each of them consists of a single cell of plain and rough workmanship. The dates of these monuments are difficult to determine and they may be roughly assigned to the pre-Chauhan period. In the towns of Patnagarh and Sonepur, we find large number of temples constructed by the Chauhan Rulers of those localities. Among important temples of Patnagarh mention may be

made of the temples of **Someswara**, **Pataneswari** and **Jagannath**. The **Someswara** temple is the oldest of these three and is attributed to cir. 11th-12th century A. D. while the other two were built about the 16th century A. D. The town of **Sonepur** boasts of a larger group, important among which are the temples of **Ramanath**, **Suvarnameru**, **Gokarneswara**, **Paschima Somanath** and **Lokanath**. None of the **Chauhan** temples of his district present the characteristics of the **Chauhan** architecture of **Sambalpur** district and while the latter had the influence of the **Central Indian** architecture as found in the **Khajuraho** group, the former show the influence of the **Orissan** architecture as found in the **Bhubaneswar** group. The **Nrusimha** temple also known as the **Gundicha** temple a **Sonepur** is the highest monument in the district. It was constructed in the 19th century by **Gundicha Devi**, the mother of **Niladhara Singh** and was improved during the time of **Biramirodaya Singh** in the present century.

Stray images which once formed the parts of temples are found at various places in the district. Mention may be made of a large group of sculptures found at **Saintala** in the ex-**Patna** State. These sculptures are now attached to the temple of **Chandi** which is in ruined condition. The door-way of this temple is a piece of fine art. It is flanked by the images of **Ganga** and **Jamuna** wearing fine clothes and full set of ornaments. The door-way is decorated by divine and semi-divine beings carved with care and skill. Two broken figures of **Vishnu** have been recovered from the debris, one of which presents the central figure of **Vishnu** without the surrounding figures which have been completely broken, while the other shows the surrounding figures but not the central figure of **Vishnu**. The surrounding figures present **Lakshmi** and **Saraswati** flanking the main image of **Vishnu**. Below his feet are found **Garuda** to the left and a devotee to the right, while on the side panels are depicted the ten incarnations of **Vishnu**. The top most panel presents the churning of the sea by the gods and the demons. The main image of **Vishnu** is unfortunately heavily damaged. These sculptures present the characteristics of the early medieval period and may be attributed to about 8th century A. D.

Among other stray sculptures, mention may be made of the images of **Ardhanariswara**, **Baruna**, a female figure playing with parrot, as well as a carved lintel of a doorway, all found in the temple of **Someswara** at **Patnagarh**; a panel of **Sapta Matrika** found at **Ghodar**; a decorative female figure looking out of window restored from the ruins of **Ranipur-Jharial**; a twenty-armed image of **Mahishamardini Durga** at **Salebhata**; and an image of **Sun-god** now lodged at **Rajyasri Dharma-sala** at **Balangir**. All these images have been carved out with great skill and care and exhibit indigenous workmanship of the pre-**Chauhan** period.

An interesting sculpture of the Chauhan period is found in a recently built Mandapa outside the temple of Harisankar. It depicts the descent of the river Ganga according to mythological accounts. We find here Vishnu seated on the throne flanked by Garuda and Brahma, the latter pouring water from his Kamandalu (pitcher) on the left foot of Vishnu. The stream of water which comes out of the pitcher of Brahma to Vishnu's foot symbolises the Goddess Ganga who is jumping down in human form from Vishnu's foot to the matted hair of Siva represented below in Yogic posture with the bull at the background.

(ii) Coins

After merger of the ex-states with Orissa, a number of old coins were brought from Sonepur Sub-Treasury to the Treasury of Balangir—the headquarters of the district. In 1950-51, these old coins were brought to the Orissa State Museum. On examination, these coins have been classified into the following groups:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (1) Silver Coins | .. (a) 162 Punch-marked coins |
| | (b) 50 Mughal coins |
| | (c) 2,992 Shah Alam Rupees of Murshidabad mint. |
| (2) Gold Coins | .. (a) 27 Kalachuri coins |
| | (b) 27 Yadava coins |
| | (c) 49 Ganga Fanams |

The punch-marked coins discovered from Sonepur have been noticed in the Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XIII Part I and Orissa Historical Research Journals, Vol. I, Part II. They are of irregular size and vary from 19.2 grains to 21 grains in weight. On the obverse, they contain four symbols while the reverse is left blank. The four symbols of the obverse are elephant with tiny circle on its back, two humped bulls with dots below their mouths, a pair of standing bulls with a dividing line between them and dots below their mouths, and dotted circle round an eye symbol. This type of coins having four symbols on the obverse are found from Paila and Bijnor in northern India and have been assigned to ancient Kosala. Durgaprasad who examined the Bijnor hoard and Walsh who discussed about the Paila hoard are of opinion that these coins having four symbols on the obverse and weighing 24-25 ratis are pre-Mauryan Kosala coins. In the light of this, the Sonepur hoard may be ascribed to the Pre-Mauryan period, i. e. to the 4th century B. C. when Kalinga was under the rule of Mahapadma Nanda. Coins of the Sonepur hoard weigh about 12 ratis and, as such, they may tentatively be taken as Ardhakarsapana coins of 24 ratis standard.

The next important group is the hoard of Kalachuri gold coins. Out of 27 such coins found from Sonepur, 11 belong to Ratnadeva II

Circa 1120—1125 A. D.), 5 to Prithvideva II (1135—1160 A. D.) and 11 to Jajalladeva II (1160—1180 A. D.). These coins contain on the obverse a legend in two lines representing the name of the King and on the reverse the figure of a lion upon a running elephant within dotted border. Some of these coins have the letter 'Ta' below the mouth of the lion while some other have the letter 'Ma' about that place. It is supposed that these two letters stand for the mints and while 'Ta' denotes Tummana, 'Ma' probably denotes Malhara, the two important towns in the Kalachuri kingdom where these gold coins were minted. A few Kalachuri coins are also reported to have been found in the lower—Mahanadi valley but they appear to be stray coins. The Sonepur hoard, however, indicates that the Balangir district area was for sometime under the rule of the Kalachuris, a fact which has been corroborated by epigraphical evidences.

The Yadava coins belong to the Yadava rulers of Devagiri who ruled in the 13th and 14th centuries A. D. Seven Yadava kings are known to have ruled successively from 1187 to 1312 A. D. Out of the 27 coins of this dynasty found from Sonepur, 9 belong to Singhana II (Circa 1210—1247 A. D.), 5 to Mahadeva (1260—1271 A. D.), 3 to Srirama (1271—1309 A. D.) and the remaining 5 have been defaced and cannot be properly identified. These coins are cup shaped—concave on one side and convex on the other. On the obverse, they contain an eight petalled lotus in the centre around which the following symbols are generally found. To the right a letter which may be read as 'Sa', to the left a discus (Chakra) symbol below a conch (Sankha), on the top the symbol of club (Gada) above which the name of the king is found. All the coins are of pure gold and the average weight of each is 57 grains. These coins are locally called Padma tankas. Their find in Sonepur region probably indicates trade relations of that territory with the kingdom of the Yadavas.

Several hoards of Ganga fanams have been discovered in Orissa and the Sonepur hoard presents common feature of these well-known coins. On the obverse, these coins contain various symbols like the couchant bull, lion with raised paw, two fishes, Siva linga, etc. and on the reverse there is a symbol resembling the Oriya 'Sa' placed horizontally with the left face downwards. Below this symbol, one or two numerical figures are found and in many cases the symbol is flanked by two figures which look like the elephant goad (Ankusa) and the axe (Kuthara). These coins have been attributed to the Gangas who ruled over Sonepur region in the 13th century A. D.

The Mughal coins found in the district have not yet been properly examined.

(iii) Inscriptions

Seventeen copper plate inscriptions have so far been found in this district. Out of these, one belongs to the Bhanja dynasty, two to the Telugu Chodas and the remaining fourteen to the Somavamsis of Kosala.

The Bhanja inscription was found at Sonepur and it was originally issued by Maharaja Satrubhanja, ruler of Ubhaya-Khinjali mandala. The record is not dated. Of the Somavamsi inscriptions, six were issued by Janmejaya I Mahabhavagupta, five by his son Yayati I Mahasivagupta, one by Yayati II Mahasivagupta and the remaining two by Kumara Somesvaradeva. The Somavamsi charters are described below.

(a) *Inscriptions of Janmejaya I*

The Vakratentuli plates were issued in the 3rd regnal year of the king. This grant records donation of the village Vakratentuli (identified with Bantentali near Sonepur) to a Brahmin named Jaturupa, a donee hailed from the village Radhaphamvallikandara which according to Hiralal is the same as modern Rairakhol in Sambalpur district.

The Patna Museum (Balangir) grant was issued from the military camp Murasima identified with Murasingha—13 miles south of Balangir town. The record was issued in the 6th regnal year of Janmejaya and registered grant of the village Vakavedda (identified with modern village Vakti—15 miles north of Balangir). The village was located in Angatatavishaya comprising the valley of river Ang, the tributary of the Mahanadi. The second Patna Museum (Balangir) Plates of Janmejaya were issued the same year from Murasima and recorded grant of the village Pasitala in Potavishaya in favour of two Brahmins named Sri Kesava and Sri Apya who were the inhabitants of Loisinga (modern Loisinga, 11 miles north of Balangir).

The first Kalibhana plates of Janmejaya were issued from Murasima in his 6th regnal year donating the village Jambugrama in Patavishaya to Gobinda, son of Vatakonda. In the 8th regnal year of Janamejaya was issued another copper plate grant from the same Murasima and this grant is also called the 3rd Patna Museum (Balangir) copper plate inscription. It records the donation of the village Satallama in Kosalodavishaya in favour of Bhattaputra Samthakara. Satallama is the same as modern Satalma in Sambalpur district and Kosaloda has been identified with Kusarda—10 miles north-west of Satalma.

The Sonepur plates of Janmejaya were issued in his 17th regnal year from his prosperous capital called Arama. The grant records donation of the village Gottaikela in Loputarakhanda in favour of a merchant association which in its turn registered the same village for maintenance of two temples, one dedicated to Kesava and the other to Aditya located in Gottaikela.

(b) *Inscriptions of Yayati I Mahasivagupta and his successors*

The earliest of his five grants is dated in his 8th regnal year. It was issued from his headquarters Vinitapura identified with modern Binka—20 miles north of Sonepur. It records donation of a piece of

land to a Brahmin named Kamadeva, son of Narasimha and grandson of Harsha. The second grant of the king was issued from the same Vinitapura donating a village called Chandragrama in Marada Vishaya of Dakshina Toshali to a Brahmin named Samkhapani, son of Dinakara and grand son of Ananta. The grant of a village in Dakshina Toshali by a Somavamsi king of Kosala is in fact significant. The donated village Chandragrama is identified with modern Chandgan in Cuttack district.

The Nivinna-Charter of Mahasivagupta Yayati I dated in his 15th regnal year was found from Sonepur. It records the grant of the village Nivinna in the Gandhatapati mandala (modern Gandharadhi near Baudh) in favour of a Brahmin named Dikshita. The fourth grant of the king was issued in his 24th regnal year donating the village Deladeli in Telatavishaya in favour of Bhattamahadadhi, son of Siddheswara and grandson of Parameswara. In his 28th regnal year, which is his last known year, Yayati issued a grant registering the village Luttaruma in the same Telatavishaya in favour of Mahadadhi. The next Somavamsi inscription found in this district is the Murenjura charter (also called Jatesinga-Dunguri charter) of Yayati II Mahasivagupta issued in his 3rd regnal year. The king has been wrongly identified by R. D. Banerji with Yayati I son of Janmejaya. This charter was issued from Suvarnapura, modern Sonepur, recording the grant of the villages Brihadbhusayi in Bhrandavishaya and Murenjura in Santovardda khanda of Samvaravadi mandala in favour of a Brahmin named Yasakara son of Santikara and grandson of Narayana. The other two copper plate inscriptions are known as Kelga plates and belong to Kumara Someswaradeva, later Somavamsi king of Kosala. The first Kelga plate was issued from Suvarnapura, modern Sonepur recording the grant of the village Henda in Kesaloga khanda (modern Kelga) of Uttaravallivishaya in favour of the Brahmin Bhattaputra Udayakara Sarman, son of Bidyakara and grand-son of Bhatta Jayakara. The second Kelga plate, is, however, fragmentary and was issued in favour of the son of Brahmin Udayakara, the donee of the 1st Kelga grant.

The two copper plate grants of the Telugu Chodas were issued by Someswaradeva Varma. His Mahada grant was issued in the 23rd regnal year from the headquarters Suvarnapura. It recorded the donation of 5 villages collectively called Panchapallika, as well as, another village called Champamalla in favour of a number of Brahmins. The Kumar-singha copper plates of the same king were also issued from Suvarnapura.

(c) Stone Inscriptions

Out of the stone inscriptions, the earliest one is the Binka Bramhi record found in the bed of river Mahanadi close to the modern town of Binka. The Brahmi characters of the inscription indicate that

it belongs to an early date, but the inscription has been highly damaged and it is not possible to decipher at present. The Someswara temple inscription at Ranipur-Jharial was caused to be inscribed by Gagana Siva, a famous Acharya of Mattamayura School of Saivism, who has been ascribed to the middle of the 9th century A. D. The inscription reveals that the Someswara temple was built by Gagana Siva.

Another temple named Kenduvalli, close to the Someswara at Ranipur-Jharial, contains an inscription stating that the temple was constructed by Suddhadevananda, the son of Yogeswara. The record belongs to Cir. 10th century A. D.

On the top of a rocky elevation called Rakshasa Parvata opposite to the Kenduvalli temple, there is a small inscription which reveals that the foot-prints were established there by order of a Siddhacharya.

In the Kosaleswara temple at Baidyanath, there are two small inscriptions—one at the top of the porch and the other on a piece of stone used at present by the priest to prepare sandal paste. The first inscription has not yet been read but the second one refers to one Ranaka-Vaimvika. The Khambeswari stone inscription found at Sonapur is an important record. It throws light on the Ganga occupation of the Sonapur region. It is known from this inscription that one Governor was ruling over Western Orissa from Sonapur during the rule of king Bhanudeva I (1264—1278).

At Patnagarh, close to the temples of Someswara and Pataneswari, there is a raised platform with a flight of steps. The first step contains the fragment of an inscription which reveals that king Someswara donated a village called Ghasrani in Patana Dandapata for perpetual supply of flower garland probably for Someswara Siva. King Someswara was very likely the Telugu Choda Someswara II who ruled towards the close of the 11th Century A. D.

Inside one of the temples at Harisankar, there is an inscribed image of Bhairava. The inscription is in Proto-Oriya script, but it is badly damaged and cannot properly be read. The Nrusimhanath temple inscription of Vaijal Dev, the fourth Raja of Patna, is however found in good condition. It is written in Proto-Oriya characters and in Oriya language. It records that Vaijal Dev, the son of Vaccharaj Dev caused to be built a temple for the feline Nrusimha on the Gandhamardan hill in the Cyclic year Vikari, on Hasta Nakshatra, Friday, the full-moon day of Chaitra, corresponding to March 14th, 1413 A. D. and dedicated the village Luhasingha and one hundred cows to the service of the god.

19. Ancient History

The territory comprising the present district of Balangir was in ancient times a part of South Kosala. According to tradition, the origin of South Kosala dates back to the time of Rama and scholars like

Pargiter believe that Rama's long stay in that region gave rise to the name of South Kosala after his original homeland Kosaia. According to Padmapurana, the kingdom of Kosala, after Rama, was divided between his two sons Lava and Kusa, the former obtaining the northern half and the latter the southern half. Kusa founded the city of Kusasthalipura and ruled over the southern half of Kosala which came to be known as South Kosala. These accounts cannot, however, be taken to be based on sober history. But nothing definite can be said about the origin of the territory of Dakshina Kosala with the present state of our knowledge.

During the time of the Grammarian Panini (5th century B. C.), a territory named Taitila Janapada flourished to the west of Kalinga and that territory has been associated by some scholars with the modern town of Titilagarh in Balangir district. Taitila Janapada was famous for trade in some commodities described by the Grammarian as 'Kadru' the meaning of which may be either horse or cotton fabrics¹. According to V.S. Agarwala, the word 'Kadru' denotes some tawny coloured material, probably rhinoceros' hides². The discovery of Punch-marked coins in Sonepur, similar to those found at Paila and Bijnor, also indicates that there was commercial communication of this region with important cities of northern India as early as the pre-Mauryan period to which these coins are attributed.

It is not possible to say whether the territory forming the present Balangir district was included in the empire of Mahapadmananda in the 4th century B. C. or in that of Asoka in the 3rd century B. C. The Special Kalinga Edict II of Asoka reveals that the Maurya emperor conquered only the coastal plains of Kalinga and the wild up-lands in the west which was known as the Atavika territory was left unconquered by him. His Edicts, however, are silent about the territory of South Kosala and so it is not possible to say as to whether that kingdom was included in his empire or not. The *Malavikagnimitram*, a Sanskrit drama attributed to the poet Kalidasa, indicates that the Vidarbha region forming part of South Kosala was included in the Maurya empire. By the time when Pushyamitra Sunga killed the last Maurya emperor and usurped the throne of Magadha, the territory of Vidarbha declared independence under one Yajnasen. But the Sungas fought with Vidarbha and very soon brought that territory under their sway. Vidarbha in the work of the great poet probably stands for South Kosala but nothing definite can be said about its extension during the time of which the poet speaks in this drama.

1—ଦୈତ୍ତିକମାତ୍ରା See Panini's *Ashtadyayi* VI. 2. 42

2—*India as Known to Panini*, P. 61 also P. 440

It is known from the Jaina Harivamsa that in ancient times one Chedi prince named Abhi chandra founded a kingdom near the Vindhya hills in the valley of the river Suktimati which has been identified with the Suktel river of Balangir district. That the Chedi kingdom was located close to Kalinga is known from the Vessantara Jataka, where it is said that the capital of the Chedi kingdom was at a distance of only ten Yojanas from Dunnivitha, a Brahmin village of Kalinga. According to the Chetiya Jataka, the capital of the Chedi country was Sothivatinagara which is the same as Suktimatipuri of Harivamsa and Suktisahvaya of the Mahabharata (Vana Parva). The epic (Adi Parva) also states that the capital of the Chedis was situated on the bank of river Suktimati, modern Suktel¹. The ancestors of Kharavela were thus ruling over the territory drained by the Suktel in Balangir district, wherefrom they advanced towards the east and became master of Kalinga by the 1st century B. C.

In his Hathigumpha inscription, Kharavela refers to one Rajarshi Vasu as his remote ancestor, who is probably the same as Vasu, the son of Abhichandra, the founder of the Chedi kingdom. This Vasu may also be identified with Uparichara Vasu of the Mahabharata (Adi Parva) where he is described as the king of the Chedis.

Kharavela, the third in the line of the Chedi rulers of Kalinga, was ruling about the middle of the 1st century B. C. and under him Kalinga became the strongest power in India. The territory comprising the present district of Balangir formed a part of his far-flung empire. Kharavela was probably succeeded by his son Kudepasiri, whose inscription is found in the Manchapuri cave of Udayagiri. Balangir region continued to be under the rule of the Chedis during the 1st century A. D. but in the 2nd century it came under the possession of the Satavahanas, whose king Gautamiputra Satakarni extended his sovereignty from the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats.

Gautamiputra is said to have built a magnificent Vihara for his philosopher friend Nagarjuna on the 'Po lo mo lo ki li' or Parimalagiri identified with the modern Gandhagiri or Gandhamardan hills on the borders of Sambalpur and Balangir districts. The Chinese pilgrim Yuan Chwang visited the monastery in the 7th century A. D. It was then having cloisters and lofty halls and those halls were arranged in five tiers each with four courts with temples containing life-size gold images of Buddha.

1. Pargiter identifies the river Suktimati with the river Ken and locates the city of Suktimati at the neighbourhood of Banda. D. C. Sircar, in his *Ancient Geography of India*, P. 55, identifies the Suktimati with the river Suktel in Balangir district. We agree with Dr. Sircar.

The history of South Kosala remains obscure till the middle of the 4th century A. D., when Samudragupta is known to have made his campaign against that territory. The Allahbad Pillar inscription reveals that king Mahendra of South Kosala was defeated along with king Mantaraja of Kosala and Vyaghraraja of Mahakantara at the hands of Samudragupta. South Kosala of this inscription has been identified with the territory comprising the modern Bilaspur-Raipur and Sambalpur districts and, according to scholars like Dr. H. C. Raichoudhury, R. N. Dandekar and others, the Sonepur region comprised the territory of Kosala under king Mantaraja. Mahakantara has been identified, in the History Chapter of Koraput District Gazetteer, with the ancient Mahavana comprising probably the forest tracts of modern Koraput and Kalahandi districts. It appears plausible that Samudragupta before stepping into the coastal regions of Kalinga had to subdue the territories of Kosala, Korala and Mahakantara. The present Balangir district very likely constituted the kingdom of Korala and its king Mantaraja continued to rule after the retreat of Samudragupta.

20. The Panduvamsis:

The history of Balangir-Sonepur region after Samudragupta remains obscure till the rise of the Panduvamsis (also called Somavamsis) about 700 A. D. Early in the 6th century A. D., Kosala came under the rule of the kings belonging to the Sarabhapuriya family whose copper plate charters have been found from Raipur, Sarangarh, Arang and Khariar. These rulers struck gold and silver coins of the Gupta type and ruled about a century enjoying semi-independent status. But it is not known for certain whether they extended their political sway over Balangir-Sonepur area or not. Towards the close of the 7th century A. D., the Panduvamsi Chief Tiveradeva got possession of South Kosala and succeeded Pravararaja, the last Sarabhapuriya king. Tiveradeva was an ambitious monarch and it is known from the records of his son Nandaraja II that he not only became the lord of entire Kosala but also conquered Utkala and other Mandalas. So the present Balangir district was included in the dominion of the Panduvamsis during the rule of Tiveradeva.

It was about this time that the territory of Kongada, comprising the parts of modern Ganjam and Puri districts of Orissa, began to rise in power. The Sailadbhava ruler Ayasobhita Madhyamaraja died leaving behind two sons—Madhava and Dharmaraja, who bitterly quarrelled for succession to the throne. Tiveradeva tried to exploit this chaotic situation in Kongada and actively took the cause of Madhava, but the combined strength of Madhava and Tiveradeva was crushed by Dharmaraja. The defeat of Tiveradeva led to the retreat of the Panduvamsis from eastern Orissa.

21. The Bhanjas :

In the 8th century A. D., the Sonepur area is found to be under the occupation of the Bhanjas of Khinjali mandala (modern Baudh-Daspalla region) who ruled from their headquarters Dhritipura. The earliest known Bhanja king of Khinjali mandala is Silabhanja whose son Satrubhanja is known to have extended his territory to the west comprising the modern Sonepur subdivision. One of his copper plate charters found from Sonepur reveals that he granted land to a Brahmin in the Vishaya (district) of Royara identified with modern Rahila on the Mahanadi, three miles off the town of Binka. The son and successor of Satrubhanja was Ranabhanja who is known to us from a large number of copper plate grants issued by him. He ruled over Khinjali mandala including the Sonepur region for more than 58 years. He was a worshipper of Vishnu and a devotee of goddess Stambheswari.

22. The Somavamsis:

In the mean time, the Somavamsis of South Kosala, being defeated by the Kalachuris, came towards Sambalpur-Sonepur region and their king Janmejaya Mahabhabagupta occupied Sonepur, wherefrom he issued grant in his 3rd regnal year. There was long-drawn war between Janmejaya and Ranabhanja and subsequently the Somavamsi king came out victorious. It is known from the Bramheswara temple inscription that Janmejaya defeated and killed the king of Odra in a hotly contested battle. This Odra king was very likely Ranabhanja of Khinjali-mandala after whose death the Bhanjas left the Baudh region and migrated towards Ganjam. Janmejaya not only occupied the Sonepur-Baudh region but also had his sway over the Trikalanga territory comprising the modern Koraput and Kalahandi region. He was busy throughout his career in consolidation of his newly conquered territories and was engaged in war both with the Kalachuris in the west and the Bhanjas in the east. His war with the Bhanjas was over after the defeat of Ranabhanja and his occupation of Khinjali mandala, but the war with the Kalachuris continued even after his death up to the time of his son and successor Yayati-I.

Janmejaya Mahabhabagupta had probably no time to build a permanent capital town and we find him granting charters from his military camps. After some years, he fixed his headquarters at Mura-sima from where he issued grants from his 6th to 11th regnal years. Murasima has been identified with modern Mursing in Tusra Police station. In his 11th regnal year, he issued a charter from Kisarakella identified with a village of the same name about 6 miles to the east of Balangir. A new headquarters developed by the time of the 17th regnal year and it was named as Arama, which may be identified with modern Rampur in Sonepur subdivision. This place continued to be his capital till his death sometimes after his 31st regnal year.

Janmejaya Mahabhabagupta had matrimonial alliance with the Bhauma Karas of Tosali. The Bhauma king Subhakaradeva-IV *alias* Kusumahara, who came to the throne about 880 A. D., married Prithvi Mahadevi, daughter of Janmejaya who was also known as Swabhavatunga. Thus Janmejaya was in friendly terms with the Bhauma Karas of Tosali. Janmejaya was succeeded by his son Yayati-I Mahasivagupta. The earliest known grant of this king was issued from Vinitapura in his 8th regnal year. Thus, the Somavamsi capital was transferred from Arama to Vinitapura during the time of Yayati-I. Vinitapura has been identified with modern Binka situated on the right bank of the Mahanadi in the Sonepur subdivision. The charter of the 8th regnal year reveals that Yayati-I inherited a war with the Kalachuris from his father and very probably this war was decided during his time in favour of the Kalachuris. Being thus foiled in the west, he turned towards the east to extend his territory at the cost of the Bhauma Karas of Tosali. He built a new capital called after him as Yayatinagara, which may be identified with the modern village Jagati on river Mahanadi. By the time he was ruling over Kosala, his sister Prithvi Mahadevi was the monarch of the Bhauma-Kara dominion with her capital at Guhesvara Pataka identified with modern Jajpur. It was probably during this time that Yayati-I granted some lands to a Brahmin of Odradesa in a village called Chandragrama in Maradavishaya of Dakshina Tosali which was a part of the Bhauma-Kara dominion. As Prithvi Mahadevi is known to be ruling over Tosali in 894 A. D., the time of the above grant of Yayati-I which coincided with his 9th regnal year cannot be said to be far removed from that date. There appears to have been a close alliance between the brother and the sister, and the nobles and chiefs of Tosali naturally apprehended danger from the Somavamsis. Prithvi Mahadevi was replaced by Siddha Gauri Tribhuvana Mahadevi sometimes before 896 A. D. by a Court rebellion in the capital of the Bhauma-Karas and that probably foiled the ambitious designs of Yayati-I.

Yayati-I Mahasivagupta ruled at least for 28 years and was succeeded by his son Bhimaratha Mahabhavagupta who ruled about 15 years. After Bhimaratha, his son Dharmaratha came to the throne and as he died childless was succeeded by his brother Naghusa. The rule of this king was not peaceful and the Bramheswara temple inscription reveals that the Somavamsi kingdom was laid waste by the rebellious chiefs and nobles of the time. After the death of Naghusa, Chandihara Yayati who was a scion of the collateral line ascended the throne. It was about this time that the territory of Tosali was also without a ruler. The Muranjmura charter of Yayati-II issued in his 3rd regnal year from Suvarnapura, modern Sonepur, reveals that he was invited not only by the ministers and the courtiers of Kosala but also by the nobles and feudatories of Utkala (Tosali) and Kongada to ascend the

throne of their respective territories. Thus, Yayati-II Mahasivagupta became the ruler of Kosala and Utkala and saved both these kingdoms from anarchy and political chaos. The Muranjmura charter is the only available record issued by Yayati-II and it eulogises him as the conqueror of Karnata, Lata, Gurjara, Kanchi, Gauda and Radha. This, however, seems to be an exaggerated claim, but there is no doubt that Yayati-II, who was the ruler of the territory roughly comprising the whole of modern Orissa, was a vigorous and able ruler and he succeeded in consolidating his newly earned kingdom by defeating his enemies. Yayati-II very likely constructed the temple of Lingaraja at Bhubaneswar and his queen Kolavati constructed the Brahmeswara temple during the 18th regnal year of her son Udyota Kesari.

Yayati-II was succeeded by his son Udyota Mahabhabagupta, popularly known as Udyota Kesari. During his rule, the Somavamsi dominion faced the danger of invasion from the Kalachuris of Dahala in the west and it was probably to effectively check such invasion that Udyota Kesari divided his territory into two parts called Kosala and Utkala. The Kosala portion was placed under the administration of Abhimanyu who belonged to the collateral branch and Utkala portion was retained under his direct administration. The Kelga copper plate grant reveals that the Kosala portion was also known as Paschima Lanka, but Utkala is not known to have been called Purva Lanka. After Abhimanyu, Kumar Someswara became the ruler of Kosala owing allegiance to Udyota Kesari. After Udyota Kesari, the Somavamsi rulers both in Kosala and Utkala became very weak. The last known Somavamsi ruler of Kosala was Indra Ratha who was defeated and captured by Rajendra Chola at Yayatinagar in 1022-1023-A. D. Thus the Somavamsi rule in Kosala was brought to an end although it continued in Utkala till the first decade of the 12th century A.D.

23. The Telugu Chodas

Shortly after Rajendra Chola, the Kosala portion with its capital at Suvarnapura came under the rule of the Telugu Chodas. It has been mentioned in the Chapter on History of Koraput District Gazetteer that Yasoraja-I, father of Dharavarsha's Telugu Choda feudatory Chandraditya, carved out a kingdom in Kosala. It has also been suggested there that Yasoraja was a lieutenant of the Chindaka Naga king Someswara. It is known from one Kuruspal inscription that Someswara became king sometimes before the Saka year 991 corresponding to 1069 A. D. So the occupation of Kosala by Yasoraja may be attributed to about 1070 A. D. Yasoraja was the son of Challamaraja about whom we do not possess any record. The Telugu Chodas are known to be of Kasyapa gotra. The descendants of Yasoraja assumed

the title of Kaverinatha indicating that they belonged to the house of Karikala Chola. After Yasoraja his son Someswara-I became the ruler of Kosala and the latter was succeeded by Dharalla Deva *alias* Yasoraja II. The next king was Someswara-II about whom we know from his Mahada copper plate grant issued in circa 1090 A. D. Someswara declares himself in this grant as the king of Paschima Lanka having capital at Suvarnapura. He registered this grant in the 23rd year of his reign when he was standing before Lankavartaka on the bank of the river Chitrotpala, i. e. Mahanadi. Lankavartaka is identified with the big whirlpool of the Mahanadi near Sonepur which is locally known as the Lankesvari Darha. Someswara-II died issueless and was succeeded by Yasoraja-III, the son of Chandraditya, the brother of Someswara. This king was sufficiently aged by the time he got the throne and he seems to have a very brief rule. Towards the close of the 11th century A. D., he was succeeded by Someswara-III about whom we know from his Kumarasimha and Patna Museum copper plate grants issued during the 11th and 17th regnal years, respectively. The Kumarasimha grant was issued at the time of the lunar eclipse on the full moon day of Magha. Such an eclipse took place on the 21st January 1106, Sunday and also on 10th January, 1107, Thursday. This being the 11th regnal year of the king, he may have come to the throne in 1095-96 A. D. The Patna Museum grant was issued in 1112-13 A. D. Someswara-III was the last Telugu Choda king of Suvarnapura. The Ratnapur inscription dated 1114 A. D. reveals that the Kalachuri king Jajalla Deva defeated and captured king Someswara of Kosala.

24. The Kalachuris

Almost synchronous with the foundation of the Telugu-Choda rule in eastern part of Kosala, a branch of the Kalachuris of Dahala established itself in western Kosala with Tummana as the capital. The leader of this new Kalachuri branch was Kalingaraja, whose great grand-son Prithvideva claimed himself in his Amoda grant of 1079 A. D. to be the Lord of entire Kosala. About the beginning of the 12th century A. D., the Telugu-Chodas were ousted from Sonepur region by the Kalachuris of Tummana. The Ratnapur inscription dated in 1114 A. D. reveals that the Kalachuri king Jajalladeva defeated and captured a king named Someswara who as stated above was the same as Someswara-III, the Telugu-Choda chief of Sonepur.

The Kalachuris ruled over western Orissa for about a century. When Chodagangadeva occupied Utkala in about 1110 A. D. and extended his territory from the Ganges to the Godavari, he desired to conquer western Orissa from the hands of the Kalachuris. He invaded the Sonepur region with a large army but was defeated by the Kalachuri king Ratnadeva-II. Kamarnavdeva, who succeeded Chodagangadeva, continued the war with the Kalachuris but he too was

defeated by Prithvideva-II, the son and successor of Ratnadeva-II. The struggle between the Gangas and the Kalachuris lasted for a long time and it was decided during the rule of Anangabhima Deva-III in 1112 A. D. This king not only repulsed the Muslim invaders but also defeated the king of Tummana who fought on the banks of the Bhima, at the skirts of the Vindhya hills and on the shore of the sea.

25. The Gangas

It was the victory of the general Vishnu that enabled the Gangas to occupy the western part of Orissa during Anangabhima Deva-III. The Khambesawari temple inscription at Sonepur reveals that during the rule of Bhanudeva-II (1264—1278), a Ganga Governor was ruling over Sonepur region, thus testifying to the fact that western Orissa was already in the possession of the Gangas by that time.

The Gangas of Orissa became weak in the 14th century A. D. and in 1361 A. D. Sultan Feroz Shah Toghluq invaded Orissa and forced the Ganga king Bhanu-III to pay tribute. It was about this time that the Ganga rule in Patna-Sonepur region came to an end and was supplanted by a new oligarchical administration of 8 Chiefs or Mallicks, which lingered for sometime till the advent of the Chauhans to this region.

26. The Chauhans:

(i) The early history of Chauhan rulers of Patna is known from a Sanskrit work 'Kosalananda' written by Pandit Gangadhar Misra belonging to the first half of the 16th century A. D., a Hindi work called 'Yayachandrika' by Prahlad Dube written in Samvat 1838, i. e. 1282 A. D. and an Oriya work named 'Nrusimha Mahatmya' by Lakshmana Misra who was living in the later part of the 19th century. Major H. B. Impey, who was a Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, prepared on the 29th May 1863 a note on the Garjat State of Patna which is of great help for study of the history of the Chauhan rulers of this ex-State. All these authorities have written about the origin of the Chauhan rulers in Patna on the basis of the long preserved tradition and although they differ on some minor details they agree on the salient point that one Ramai Deo, scion of the Chauhan ruling family of Garh-sambar usurped the throne of Patna and founded the rule of his dynasty in that territory. Major Impey writing in 1863 states "the Maharajas of Patna claim direct descent from a race of Rajpoot Rajahs of Gurh-sumbul near Mynpooree and count back the individuals of this race for 32 generations".

On the basis of the available evidence, it may be said that one Hamir Deo was killed about the middle of the 14th century A. D. by the Sultan of Delhi who was very probably Feroz Shah Toghluq after which his queens excepting one named Asavati (*alias* Yayanti) performed the rite of Suttee. Asavati fled away to save her life and honour and

* Notes on the Gurjhat State of Patna by major H. B. Impey is given in appendix 1.

ultimately got shelter at the residence of a Brahmin of Patna named Chakradhar Panigrahi. There she gave birth to a son who was named Ramai and the child became virtually the adopted son of Panigrahi.

It was the time when the territory of Patna was being administered by an oligarchy consisting of eight Chieftains (Astamallik). These Chieftains were the Lords of eight forts (Garhs) which were—(1) Patnagarh, (2) Kagaongarh, (3) Salebhattagarh, (4) Jarasinghagarh, (5) Sindhelagarh, (6) Kholangarh (7) Goragarh, and (8) Kumnagarh. These Chieftains used to rule as head of the territory for one day by turn. The Kosalananda while referring to these eight Chiefs (whom it calls eight Mantrins) ruling the country by turn like brothers, also reveals that the real sovereignty was vested in the people who were selecting and appointing these Mantrins. This work further states that once a ferocious man-eater wrought great devastation and when all attempts to kill it became futile it was decided by the people that whosoever would kill the man-eater would be the king of Patna. The Mantrins also hailed the decision of the people. Subsequently it was Ramai Deo, then a young man, who succeeded in killing the tiger; and the people, true to their promise, appointed him as king. The Yayachandrika, however, presents a different story. According to it, Chakradhar Panigrahi, who was virtually the adoptive father of Ramai was one of the eight Chieftains who were ruling over Patna by turn for a day. When once the turn of Panigrahi came, he deputed Ramai to run the administration that day. The young Ramai lavishly rewarded the army and the people and made them highly satisfied while at the same time he grossly misbehaved with the other Chieftains. Next time when once again Ramai was deputed to rule by Chakradhar Panigrahi, he managed to kill all the seven Malliks with the help of the army and usurped the throne of Patnagarh.

It is difficult to know about the correct evidence regarding the foundation of the Chauhan rule in Patna. This much, however, can be said that prior to the coming of the Chauhans the territory of Patna was being ruled by a popular form of Government which was destroyed by Rama Deo who started the monarchical system of Government. Sri L. P. Pandeya remarks: "A branch of Patna family of the Chauhan dynasty of Orissa, which the Indian students of History will ever remember as the destroyer of an ancient Indian system of popular Government soon rose to power and importance extending its sovereignty over 8 Chiefs or Lords of forts or Garhs as they are usually called¹".

As Ramai Deo was born about the middle of the 14th century A. D., he usurped the Gadi of Patna sometime during the second half of that century. He has been represented as a very ambitious ruler and during his rule he is said to have extended his territory as far as the border of Baudh in the east by occupying Suvarnapattana (modern

1. *Ind an Historical Quarterly* Vol. VI, P. 568

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Sonepur). He fortified the capital Patnagarh and constructed there the temples of Pataneswari and Jagannath. The Kosalananda states that the then Gajapati ruler of Orissa recognised the authority of Ramai Deo over Patna and gave the daughter of his brother in marriage to him. After Ramai Deo, his son Mahalinga Deo became the ruler of Patna. He ruled only for 6 years and was succeeded by his son Vachharaj Dev. This ruler is known to have fought with the Chief of Bastar. He reduced the fort of Dantewada, the capital of Bastar, and forced the Chief to sue for peace. The daughter of the king of Bastar was given in marriage to the son of Vachharaj Dev, who brought the goddess Bastarani to Patna probably as a trophy of his victory. After Vachharaj Dev, his son Vaijal Dev-I became the ruler of Patna. The Kosalananda has, however, given a different account, according to which Vatsaraj Deva (Vachharaj Dev) was the son of Vaijal Deva and the grandson of Mahalinga Deo and this account has been accepted by Prahlad Dube, the author of *Jayachandrika*, and many other scholars of the subsequent period. But the Nrusimhanath temple inscription of Vaijal Dev clearly reveals that Vaijal was the son of Vachharaj Dev, the ruler of Patna. This being a contemporary record should be taken as authentic and the date of it as pointed out above falls on the 14th March, 1413. So Vaijal Dev flourished during the early part of the 15th century A. D. Cobden Ramsay describes his activities on the basis of Kosalananda as follows :—

“It appears from the Koshlanand, a local work on the history of the Patna Raj family, that Baijal Deva, the third Chief from Ramai Deva, was the most powerful Chief and extended his dominions far and wide. He fought with Ram Chandra and Mahaling, Gajapatis of Orissa for six years. Bamra was reduced to an annual tribute of 16 elephants. Gangpur, Bonai, and other neighbouring States submitted without a fight, and Baud and Sirguja also submitted. It is said that 72 Chiefs were made tributary to Patna by Baijal Deva-1. Dhenkanal was also subdued and the temple of the golden Mahadeo at Sonpur was built by him”. The temple of Nrusimhanath on the Gandhamardan hill was built by Vaijal Deva who granted the revenue of the village Luhasingha for the worship of the god and maintenance of the temple. His queen Durlava Devi caused to be built another temple on the southern side of the same hill for the worship of Harihara. Probably from his time onwards, the peaks containing the temples of Nrusimha and Harihara were respectively known as Nrusimhanath and Harisankar.

Vaijal Dev was succeeded by Bhojaraj Deo, who is said to have built a fort on the Gandhamardan hills near Nrusimhanath. This fort is known after him as Bhojagarh and the ruins of it may be seen even at present. The next ruler, according to Kosalananda, was Biramalla Deva. But in the list of the kings of Patna furnished by Impey, the name of Prataparudra is found after Bhojaraj Deo. Biramalla appears to be an

epithet rather than a proper name and so Prataparudra Deo who has been represented as Pratapamalla by the Kosalananda may be said to be a successor of Bhojaraj Deo. The rule of Prataparudra has been referred to by the poet Chaitanya Das in his *Nirguna Mahatmya* where he states that he was living in Khadial (Khariar) during the rule of Prataparudra.* This indicates that Khariar was a part of Patna during the rule of Prataparudra. The next ruler was Bhupal Deo, son of Prataparudra Deo. He is known to have improved the construction of Bhojagarh close to which he established a township and encouraged people to reside there by giving lands free of rent. Nothing more is, however, known about this ruler and after him Nagasingh Deo became the ruler of Patna who on his turn was succeeded by his son Bikramaditya Deo. In 'Kosalananda' and 'Jayachandrika', Nagasingh Deo does not find any place. His name has been restored by Impey from some documents which we do not get at present. Shri Ram Chandra Mallik, the writer of 'Kosala Itihas', seems to have taken this ruler from the lists of Impey. About Bikramaditya-Major Impey writes as follows :

"Maharaja Bikramaditya Deo, the ninth Rajah of Patna erected a fort in Phooljhur at Seespalgah, where its remains are said to be still traceable—a proof of the unflinching authority then exercised over the Gurjhat States". Bikramaditya was succeeded by his son Vijal Dev II who is known to be the author of the famous lexicon 'Prabodha Chandrika'. In this work he states that he was the son of Vikramarka or Bikramaditya, the consort of Chandrabati, and was the king of Chauhan family of Patna. He further states that he was the worshipper of Harihara and his Guru and that he was a powerful munificent and beautiful person, well-versed in Logic and Tantra.

Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri wrongly observes the author of Prabodha Chandrika, the Chauhan ruler of Patna, as a Jagirdar in Bihar and writes about him as follows :—

"During the reigns of Jehangir and Shah Jahan, there was a Chauhan Raja at Patna, whose name was Vijjala or Vajjala, and he had four Praganas as his Jagir. Following the example of Vidyapati and of Vijjala's ancestor Vikramaditya, he got one of his Pandits, Jagamohan, to write a Sanskrit Gazetteer of Eastern India entitled *Desavalivivriti*. He had a son named Hiradhara. For the education of Hiradhara in Sanskrit, he wrote a short grammar entitled *Prabodha Chandrika* in

❀ କନ୍ଦୁକି ରାଜ୍ୟର ଭବନା
ନାମ ତା କାନ୍ଦୁ ରା ପାଟଣା
ପ୍ରତାପ ଦୁଦ, ପ୍ରାମ ଦେଶ
ନନ୍ଦ ଶତ୍ରୁଞ୍ଚଳ ବିଶେଷ ।

throughout anustup metre. His object was to preach the glory of Rama" The opinion of Pandit Sastri is without doubt untenable as Vaijal Dev clearly states in the Prabodha Chandrika that his territory Patna was located to the west of Utkala and that he was a famous Chauhan ruler of that territory. In the genealogy of Vaijal Dev, Jagirdar of Patna, as furnished by Pandit Sastri, we find that Vijal the author of a Prakrit Vyakarana was the grand son of Bikramaditya of Tirhut and the son of Vaijal was one Banahari. This genealogy is not corroborating the accounts of Prabodha Chandrika. Thus, Vaijal Dev the author of Prabodha Chandrika is no other than the ruler of Patna in Orissa who flourished during the early part of the 16th Century A.D.

Vaijal Dev was succeeded by his son Hiradhara Deo who has been represented as a powerful king both by the Kosalananda and Jayachandrika. Hiradhara encouraged education in his kingdom and established many schools both for general and technical studies. Among the technical subjects, taught in the schools, were Ayurveda, Agriculture and Industry. According to Shri Rama Chandra Mallik Hiradhara Deo was a feudatory of Gajapati king Prataparudra who, being defeated by Krishna Deva Rai of Vijayanagar, ceded some territories including Patna to him. Shri Mallik thus concludes that Hiradhara was paying tribute to the ruler of Vijayanagar. This, however, seems to be doubtful as no records to substantiate this opinion have yet been available.

Hiradhara Deo was succeeded by his son Narasimha Deo during whose rule the kingdom of Patna was very powerful. Balaram Deo, the brother of Narasimha Deo, was an ambitious and war-like prince. He defeated the Raja of Surguja and took possession of the territory of Sambalpur.

It is said that in one rainy night when the Rani of Narasimha Deo was suffering from labour pain Balaram Deo swam across a hill-stream named Mayabati which was flowing in between the capital town of Patnagarh and the village Barapada, and brought the nurse from that village to attend the Rani. It was as a reward for this courageous and faithful service that Narasimha Deo gave the north-eastern part of his dominion to Balaram Deo. Later on, there was quarrel between these two brothers regarding the extent of their respective territories. It was, however, amicably settled by the intervention of the queen mother. Tradition goes that the dowager queen took her sons to the bed of the river named Surangi and asked the elder and the younger to sit on her right and the left laps respectively. Then she told them that the river Surangi should be taken as her own limbs (Anga), the elder brother should possess the territory to the right of the river and the younger one to the left of it. The decision of the mother was accepted by both

the brothers and from that time onwards the river was called Ang and was regarded as the boundary line between Patna and Sambalpur territories.

It appears that Narasimha Deo placed the Sambalpur region under the charge of his brother Balaram Deo to check the aggression of the Hailhaya power of Ratanpur. The Hailhaya rulers of Ratanpur were casting longing eyes on Sambalpur territory and particularly Kalyan Sahai, who was contemporary of Balaram Deo, was counting 48 Garhs under him including Patna and Sambalpur. It was very probably to counteract the aggressive design of the Hailayas that Balaram Deo was given the Sambalpur tract where he later on assumed the power of a defacto ruler.

After the death of Narasimha Deo, the territory of Patna became weak and Sambalpur under Balaram Deo acquired great prominence. In fact, from that time onwards Patna lost her glory and was reduced to an appanage of Sambalpur.

Hamir Deo, the son and successor of Narasimha Deo, ruled only for four years and died leaving behind a son who was only 7 months old. His widow Rani came forward to rule the kingdom on behalf of her minor son, but she was misguided by the ministers and not being able to face the chaotic situation that resulted from the mal-administration of the officers, she left Patna and went to Nandapur where her father was the ruler. Patna thus plunged into anarchy and confusion. Balaram Deo, who was then the powerful ruler of Sambalpur, sent his son Hrudayanarayan Deo to take up the charge of administration of Patna till the young prince Pratap Deo, the son of Hamir Deo, attained the age of majority. Hrudayanarayan Deo thus became the defacto ruler of Patna and ran the administration according to the advice of his father. Sometimes after that Balaram Deo died and was succeeded by Hrudayanarayan Deo to the Gadi of Sambalpur. The Gadi of Patna became vacant and Hrudayanarayan Deo accompanied by the Zamindars and Umras personally went to Nandapur and brought back Pratap Deo and his mother to Patnagarh where the coronation of Pratap Deo was celebrated with pomp. Pratap Deo had two sons named Bikramaditya and Gopal Roy. The younger son Gopal Roy was given the estate of Khariar, where a new branch of Chauhan family was thus established. Bikramaditya succeeded his father to the Gadi of Patna and ruled over the kingdom for about 30 years. He was a benevolent ruler and was loved by his people. After him, his son Mukunda Deo became the ruler of Patna. The next ruler was Balaram Deo, who was succeeded by his son Hrudesha Deo. During the period of these rulers the royal family of Patna and that of Sambalpur were considered to be one and indivisible although the kingdom of Patna was regarded as subservient to Sambalpur.

Hrudsha Deo, the 20th Raja of Patna, died leaving behind two young sons and the eldest son Raisingh Deo was brought up by his uncle Bachharaj Singh who had the ambition of usurping the Gadi. He, therefore, murdered the widow Rani and also made plans to kill the two princes. But these two boys were secretly carried away by their maternal uncle to Phuljhar where they were brought up and given education. Raisingh Deo after being grown up sought the assistance of the Marathas of Nagpur and succeeded in taking possession of his State by killing his uncle. He had three wives, the first one being without issue, the second having two sons and the third only one son. The son of the third queen was the eldest, who was the favourite of the father. The second Rani, apprehending that the claim of her own sons would be set aside by the Raja, instigated the people to support her cause and to rise in rebellion. Raisingh Deo who was then nearly 80 years old failed to control the situation and fled away to Sonapur. Patna remained in anarchical condition for about three years and during that period the Ranis and their partisans quarrelled among themselves on the question of succession. Many responsible persons felt their life and property insecure and fled to Sonapur. The old Raja before his death appointed his grandson born of his eldest son as his successor and put the royal pugree on his head. This ruler was called Pruthviraj Singh Deo who ascended the Gadi at young age. His father Chandra Sekhar Deo ruled the State apparently on behalf of the son for about five years but he could not stay in Patna because of the general disturbance and retired on pilgrimage to Prayaga where he died. Pruthviraj Singh could not rule long and died in 1765 three years after the death of his father.

The next Raja was Ramachandra Deo II, the posthumous son of Pruthviraj Singh. He obtained the Gadi as a baby in 1765 and the widow-mother managed the administration with the help of ministers. The kingdom of Patna suffered from mal-administration taking advantages of which Sitaram Raju of Vizianagaram extended his power over the territory for sometime. Subsequently, however, Patna came under the occupation of the Marathas in 1775.

After attaining the age of majority, Ramachandra Deo ruled with a strong hand defying at times the authorities of the Marathas. He created the Zamindari tenures for Atgan and Loisinga and the Khorakposakdari tenure of Jarasingha.

During the rule of Ramchandra Deo, the Raja Raghuji Bhonsla of Nagpur was defeated by the British in 1803 in the Second Anglo-Maratha War. In course of the war Col. Broughton occupied the fort of Sambalpur on 31st December, 1803 and on 8th January, 1804, Lt. Fountain was despatched to disperse the Maratha troops who were carrying on depredation in Sonapur area. He succeeded in completely routing and dispersing the Marathas from Sonapur. Major Forbes had defeated

the Marathas at the Barmul pass on the 2nd November, 1803. After all these victorious engagements the Rajas of Sonepur, Patna and Baudh offered submission and Major Forbes referred these cases to Lt. Col. Harcourt who concluded treaties with them.

On 17th December, 1803, Raghuji Bhonsla ceded Orissa to the British Government in the treaty of Deogan. The Sambalpur group of States including Patna and Sonepur were also ceded to the British Government.

Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General, left India in July 1805 and Sir George Barlow, who succeeded him followed a feeble policy of 'Non-intervention'. He laid down the principle that "Certain extent of dominion, local power and revenue, would be cheaply sacrificed for tranquillity and security within a contracted circle, and withdraw from every kind of relation with the Native States, to which we were not specifically pledged by Treaty, and the minor principalities, adjacent to or intermixed with the Maratha possessions were left to their fate".

In pursuance of this policy the Sambalpur group of States including Patna and Sonepur were given back to the Raja of Nagpur in 1806 in spite of strong protest from the Rani of Sambalpur and Raja Ramchandra Deo of Patna. In the meantime, Ramchandra Deo was taken captive by the Marathas and kept in the fort of Chanda along with other royal prisoners,—Chandra Sekhar Bhanj, the Raja of Baudh, Prithvisingh, the Raja of Sonepur, Jayanta Singh, the Raja of Sambalpur and his son Prince Maharaja Sai—who had been there since 1800. In the 3rd Anglo-Maratha War Appa Saheb Bhonsla, the Raja of Nagpur, was crushingly defeated on 27th November 1817 at Sitabaldi as a result of which he was deposed and the Sambalpur group of States reverted to British Government. Raja Ramchandra Deo was released from Chanda after long confinement of about fourteen years and was installed on the Gadi of Patna. He died in 1820 at Jarasingha where his second son Jugaraj Singh was the Kharposdar zamindar, and was cremated on the bank of the Sonagarh river. His fourth Rani performed the rite of Suttee in the funeral pyre.

Ramchandra Deo II was succeeded by his eldest son Bhupal Deo who was a feeble ruler. During the rule of Ramchandra Deo, the kingdom of Patna had some territorial loss. The estates of Khariar and Borasambar seceded from Patna, while the Raja of Sonepur took away 82 villages lying between the Ang and the Tel rivers.

Ramchandra Deo had appealed to the British Government some time before his death against forcible possession of 82 villages* by the

* In Pargana Mendā	..	22 villages
In Pargana Tarbha	..	24 villages
In Pargana Kuduiku	..	12 villages
In Pargana Singari	..	16 villages
Other villages	..	8
Total	..	82 villages*

Raja of Sonapur. Bhupal Deo presented another petition to George Swinton, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William, against Prithvi Singh, the then Raja of Sonapur. The case was heard by Major Mackenzie in 1829 and as the Raja of Sonapur could not attend the case a decree was given in favour of the Raja of Patna. But later on, on the 9th May 1829 the Raja of Sonapur presented his appeal which was heard by Major Mackenzie during his second visit to Sambalpur. The decree was subsequently issued in favour of the Raja of Sonapur. During his rule a Maratha Chief named Mathuajee entered the Patna kingdom with a large troop to loot and plunder the territory, Bhupal Deo fought against the Marathas but was defeated by them and took shelter in the fort of Bhojpur. The commander of the Bhojpur fort continued the war and Mathuajee was killed while attacking the Bhojpur fort. His two wives Andibai and Daryabai collected the retreating troops and invaded the fort of Bhojpur, but subsequently the Marathas were defeated and dispersed. Bhupal Deo had also to fight Ramjal Bariha, the zamindar of Borasambar. In the first battle that took place near the village Badibahal on the Ang river, the troops of Patna were defeated and the Dewan Balabhadra Sai was killed. Subsequently however, Ramjal Bariha was defeated by Dharam Singh, the zamindar of Atgan. Bhupal Deo honoured Dharam Singh by conferring on him the title of Mandhata and allowed him to wear sacred thread. Dharam Singh also suppressed the plundering hordes who entered into Patna kingdom from Bastar and Bindra Nuagarh. Raja Bhupal Deo was a kind and generous ruler and he donated large number of villages to Brahmins and his relatives. He died in 1848 and was succeeded by his son Hiravajradhar Deo. During his rule Raghuji Bhonsala-III, the Raja of Nagpur, died without any issue and his territory lapsed to the British Government in the year 1853. The Kingdoms of Patna and Sonapur thus came under direct administration of the British Government.

During his time, the Khonds of Ghumsur and Kondhamals rose against the British under the leadership of Chakra Bisoyee and the rebellion spread over to Kalahandi and Patna. The zamindar of Madanpur in Kalahandi and Dharamsingh Mandhata, the zamindar of Atgan in Patna rendered help to Chakra Bisoyee. In Kalahandi, the Kondhs attacked the camp of Lt. Macneill, the Agent in the Hill tracts of Orissa, at a jungle village called Orla-dhoni. The position of the Agent was extremely critical for sometime. He was saved by Dinabandhu Patnaik, Tahsildar of Kondhmals, who came to his help with a party of Sebundis. Chakra Bisoyee came to Patna from Kalahandi where Dharamsingh Mandhata gave him shelter. In March 1856 Lt. Macdonald, Assistant to the Meriah Agent in the Orissa hill tracts, sent some troops along with the Sebundis under Dinabandhu Patnaik to apprehend him at Atgan. Chakra Bisoyee escaped into the

jungle but his principal adherent Bhitari Sardar Bhori was captured. Dharamsingh Mandhata went to the point of resisting the British troops by arms and so he was also taken captive. Chakra Bisoyee escaped to Paralakhemundi where he joined the rebellion of the Sabaras. Dharamsingh Mandhata, the patriot zamindar of Atgan, who was a pillar of strength to the Raja of Patna died in the prison.

Hiravajradhar Deo was ruling over Patna at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny. Surendra Sai, the hero of Sambalpur in his fight against the British, was getting help and support from the aboriginal people of Patna. One of his brothers named Ujjal Sai was organising the Khonds of Patna, for which the British Government put pressure on the Raja to apprehend him and suppress the Khonds. But Hiravajradhar connived at the escape of Ujjal Sai from his kingdom. This greatly enraged the British and the Raja was fined one thousand rupees for his negligence. Subsequently however, the Raja captured Ujjal Sai and made him over to Colonel Forster who hanged him. The Government was highly pleased and the fine of one thousand rupees was forthwith remitted.

Surendra Sai was assisted by the Gond zamindars of Sambalpur, principal among whom were Kamal Singh and Unjal Singh of Ghes. One of the lieutenants of Kamal Singh was Salik Ram Bariha who was a patriot from Patna. Even after surrender of Surendra Sai, Kamal Singh with the help of Salik Ram continued guerilla war against the British and his marauding bands committed atrocities in Baragarh subdivision.

Hiravajradhar Deo was warned by the British as he failed to capture Salik Ram Bariha in his kingdom. He was even threatened that his State was liable to confiscation under the express order of the Chief Commissioner. But Major Impey saved the situation by giving him one more chance to capture Salik Ram Bariha. When Kamal Singh and Salik Ram Bariha were hiding themselves in the Barapahar range in Baragarh subdivision, Major Impey personally went there accompanied by an escort of 60 infantry men, a dozen horsemen and a contingent supplied by the Raja of Khariar. But he could not capture Kamal Singh and Salik Ram. This operation ruined the health of Major Impey and he fell ill and died in December, 1863 at Sambalpur. Subsequently however, Kamal Singh, Kunjal Singh and Salik Ram Bariha were all arrested in 1866.

The States of Patna and Sonapur were placed under the Government of the Central Provinces in 1861. During the years 1863—66 when enquiries were made regarding the status of the feudatory Chiefs, Patna was recognised as a feudatory State. The same recognition was also extended to Sonapur in 1867.

Hiravajradhar Deo had three sons named Surpratap Deo, Biswanath Singh and Dalaganjan Singh. He died in 1866 and was succeeded by
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Surpratap Deo. During the rule of this king, the Khonds of Patna rebelled against the Durbar Government and refused to pay revenue and other taxes. Some Khonds represented their case before the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur and as the oppressive rule of the Raja was not appreciated by the Government, the State of Patna was placed under the rule of the Court of Wards. Surpratap Deo and his brother Biswanath Singh were taken away to Sambalpur and were kept in confinement there. In 1872, a son of Biswanath Singh was born at Sambalpur and as Surpratap Deo was issueless, he adopted the baby who was named as Ramchandra Deo. Surpratap Deo died in 1878.

The State of Patna was under the administration of the Court of Wards from 1871 to 1893. It was during this period that much improvement was done both in administration and land revenue system of the State. The Khonds were pacified and the people enjoyed security of life and property. A pucca road from Salebhata to Belgan was constructed during this period and it extended from the north-eastern to south-eastern border of the State. The present town of Balangir was planned and constructed and was made the headquarters of the State. In 1893, Ramchandra Deo was made the ruler of Patna. The first English School in Balangir was established by him and the road from Balangir to Tarbha was also constructed during his rule. Ramchandra Deo shot his wife to death and himself committed suicide in 1895 and after him his uncle Dalaganjan Singh was declared the Raja of Patna. It was during his time that the States of Patna and Sonapur were transferred from the control of the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa Division in October, 1905.

Dalaganjan Singh established the printing press in Balangir and built a road from Balangir to Khaprakhol. During the famine of 1900, various relief works were undertaken to save people from starvation. Dalaganjan Singh was an enlightened ruler and had good knowledge in Oriya, Hindi, Bengali and Sanskrit. He died in 1910 and was succeeded by his eldest son Pruthviraj Deo. This ruler improved both agriculture and education of the State. He used to organise agricultural exhibitions for encouragement of good cultivation and laid out an experimental garden at Balangir for imparting agricultural training. During his rule, the High English School was established in Balangir and was named after him. Pruthviraj Deo was also a famous builder. He built a temple of Samaleswari at Balangir and a palace at Sambalpur. Some of the bridges in Patna State were constructed during his rule, the notable one being the Sonengarh river bridge which was named 'Wheeler Bridge' to commemorate the visit of Sir Henry Wheeler, the Lt. Governor, to Balangir. It was also to commemorate the visit of Sir Edward Gait, the

Governor, that a large tank named 'Gait Sorobar' was excavated by him in Balangir. The new palace of Balangir was also constructed by him and was originally named Badal Mahal. Pruthviraj Singh died in 1924 and was succeeded by his adopted son Rajendranarayan Singh Deo.* Rajendra Narayan belongs to the royal family of Saraikella and is connected with the Chauhan family of Patna through his mother, the Rani of Saraikella who was the daughter of Ramachandra Deo. As the new ruler was a minor, the administration of Patna came once again under the Court of Wards till February 1933 when his investiture ceremony was performed at Balangir. Under Maharaja Rajendranarayan Singh Deo, Patna was considered to be one of the best administered States of Orissa. The capital town of Balangir was improved and beautified by good streets, parks and buildings, as well as, by street lighting. The revenue administration was reorganised in the interest of the peasants and the system of forced labour was abolished, while all the roads were opened to bullock-carts. A college was established in Balangir which was named as Rajendra College. The State of Patna merged with Orissa along with other States on 1st January, 1948.†

(ii) **Chauhan Rulers of Sonepur**—The first Chauhan Chief of Sonepur was Madangopal Singh Deo, the second son of Maharaja Madhukar Sai, the 4th Chauhan Ruler of Sambalpur. The Sonepur tract was originally a zamindari of Patna and was created a tributary state of Sambalpur under Madhukar Sai about the middle of the 16th century. The brother of Madangopal Singh named Bansigopal turned a Sanyasi and established a Math at Sambalpur which is known as the Gopaljee Math. Madangopal Singh is credited to have constructed the temple of the god Suvarnameru on the bank of river Tel. He was succeeded by his son Lalsai Singh Deo, during whose rule the town of Sonepur saw many improvements. After Lalsai Singh, Purushottam Singh Deo came to the Gadi and was succeeded by Raj Singh Deo. This ruler married in the family of the Khemidi Rajas and brought the image of Khambeswari the tutelary goddess of Khemidi to Sonepur where he built a temple for her worship. The next ruler was Achal Singh Deo and after him his son Dibya Singha Deo came to the Gadi.

This new ruler was a contemporary of Maharaja Ajit Singh of Sambalpur against whom Bhagirathi Jenamani, the Chief of Rairakhol, had organised a revolt. Maharaja Ajit Singh directed Dibya Singha Deo to suppress the rebellious Chief of Rairakhol. In the fight between Sonepur and Rairakhol, Jarawar, the young prince of Sonepur, showed great courage and skill. It is said that when this prince was first defeated and returned to Sonepur his mother presented him a piece of Saree

* A note on events leading to adoption of Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, is given in Appendix II

† The genealogy of Chauhan Rulers of Patna is given in Appendix III-A

indicating that the prince was coward like a woman. This inspired Jarawar to fight for the second time and to get victory over Rairakhol. As a result of the victory Dibya Singh Deo obtained 63 villages* as reward from Maharaja Ajit Singh. These villages were taken out from Rairakhol and given to Sonepur. After Dibya Singh Deo, Jarawar Singh succeeded to the Gadi but died without any issue after a rule of only one year. He was succeeded by his paternal uncle Subha Singh after whom Pruthvi Singh Deo became the ruler. During that time the Marathas occupied Sonepur and Baudh. The Maratha general Nana-saheb imprisoned Pruthvi Singh and the Chief of Baudh and over-ran Sambalpur in 1800. Pruthvi Singh remained as a prisoner at Chanda and during the period of his captivity his only son Raghunath Singh died. In 1803, the Maratha ceded Orissa including Sonepur and Patna to the British. But Patna and Sonepur, along with the Sambalpur group of States, were restored to the Marathas in August 1806. The administration of Sonepur became chaotic as Rani Lakshmipriya Devi was completely under the influence of the Court officers including the Dewan. One Lakshmana Panda drove away the Dewan and some officers with the help of the Marathas and assumed power of the Dewan. He collected about one lakh rupees from the people of Sonepur to purchase the liberty of Raja Pruthvi Singh. The Marathas released Pruthvi Singh receiving a heavy ransom. After his release, he married a second wife named Gundicha Devi who gave birth to a son in 1837. This son was named Niladhar Singh who came to Gadi after the death of Pruthvi Singh Deo in 1841. As Niladhar Singh was a minor, the administration was managed by the widow Rani Gundicha Devi who was an intelligent and strong-willed lady. But some influential persons and zamindars created troubles for her and resisted her authority. One Palau Mallik openly revolted against her and he could be suppressed by the help of the British. Niladhar Singh was loyal to the British Government and rendered help during the rebellion of Chakra Bisoyee, as well as, of Surendra Sai. He died in 1891 at the age of 54 and was succeeded by his son Prataprudra Singh Deo. This ruler encouraged both English and Sanskrit education in his State and constructed good roads. He died in 1902 and was succeeded by his son Biramitrodaya Singh Deo who was an enlightened ruler. In 1908, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a personal distinction. In 1915, a revised Sanad was granted and on the 1st January 1918 a permanent salute of nine guns was sanctioned. The title of Maharaja was made

In the Pargana of Khandahata	.. 25 villages
In the Pargana of Surguria	.. 10 villages
In the Pargana of Mursund	.. 13 villages
In the Pargana of Kirgeriapali	.. 15 villages
Total	.. 63 villages

hereditary in 1921. This ruler codified the laws regarding tenancy and land revenue in a book entitled *Bhumi Bidhi* and organised different departments of administration according to his own ideas. He received from the British Government the title of K. C. I. E. and his wife Lady Parbati Devi also received the Kaisari-Hind Medal. This Maharani is famous for her acts of public charity. She opened Post-Graduate Department of English in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Maharaja Biramitrodaya Singh Deo also donated money for opening Post-Graduate Department of Oriya in Calcutta University. His Durbar also published a number of books in different languages, details of which are given at appendix- IV.

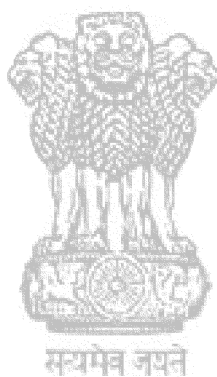
After Biramitrodaya Singh Deo, his second son Sudhansu Sekhar Singh became the ruler of Sonepur as the eldest son Sambhubhusan had predeceased his father. During the time of this ruler, the State of Sonepur merged with Orissa on the 1st January 1948.*

27. Freedom movement

There was practically no political agitation in the ex-State of Patna and Sonepur before the establishment of popular Government in the province of Orissa in 1937. The impact of the popular Government led to mass upsurge in almost all the ex-States of Orissa. In Patna and Sonepur, the Krushak party was organised to lead the rising tide of agitation but a counter party was soon formed under the name Prajamandal sponsored by the Durbar administration. The States People's Conference which had been formed since 1931 was agitating for freedom of the people of the ex-States. To counter-act this agitation the Eastern States Union was formed by the ex-States of Orissa and Chhatisgarh with a common High Court and other joint institutions. The people of these ex-States were, however, not satisfied with this Union and wanted to enjoy fullest possible privileges like their brothers in neighbouring provinces. After the Second World War, an agitation for the amalgamation of the ex-States was started by the Provincial Congress leaders, and to counteract this agitation some rulers led by Maharaja of Patna started a campaign for formation of a separate territory known as Maha-Kosala. This campaign was based on the theory that the States of Western Orissa together with the district of Sambalpur were once a part of Kosala territory. By this time, the survey of the Mahanadi Valley Project was undertaken and people were under the apprehension that hundreds of villages would be submerged by the construction of the Hirakud Dam. The people of Sambalpur started an agitation against the proposed acquisition of lands and the opportunity was utilised by the supporters of Maha-Kosala Movement. Prior to independence of India, the Maharaja of Patna made some administrative reforms in his State, according to which a Cabinet was formed consisting of the Chief Minister, the Revenue Minister and the Development Minister, the Maharaja being the President

*The genealogy of Chauhan Rulers of Sonepur is given in Appendix III B.

and the Chief Minister the Vice-President. Similar administrative reforms were also affected by the Sonapur Durbar. After independence the agitation for the merger of the ex-States gathered great momentum and this problem was peacefully solved by the statesmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. On the 15th December, 1947, the Rulers of the Orissa Feudatory States signed the merger agreement as a result of which Patna and Sonapur with other ex-States merged with Orissa and these two together with the ex-State of Kalahandi formed the district of Balangir-Patna on the 1st January, 1948. Subsequently on the 1st November, 1949, the ex-States of Patna and Sonapur together constituted a separate district named Balangir district after the headquarters town of Balangir.



APPENDIX I

Notes on the Gurjhat State of Patna by Major H. E. Impey, (1863)

The following sketch of the history of the Gurjhat States of Patna is founded upon the records, genealogical trees (Annexure No. 1) and traditions maintained by successive Rajahs. Although there may be errors in the calculation of periods and mistakes in the incidence of events, yet considering how all Natives of pretension or position strive to keep up a remembrance of their ancestors through the services of Brahmins, and how strictly they themselves cherish the links of private history (as instance the custom of the Hindoos to religiously pronounce the names of three preceding generations while engaged in their ablutions) it may be assumed that such records and links, when adjusted by other circumstantial data, as is in this case, will generally form a pretty correct chain of evidence in respect to main facts.

2. Origin of the Muharajahs

The Muharajahs of Patna claim direct descent from a race of Rajpoot¹ Rajahs of Gurh Sumbul² near Mynpooree³ and count back the individuals of this race for 32 generations.

3. Foundation of one State, Patna from a cluster of 8" gurhs

It is narrated that these Rajahs used to be in constant attendance at the Court of Dilhee⁴ till the last named Hutumbur Sing, having intrigued and run off with one of the daughters, was pursued and killed and his family forced to fly.

(1) Patna.

(2) Salabhata.

(3) Kangaon.

(4) Jhorasinga.

(5) Sindcekel.

(6) Kholagurh.

(7) Goorhagurh.

(8) Koomnagurh.

Amongst the wives of this Rajah was one who escaping arrived enceinte, in Patna, and found refuge with the chief of Kholgurh⁵, being one of 8 gurhs, as marginally noted which at that time alone formed the territories of Patna, being comprised within the three rivers, Ung⁶, Mahanuddy⁷ and Tel and bounded on the west by Khurriar⁸ (a possession then of Jeypoor) and Bindanawagurh⁹; and

the chiefs of which took it in turns, a day at a time to exercise full authority as Rajah over the whole. She was placed in charge of the said Chief's Brahmin at Ramoor¹⁰, and there gave birth to a boy, named Ramaee¹¹ Deo. The Chief adopted the boy and subsequently on his coming of

1. Rajpur, 2. Garh Sambar, 3. Mainpuri, 4. Delhi. 5. Kolagarh, 6. Ang, 7. Mahanadi, 8. Khariar, 9. Bendra Nawagarh, 10. Ramur 11. Ramai,

age, himself being sick and weary of rule, resigned his position to him. Ramaee Deo soon after this succeeded in murdering the other seven Chiefs, and usurping to himself the whole and permanent authority in Patna. Finally he married a daughter of the Ruler of Orissa through whose influence and power he was enabled to maintain his usurped position.

4. Extension of territory and dominion to the right of bank of the Mahanuddy.

It would appear during the time of Ramaee Deo and the two succeeding Maharajahs that the territories and dominion of Patna, became extended beyond the Ung river to the right bank of the Mahanuddy, embracing:

1st—Patna Proper, as now, but with the addition, to the west of 3 gurhs, viz. Kholagurh, Goorhagurh¹, and Koomnagurh² at present included in the Gurjhat³ State of Khurriar, and of 12 villages known then as “Baragam” afterwards as “Borasambur”⁴ and subsequently detached as portion of the Gurjhat State of that name, and to the east in continuation between the rivers Ung and Tel to the Mahanuddy.

2nd—As annexed to Patna Proper, all the land embraced within the Ung and Mahanuddy rivers, and bounded on the west by Phooljhar⁵ and Sarungur⁶, which now comprises the southern portion of Sambulpore⁷ and parts of Sonepore⁸.

3rd, 4th and 5th—As tributary dependencies, the Gond Gurjhat States Bindanawagarh, Phooljur and Sarungurh.

5. The lands and estates lying contiguous to the left bank of the Mahanuddy were, it is believed, at that time attached to Surgooja⁹, with the exception of the north-western portion of the present Sumbulpore district, known as Chundurpore¹⁰ and Bhortia¹¹, which belonged to Ruttunpoor¹².

6. Subjugation of States and Acquisition of Territory on Left Bank of Mahanuddy.

The fourth Maharajah, Pirthee Sing¹³ Deo subjugated and made tributary to Patna, the three dependencies of Sirgooja, named Bunaee,¹⁴ Gangpoor¹⁵, and Bamra, and annexed to Patna itself by dispossession from the Rajah of Bamra the Zemindaree¹⁶ of Rehracole¹⁷ and so much of the lands (now) of Sumbulpore on the left bank of the Mahanuddy, as were contained between Rehracole and Bamra to the east, Bamra and Gangpoor to the north, and to the west, by the river Eebe¹⁸ to its

1. Gurhagarh, 2. Kennnagarh, 3. Garhjat, 4. Borasambar, 5. Phuljhar, 6. Sarangarh, 7. Sambalpur, 8. Sonapur, 9. Surguja, 10. Chandrapur, 11. Not known, 12. Ruttanpur, 13. Pruthari Sinha, 14. Bonai, 15. Gangpur, 16. Zamindari, 17. Rehrakhoh, 18. lb.

sudden bend westward and from thence by a line running south, to the spot at the extremity of the present city of Sumbulpore where now the jail bridge stands.

7. Erection of a Fort in Phooljhur—

Maharajah Bikrumadit¹ Deo, the ninth Rajah of Patna, erected a fort in Phooljhur at Sees-palgarh,² where its remains are said to be still traceable—a proof of the unflinching authority then exercised over the Gurjhat States.

8. Acquisition of the Gurh of Chunderpoor

It is probable that the erection of this advanced post in a tributary State had, for its aim, as much the extension of dominion, as the maintenance, in security, of existing dominancy, for no sooner did the next ruler, Maharajah Baijul Deo³ (2nd) succeed to the Guddee⁴, then he advanced to Chunderpoor and forcibly dispossessed the Ruler of Ruttunpoor of that “Gurh” with its surrounding lands.

9. There still remained, to complete the circle known afterwards as the “18 Gurhs”, 1st, the three Northern Gurjhat States of Raigarh⁵ and Suktee⁶ (dependencies of Sirgooja), 2ndly the central tract of land (now an integral portion of the Sumbulpore district) falling between the Eebe and the line drawn therefrom, as before observed, to the present Sumbulpore Jail Bridge, and the Gurjhat State of Sarungurn (also belonging to Surgooja), and lastly the two eastern Gurjat States of Boud⁷ and Atmullick⁸.

10. It never fell to the lot of Patna itself to include these remaining States and lands within the scope of its authority or possession. The completion of the circle was not effected till Patna had retired from the banks of the Mahanuddy, so far as the mouth of the Ung river near Binka, and a new State had sprung up under its auspices (on the north of the Ung) afterwards known as Sumbulpore⁹. It might therefore seem foreign to the object of these “Notes” as touching Patna to speak of the rise and power of this second State. Nevertheless the advance of the latter was so intimately connected with, and so immediately the result of, the dominion of the former and against the decline of the former so direct an issue of the rise of the latter, that it is necessary to trace the History of the extension of power across the Mahanuddy in so far as the grouping of the once known 18 “Gurhs” shall be concerned.

1. Birabikramaditya. 2. Sisupalgarh. 3. Vajjal Deo. 4. Gadi.

5. Raigarh. 6. Sakti. 7. Eaudh. 8. Athamallik. 9. Sambalpur,

14 B. of R.—10]

11. Relinquishment by Patna of Territory and Dominion on the Left Bank of the Ung River. Creation of New State of Chowunpoor¹, Subjugation of other states dependencies of Sirgooja and Acquisition of further territory—erection of Fort of Sumbulpore and foundation of Sumbulpore State in lieu of Chowunpoor—

Nursing Deo,² the 12th Maharajah of Patna, and his brother Bulram³ Deo quarrelling, the former made over absolutely to the latter (probable on compulsion) all such portions of his territories as lay north of the river Ung, the engagement between the two brothers being, that each was to be perfectly independent of the other. Bulram Deo taking possession of his allotment erected a fort on the right bank of the Mahanuddy exactly opposite the present city of Sumbulpore, at Chowunpoor (where to this day the traces of his fort are visible) and adopted the title of Rajah of Chowunpoor. Shortly after this he dispossessed Sirgooja of the dependencies of Suktee, Raigurh, and Burgurh and of the remaining portion, as before noticed, of Sumbulpore and finally included Boud and Atmullick (now Gurjhat State of Cuttack) amongst the number of this tributary Muhals. After this he abandoned the fort of Chowunpoor, and crossing the river erected a new fort on the opposite bank. To this he gave the name of Sumbulpore from the number of Scemul trees that existed then on its site. Then changing his own title to that of Maharajah of Sumbulpore, he founded a dominion which soon too the real ascendancy over the parent State of Patna.

12. The two States of Patna and Sumbulpore were now distinct and the area of the "18 Gurhs" was now fully embraced; But as yet this number of Gurjhat States with independent Chiefs, tributary to the two paramount rulers of Patna and Sumbulpore were not fully formed.

13, Enumeration of the 15 "Gurhs" of the Sumbulpore and Patna Group—

The then existing Tributary Gurjhat States attached to Sumbulpore were Phooljur, Sarungurh, Suktee, Raigurh, Bunnace, Gangpoor, Bamra, Boud, Atmullick, and, by admission of the Sumbulpore Maharajah, Rehracole. To these may be added Chundurpoor retained by the Maharajah under his own immediate authority. In Patna the only dependency was Bindanawagurh. The total therefore of the "18 Gurhs" or Gurjhat States, during the time of Nursing Deo and Bularam Deo Maharajahs, respectively of Sumbulpore and Patna was 15. Wanting to complete were Sonapore in the one case, and Khurriar and Borasambur in the other.

1. Chowanpur. 2. Narasimha Deo. 3. Balaram Deo.

14. Formation of the 8 remaining Gurjhat States

The necessity of providing for younger sons caused the alienation from the parent States of Sonapur and Khurriar. Thus Sonapur, as far as the left of the river Ung (the land on the right to the Tel river till, as before need belonging to Patna) its chief town being Binka, was constituted independent tributary Gurjhat State by the 4th Rajah of Sumbalpur, who made it over with the title of Rajah to his 2nd son Muddun-Gopaul¹. And again the 15th Maharajah of Patna giving over three "Gurhs" of the original 8 of Patna, viz., Kholagurh. Goorhagurh, and Koomragurh, to his younger son Gopaul Ray, and the latter obtaining Khurriar as a dowry on his marriage with a daughter of the Rajah of Jaipoor², those gurhs merged into Khurriar, and the whole now constituted one Gurjhat State with the title of Rajah.

15. The last created Gurjhat was Borasambar³, the present Chief of which owes his position to the cunning and power of an ancestor. Originally Borasambur consisted of eight villages, which went by the name of "Atgaon", and formed a small Zemindari part of the integral estate of Patna. It is stated that one of the Zamindar of "Atgaon" having saved the life of a Sambur deer by killing a "bora" or boar constrictor, which had attacked it, the name of the Zamindari was changed to Borasambur. Notwithstanding the smallness originally of the area of the Zamindari the proprietor was a man of some importance. he was Chief of his caste-man, Bhinjawal⁴ and, on the occasion of a new Maharajah being raised to the gудdee it was his especial duty to take the latter on his lap and fold over his head the turban of State. Again the Zamindar held an important position. His lands were situated alone on the north side of the range of hills called Goondamardhum⁵ which form part of the northern boundary of Patna, and thus he could hold the approaches through those hills to Patna for or against any hostile forces. It would appear that during the first inroads of the Mahrattas the Zamindar of Borasambur was successful in guarding these approaches. For this service he was granted an extension of property on the Patna side. What the real grant was it is impossible now to say, but when the Maharajah of Patna, in A. D. 1818 was released from the captivity, in which he had been kept for 14 years by the Mahrattas, under orders of the British Government and replaced in possession of his estates by Major Roughsedge, it was found that the Zamindar had encroached upon a large tract of Patna territory, and it is said had possessed himself also of some 84 villages of the Phooljur Gurjhat. Complaint was made by the restored Maharajah of Patna, and he was forced to retire to his proper side of the hills, a gainer however so far that he retained the 84 villages of Phooljur and was allowed to hold possession of Borasambur with them in his own right from that time as an independent tributary chieftain.

1. Madangopal, 2. Jeypur 3. Borasambar, 4. Binjhal, 5. Gandhamardan

16. Completion of the 18 "Gurhs"

Thus then was completed the cluster of the 18 "Gurhs" as follows:—

(1) Patna	(10) Bunnaee
(2) Sumbulpore	(11) Raigurh
(3) Sonepoor	(12) Buragurh
(4) Bamra	(13) Suktee
(5) Rehracole	(14) Chundurpoor
(6) Gangpoor	(15) Sarungurh
(7) Boud	(16) Bindanawagurh
(8) Atmullick	(17) Khurriar
(9) Phooljur	(18) Borasambur

17. Loss to Patna of the land on the Right Bank of the Mahanaddy between the Ung and Tel Rivers.

Before proceeding to notice the ultimate severance and distribution of these States, it is necessary to refer back briefly to the time of Ram Sing Deo, the 21st Muharajah of Patna. This chieftain, having recovered possession of his Guddee from one usurping uncle, after a reign of nearly 60 years, and at the age of 80 was ultimately forced, on a general insurrection, to flee his country. He sought refuge at Binka, the seat of the Rajah of Sonepoor, and fearful of pursuit or treachery promised the latter a grant of that portion of his estate which fell between the Ung and Tel, if he would protect and assist him. The Rajah of Sonepoor was not slow to take advantage of the offer. The son secured to himself the possession of the promised land, but assistance was confined to personal protection. The aged Muharajah 3 years after died a refugee in Sonepoor, without blow being struck for his restoration. This insurrection caused the loss to Patna of the last relic of its early acquisition.

18. Gurjhat States brought under direct supervision of the British Government.

The incursions and depredations of the Mahrattas had now caused the intervention of the British Government for the protection of the Gurjhat States. This ultimately resulted (in 1821) after that Boud and Atmullik had been transferred to Cuttack, in the rest being separately disconnected and placed under the immediate control and supervision of British agency.

19. In 1861 the States of Bonai and Gangpoor were transferred to Ranohee¹, and thus the circle of Gurjhats States become reduced to those exhibited in the annexed Schedule (Annexure No. 2).

1. Ranchi

20. Summary

To sum up, reverting to Patna. It will be observed that, between the time of its foundation by Ramace Deo and the reign of its 12th Muharajah, or say, during a period of 340 years, Patna had grown, from a comparatively small State of 8 united gurhs, held by chiefs who each in turn for a day aped supreme authority over the rest to a powerful province extending in territory and dominion for miles across the Mahanaddy to the confines of Sarungurh, and on the left bank from the borders of Athmullick to a line drawn northward from the west end of the (present) city of Sumbulpore falling in with the river Eebe, to Gangpoor, and its authority-embracing the Gurjhat States, surrounding these possessions, of Bindanawagarh, Phooljur, Sarungurh, Gangpoor, Bunnace and Bamra, that by the abandonment of all its property and dominion on the north or left side of the Ung river, it relapsed to the area of its original Gurhs, including the plain between the Tel and Ung rivers, and to the authority over the one Gurjhat State of Bindanawagarh. That subsequently at first alienated 3 of its original Gurhs and afterwards had to relinquish 12 of its most important villages, in return for all which, with additional lands from other quarters, it obtained control over two newly created Gurjhat States, viz., Kharriar and Borasambur. That previously to the last noted relinquishment it had lost the tract of land between the Tel and Ung rivers, and that lastly being brought itself under the direct control of the British, it became deprived of the last vestige of its power, the control of its three tributary States (Bindanawagarh, Kharriar and Borasambur) and thus finally fell into a smaller circle of power and property than that which it embraced when, some 600 years before (dating from the usurpation of Ramace Deo) it had first sprung into powerful existence.

21. Such then is the history of the extension and contraction of the territories and dominions of Patna. Like as its first a sacrifice of ground, and of prospect of further advancement was owing to family dissension, so also was the final loss of the last tract of its former acquisitions caused by family dissensions. In the one instance however it was left with the substances of conquest, and the opportunities, from arrested ambition of employing such to the development of its own reserved dominions, but in the other it was brought ultimately to entire ruin. A glance at the present features of the country of Patna, and a brief review of the dissensions that occurred during the time of Ram Sing Deo, and of their results, will serve to explain these last assertion.

22. Description of the present area of Patna

It is calculated that the present territories of Patna contain 5,000 square miles although they are dotted, at distant intervals, with a few small hills, yet it may be stated that they compose a plateau of

undulating surface, so peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of rice, the pulses, oil-seeds and sugarcane. There are certainly, besides the few scattered hills, interruption also of gravelly or rocky rises covered with jungle and a few forest trees. But making allowance for the deduction of these from the general area, there remains a vast expanse of cultivable lands the soil of which is of a good description.

23. Present condition of the area and indications of past prosperity

Tracts or scrubby jungles have usurped the sites of former fields, and wild beasts now hold domain where once stood the habitations of men. The guruh of Patna is now the centre of such a jungle, radiating in all directions or say 20 miles in every direction. Close around the "Guruh", at distances varying from one to two miles, are about 100 tanks, and in the surrounding jungle beyond these, at intervals of four or six miles are said to be the remains of other tanks, with traces of villages, marked, not only by the general evidence of planted trees, such as the mango, but also by the unmistakeable proof of old broken tiles, and brick foundations of houses and temples. Nor is it alone, immediately around the "Guruh" of Patna, that signs of former welfare and former energetic rule are to be found. Turning to the southern portion of the State, in the Kondhan Zamindaries of Torva¹ and Topa, at Jhoorwal² in Torva, at Titoola³ and Odeypoori⁴ in Topa, are numerous ruins of solid buildings, of from one to three stories high, and generally through the Kondhan lands are the walls of neglected temples at distance of two or four miles apart. Moreover to prove in some measure the earnestness which formerly existed for developing the country and the respect which is still held for the race of its once energetic rulers, it is to be remarked that the Khondhs of the oldest Kondh settlement at Saintala, claim to have been brought to Patna from Jeypoor by Rumaee Deo, and pride themselves in being still loyal and khalsa subjects of his descendants. Further indication of decayed prosperity and past enterprise might be adduced, and not least this, the innate respectability and intelligence of some of the Zamindars and Gountiahs⁵ of old families, but enough perhaps, has been noticed to prove that there is just ground for the boast of the Patna people, that their country was once thickly populated, and flourishing to such an extent that even rich merchants were numbered in it up to the time when anarchy, at first, and the depredations of the Mahrattas afterwards, compelled them to depart. Till the occurrence of these events, which now remain to be noticed it is believed then that the attention of the rulers of Patna, 20 in succession, was given to the welfare and prosperity of their country and subjects.

1. Tarbha

2. Jharial

3. Tillagarh

4. Udaypur

5. Gauntias

24. Cause of decline of power and Prosperity

Hiradur Shah Deo¹ the 20th Muharajah of Patna died leaving two young sons the eldest, named Race Sing Deo², under the guardianship of his younger brother, their uncle, Buckraj Sing³. This uncle in view to the usurpation of the Guddee, murdered the mother of the two boys and intended to kill also the latter. But he was frustrated in this intension, for the boys were carried off in security to Phooljur by their maternal uncle and there brought up. Race Sing Deo, on coming of age, sought assistance from Nagpore, and procuring a force of Mahrattas, proceeded to regain his rights. He attacked and killed his uncle, and thus obtained possession of his estate. But however much this was beneficial to himself and pleasing perhaps to a portion of his subjects, still the country paid heavily at the time of his restoration, while party spirit and enmity having now been excited, it was to be expected that, an occasion of offering conflictings intersts might again stir them to a blaze, and again the plains of Patna having now been opened out to the view of the Mahrattas it might have been regarded as certain that their greed would spend itself on the first opportunity of home dissensions in depradatory incursions. And this prospect was indeed brought to issue as follows : Race Singh retained his position for many years, but, during this period, he roused spiri of discontent and rebellion was spreading through the land, till ultimately it was brought to burst upon the unfortunate Muharajah then nearly 80 years old, by the intrigues of his second wife. The story is that he had three wives, no offspring by the first, two boys by the second and one son, the eldest of all by the third; the second wife was fearful that the oldest son by the third Rance would, being his father's favourite, succeed to the Guddee unless, during the Muharajah's life she should take steps to prevent it. The measures she took for prevention were the exciting a general rebellion which resulted, as before noted, in the flight of the Muharajah Race Sing Deo to Sonepur. The Muharajah however frustrated the design of his second wife, for he took him with to Sonepur, his grandson, son of his eldest born, and on his death, 3 years afterwards, appointed him his successor, by putting the regular pugree on his head. During these three years the whole of Patna was in a state of perfect anarchy, the Ranees at Patna were quarr-elling for dominion, and their partizans were pillaging the country indiscriminately around. Life and property were no where secure. All respectable persons fled to Sonepur and were followed by numbers of the general population. On the death of old Rajah the people acknowledged his appointed successor who then returned to Patna. He was however but a youth, and found no one to advise or assist him, except such as bad and hazed* in the outrages of the inter-regnum.

1. Hiradhar Singh Deo 2. Rai Singh Deo 3. Batsaraj Singh Deo

* The writing here in the Ms is very indistinct and unintelligible.

Even his father, dismayed at the state of general disturbance, and disappointed at the preference given to his son, retired on a pilgrimage to Allahabad and there died. The young Muharajah, Prithee Singh Deo¹ lived only three years after succeeding to the Guddee. The next ruler was Ramchundur Deo² the captive of the Maharattas, who now had completely overrun and splited the country already so unhappily ripe for spoliation.

25. It was scarcely to be expected that, after an anarchy of 3 years and a total disruption of order, under the force of subsequent events that the Zamindars of the frontier, who had been so long revelling in wild independency, would soon be brought back into proper subjection, especially when the power, by entire loss of resource, of the succeeding Muharajah (father to the present one) was almost utterly paralyzed. Still less could it be supposed that, within the short space of the reign of that one Muharajah, the vacuum in the population could be filled up. Yet it is satisfactory to be able to state, that a more towards a clearance of the jungle, and an extension of cultivation is certainly being made and that out of 22 Zamindars four only are complained of and of these four, only one is rebellious.

26. Description of land tenures

The various land tenures may be thus described.

- 1st Zemindarees (Zamindari)
- 2nd Gurhotecahees (Gurhtiahi)
- 3rd Babooans (Babuan)
- 4th Jageerdars. (Jagiridar)
- 5th Sendor Teekas (Sinduratika)
- 6th Burhumoters (Brahmottara)
- 7th Dhurumoters (Dharmottara)
- 8th Home Villages

27. Classification of Zemindarees

The Zemindarees may be divided into four parts.

1stly—Those held as Khorak-Poshak by near relatives of the Muharajah.

2ndly—Hereditary holding of Gonds and others in the centre of Patna.

3rdly—The Bhinjeer estates (Binhari estate)

4thly—The Kondhmals (Kandhamalas)

Khorak-Poshak estates

Of the 1st part there are two only, but in comparison with the size of Patna and the present resources of the Muharajah they are far too large. One Jhorasinga, is the property of the Muharajah's uncle

1. Prithviraj Singh. 2. Rama Chandra Deo.

Jograj Singh¹ and was a grant by the late ruler. The other is an allotment by the present Muharajah to his younger half brother Baijul Singh² made however upon pressure of superior authority.

Insubordination of the two Khorak-Poshakdars

It is of the proprietors of these two estates that complaint has been made, and justly, that they do not sufficiently respect the authority of the Muharajah. This complaint it is hoped will not be of further duration. Jograj Singh, an old man upwards of 80, is a fine specimen of a Rajpoot—Baijul Singh is a worthless drug consumer.

Of the 2nd sort there are Zemindarees the proprietors all respectable and loyal.

The Bhinjeers, or estates of Bhinjwal population, are six in number, lying under the hills of Gondhmardhun and Rabacedinga which form the northern and north-western boundaries respectively between Bora-sambar and Khurriar. All the Zemindars of these are subject to authority but one, Salik Ram Burhmya³. This man is a reputed harbourer of dacoits—for the last 5 years he has refused to pay any revenue, and has completely thrown off his allegiance. The Muharajah is at this moment advancing with a large force to apprehend him.

There are nine Kondhan estates situated on the southern frontier bordering on Kalahandy, one only of the chiefs of these is said to be slow to obey the Muharajh's orders. He was punished a year ago for such disrespect and as he is decidedly an intelligent man it is hoped that punishment will have good effect. The rest of the Chiefs are under proper subjection, and all are regular in the payments of their fixed revenue, but two who will not admit of a regular assessment but still are ready every three years, when the Muharajah goes himself to them to make him an equivalent present, increasing it even if by chance the Muharajah be accompanied by his mother.

28. Designation of Gurhotteeahees Jurisdictions

There are 5 Gurhotteeahees, or clusters of villages under the Police jurisdiction of 5 Gurhotteeahees. The pay of these officers and that of the pikemen under them, is met by service lands out of one or more of the village or villages in which their headquarters are located. The circle of a Gurhotteeahee jurisdiction does not only include such service paying villages, but also contains home villages and rent free tenures. For instance (referring to the schedule attached to these notes), Sala-batha⁴ is noted as one village. But the Gurhotteeahee is resident and deriving his pay in land produce there has police authority over 21 other villages of which 5 are Khalsa, 6 Rent free, and 10 Jhageers.

1. Jugaraj Singh. 2. Vaijal Singh. 3. Salik Ram Bariha. 4. Salebhata.

29. Number of tenures held by Baboos or connections of the Muharajah

The Babooans are 3 in number ; of these one is rent free, another at nominal rent, the third peppercorn.

30. Number of Jagheerdars

The Jaghreedars 27 in number are held by illegitimate offsets or distant relatives or friends of the Muharajah.

31. Villages held by Ranees

The Sendoor Teekahs are the marriage portion of various Ranees and amount to 19 villages.

32. Grants to Brahmins and Endowments to Temples

The Burhomoters and Dhurumoters are grants and endowments to Brahmins and temples. The former at 2 festivals according to a scale present the Muharajah with a golden *jineo* (Brahmincial thread) of a rupee in value, and one cocoanut.

33. Number of Home Farms

The Home farms in consequence of the absorbing proportions of the Khoorak Poshak tenures, amount only to 38 in number.

34. Revenue and Expenditure

The Revenue derived from the whole estate by the Muharajah at this present time is shown in the annexed schedule to be Rs. 8,823.

		Rs.
Out of this he has to pay Peshkush	..	600
Sums income fixed	..	1,000
Body Troops	..	1,000
		<hr/>
Total	..	2,600
		<hr/>

35. Land Produce

The produce of Patna consists of Rice-paddy, Khooltie, Til, Mung, Goor, Castorseed, Linseed, and Cotton, Rice-paddy is only grown in sufficiency for home consumption. There is a small export of the remaining produce in cotton to about the extent of 1,200 maunds.

36. Castes

The Castes inhabiting Patna are—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Kondhs | (8) Bhooleahs |
| (2) Bhinjuals | (9) Keunts |
| (3) Gonds | (10) Telces |
| (4) Souras | (11) Ghasees |
| (5) Khooltas | (12) Gours |
| (6) Agurias | (13) Soondees |
| (7) Gandas | |

37. Condition of the Gurjhat State

From all that could be gathered from the village holders and Zamindars it would appear that Patna is in a quiet and peaceable state. Cattle lifting is not uncommon and house breaking occasionally perpetrates but it does not appear that dacoitees or other heinous offences are prevalent except it may be near Ramoor where a dacoitee was reported a short time back.



H. B. IMPEY MAJOR

Deputy Commissioner

ANNEXURE No. 1

Genealogical Tree of Muharajahs of Patna

No.	Name	No.	Name
<i>Rajahs of Sambargurh</i>		<i>Rajahs of Patna</i>	
1	Richpal Sing (1)	1	Rumae Deo (Ramai Deo)
2	Bhab Sing	2	Mahaling Sing
3	Dalbhunju Sing	3	Baijal Deo (1)
4	Bahan Sing	4	Buckraj Deo (Vatsaraj Deo)
5	Bhan Sing	5	Bhojraj Deo
6	Nath Sing	6	Purtab Roodra Deo (Prataparudra Deo)
7	Kurun Sing	7	Bhopal Deo (1)
8	Bhun Sing	8	Nagsing Deo
9	Soor Sing	9	Bikuramadit (1) Bikramaditya Deo.
10	Dheer Sing	10	Baijal Deo (2)
11	Chutturpaul Sing	11	Bujur Heeradhar Deo (1) (Bajra Hiradhar Deo).
12	Ukhaee Sing (1)	12	Nursing Deo
13	Pritheer Sing	13	Chutturpal Deo (Chhatrapal Deo).
14	Oujo Sing	14	Baijal Deo (3)
15	Kaisaree Sing (1)	15	Hirdai Narain Deo (1) (Hruday Narayan Deo).
16	Murkut Sing	16	Purtap Deo
17	Jai Sing	17	Bikramadit Deo (2)
18	Bulwunt Sing	18	Mukund Deo
19	Pudun Sing	19	Balaram Deo
20	Richpal Sing (2)	20	Herdanarain Deo (2) (Hruday Narayan Deo).
21	Nursing Sing	21	Racesing Deo (Raising Deo)
22	Sumoondur Sing	22	Pirtheer Raj Sing Deo (Prithvira Sing Deo).
23	Uchit Sing	23	Ram Chandra Deo
24	Govind Sing	24	Bhopal Deo (2)
25	Kaiseree Sing (2)	25	Bhujjur Heeradhar Deo (2) (Bajra Hiradhar Deo) Presen Rajah.
26	Duswant Sing		
27	Ukhace Sing (2)		
28	Dip Sing		
29	Dhoul Sing		
30	Nag Sing		
31	Hutumbur Sing		

ANNEXURE No. 2

List of the Gurjhat States attached to Sumbulpore in 1861

No.	Name of Gurjhat State	Name and Caste of present Chiefs	Remarks
1. Patna	..	Bhujjur Heera Dhur Deo, Muharajah, Caste Chowan.	Originally a cluster of 8 united gurhs the chiefs of which took it in turn to rule for a day under the title of Rajah was formed into one compact state under one paramount ruler Muharajah about 600 years ago by Ranaee Deo a Rajput who derived his origin from a race of western Rajput Rajahs.
2. Bindana-yagarh (Bendra Nawagarh)		Rajah Oomraosai Caste Gond.	Was an independent tributary State of Patna from the first.
3. Kharriar		Rajah Bussoon Chander Sing Caste Chowan.	Was constituted into an independent tributary State with title of Rajah by Hirdhur Deo 15th Muharajah of Patna for his younger son Gopaul Roy being composed of 3 gurhs of the original 8 Patna gurhs and the area of Khariar given in dowry to Gapaul Roy by the Rajah of Jaipore (Madras Presy) on his marriage with the latter's daughter

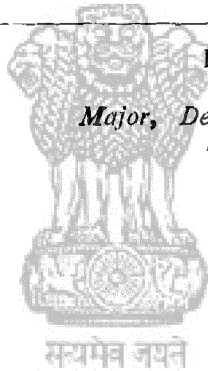
No.	Name of Gurjhat State	Name and Caste of present Chiefs	Remarks
4.	Borassambar	Soonder Barhia Zamindar Caste Binjwal.	Created an independent tributary State by Ram Chandra Deo A. D. 1818 with the sanction of the then Political Agent being composed of 12 villages originally of Patna which formed the small Zamindaree called first Atgaon and afterwards Borasambar and 84 villages wrested from the Phooljur State during the inroads of the Mahrattas.
5.	Phooljur	Rajah Sai Caste Gond	Was an independent tributary State with title of Rajah from the first.
6.	Sarangurh	Rajah Sangram Sing Caste Gond.	Was an independent tributary State with title of Rajah from the first.
7.	Suktee	Rajah Ranjeet Sing Caste Gond.	Originally an independent tributary State of Sergcoja without a title was brought under the dominion of Sumbulpore by Balaram Deo Muharajah of Sumbulpore. The title of Rajah was created by Narain Sing last Muharaja of Sumbulpore.
8.	Raigarh cum	Rajah Ghansham	
9.	Bargarh	Sing, Caste Gond	Originally 2 independent tributary States of Sergoorjah, the first with title of Rajah were

No.	Name of Gurjhat State	Name and Caste of present Chiefs	Remarks
			brought under the dominion of Sumbulpore by Balaram Deo, 1st Muharajah of Sumbulpore. Baragarh being confiscated in 1833 for the rebellion of its Chief was made over to the Raigarh Rajah by the British Government.
10.	Bamra	Raja Tribhooban Deo, Bahadoor, Caste Chowan.	Originally an independent State with title of Rajah, tributary to Sergoojah. It comprised with Modern Bamra the Zamindari of Rehracole and the portion of the lands of the present district of Sumbulpore that lay between Bamra and Rehracole on the east and the river Eebe with a line continued from the bend thereof to the west and of the city (present) of Sumbulpore. It was brought under the dominion of Sumbulpore by Balaram Deo, 1st Rajah of Sumbulpore who deprived it of the Zamindaree lands above noted.
11.	Rehracole	Bissoon Chunder Jenamonee.	Was originally a Zamindaree of Bamra was created a Tributary Gurjhat State of Sumbulpore

No.	Name of Gurjhat State	Name and Caste of present Chiefs	Remarks
			by Bala r a m D e o 1st Maharajah of the Sumbulpore.
12.	Sonepur	Rajah Nilladree (Niladri) Sing Deo, Caste Chowan (Chauhan).	Was originally a Zamin- daree of Patna. Was created a tributary State Sumbulpore with title of Rajah Bansee Gopal Deo, 4th Rajah of Sumbulpore for his second son.

H. B. IMPEY

*Major, Deputy Commissioner
Sambalpore*



APPENDIX II

Events leading to adoption of Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo

(This account has been obtained from Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo of Saraikela).

Maharaja Sur Pratap Singh Deo of Patna (1866—1871) had no male heir. He adopted Shri Ram Chandra Singh Deo, the son of his brother Biswanath Singh Deo. Ram Chandra Singh Deo succeeded Sur Pratap Singh Deo to the Gadi of Patna after attaining the age of majority in 1893. Dalganjan Singh, the third brother of Maharaja Sur Pratap Singh Deo, was not happy with this arrangement and he tried to succeed to the Gadi of Patna State. His activities annoyed the British Government who banished him from the State. The order of banishment was, however, withdrawn on representation of Ram Chandra Singh Deo who wanted that his thread ceremony would be performed by his uncle Dalganjan Singh. Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh Deo married the Raj Kumari of Lanjigarh who had been adopted as a daughter by Srimati Biswas Kumari Devi, the third Maharani of Kalahandi and the sister of Maharaja Sur Pratap Singh Deo of Patna. Dalganjan Singh Deo tried to create estrangement between Shri Ram Chandra Singh Deo and his Maharani, as a result of which relation between them tended to be unhappy. A proposed trip of Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh Deo to England could not be materialised as the Maharani, on persuasion of Dalganjan Singh, filed a petition to the Government opposing such a trip. This made Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh Deo greatly agitated and he shot his Maharani to death and himself committed suicide. By that time he had only a daughter named Padmini Kumari who was one and half years old and the Maharani was enceinte. After their tragic end, Dalganjan Singh was allowed by the British Government to succeed to the Gadi of Patna State. Some interested persons vainly attempted to make Padmini Kumari, the ruler of Patna State. This led to embitter relationship between Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo and the dowager Maharani of Sur Pratap Singh Deo, who brought up Padmini Kumari under her fostering care.

When Padmini Kumari was about 5 years of age her marriage with Shri Aditya Pratap, Yubaraj of Saraikela was arranged by Maharaja Pratap Rudra Singh Deo of Sonapur and his consort Maharani Amulyamani Devi. The betrothal ceremony was performed and the ceremonial pan was sent to the Saraikela house through Babu Upendra Singh of Banksahi.

The marriage of Shri Aditya Pratap Singh with Srimati Padmini Kumari was celebrated on the 3rd February 1907. Padmini Kumari developed into a talented lady. She was proficient in five languages—Oriya, Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit and English. She had considerable skill in embroidery and oil painting. In later life she exhibited her talent as a poet philosopher. She was a mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Her third child Rajendra Narayan was born on the 31st March 1912.

Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo of Patna died in 1910 and was succeeded by his son Pruthviraj Singh Deo. Pruthviraj was very fond of his niece Padmini Kumari and after coming to the Gadi used to take keen interest in her welfare. Once in 1914 on his way to Calcutta, he broke journey at Sini Railway Station and sent for Maharaja Aditya Pratap of Saraikela and his consort Padmini Kumari. He spent the day in company with the children of Padmini Kumari, particularly with Rajendra who was then only two years old. In 1917 after the birth of her fifth child Bhupendra, Padmini Kumari suffered from acute dyspepsia. She was taken to Sambalpur for a change and stayed in the Sonepur House as the Patna House was then occupied by Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo. Maharaja Aditya Pratap and his Maharani shifted to Patna House on request of Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh and stayed there for a couple of months. A very cordial relation developed between the Patna and Saraikela royal families.

Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo had no issue and he wanted to adopt a son of his brother Patayat Shri Batsaraj Singh Deo. But the first born boy of the Patayat became deaf and dumb and died at an early age. His second child was still-born. Shri Batsaraj Singh feared that his children were dying because of the desire of Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo to take them in adoption. When the third boy was born to him the Maharaja wanted to adopt him from his very birth by performing the Nabhi Chhedan ceremony (cutting of umbilical cord). But the parents firmly refused. Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo had four other brothers but none of them had any issue by that time. So the Maharaja being disappointed to get a son from his own family turned towards the family of his beloved niece, and the natural choice was Rajendra. Pruthviraj Singh was, however, advised to marry for the second time so that the second queen could give birth to a son. He married the daughter of Badalal Harish Chandra Bhanja of Mayurbhanj but no issue was born to the junior Maharani for several years and it was found that there was no possibility of a child on medical grounds.

Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo was constructing a new palace called Badal Mahal. Once he went to see the Palace, while it was

under construction, accompanied by his Dewan Jugal Kishore Tripathi and the Agency Engineer Becket. The Maharaja was then very weak due to after-effects of influenza and he was advised not to climb stairs. So the Maharaja remained in the car in the porch while his Dewan and Becket went up-stairs to see the construction of the palace. They returned a little late and the Maharaja asked the reason for their delay. They, however, hesitated to say anything to the Maharaja, but being pressed by him humbly told him that they were discussing so long as to who would occupy the palace after the Maharaja. This greatly shocked him and he decided to adopt a boy soon.

Shortly after that, Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo met Maharaja Aditya Pratap at Patna (Bihar) on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wells in December 1921. Pruthviraj Singh told him that his Dewan would be deputed to Saraikela for some important talk with him. Aditya Pratap wanted to know the purpose of the deputation of the Dewan but Pruthviraj Singh only said that his Dewan would tell him the purpose at Saraikela. It was arranged that Shri Jugal Kishore Tripathi, Dewan of Patna, would meet the Maharaja of Saraikela at Saraikela on the 1st January 1922. The Dewan came to Saraikela on the appointed date and proposed to Maharaja Aditya Pratap to give one of his younger sons, either Rajendra or Bhupendra, in adoption to Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo. He wanted to take the horoscopes of both the boys to get them examined by a renowned Pandit of Banaras proficient in Bhrugu Samhita and to choose one of them for adoption. He further said that the education of the boy to be adopted would be the sole concern of Pruthviraj Singh Deo and there would be no interference from Saraikela side. Maharaja Aditya Pratap Singh agreed to the proposal but he put forth the following conditions:

1. That the Government of India's prior sanction be procured for the adoption.
2. That the approval of Maharaja of Patna was to be taken and that they should be present at the time of adoption ceremony.
3. That the adoption ceremony was to be performed at Sambalpur in the presence of the Political Agent.
4. That the voice of the Maharaja of Saraikela be effective in the matters of selection of guards, servants etc., for the safety of the boy to be adopted.

The Dewan accepted the suggestions of the Maharaja and promised to confirm by a letter. He also promised to take necessary steps to procure approval of Government of India for the proposed adoption. The final choice of Maharaja Pruthviraj fell upon Rajendra. Maharaja Aditya Pratap wrote to Political Agent C. L. Philip, I. C. S., informing him all the details of talk with the Dewan of Patna and requested him to procure the sanction of Government of India for the proposed adoption. The Political Agent informed him, as well as, the Maharaja of Patna that the Government regarded taking of adoption as a private and personal matter and that no official sanction was necessary for the purpose. He, however, agreed to be present at the adoption ceremony.

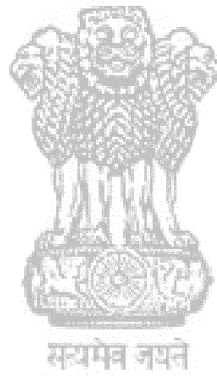
It was decided to celebrate the adoption at Sambalpur. On the appointed day, Maharaja Aditya Pratap Singh came to Sambalpur with his family and Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo came there with his Dewan but not with his Maharanis. Adoption ceremony was duly performed in Sonapur House. Political Agent C. L. Philip was also present. After the ceremony was over, Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo and his Dewan told Aditya Pratap that Rajendra Narayan be taken to Saraikela wherefrom he would be sent to the Mayo College, Ajmer to study there under the guardianship of Principal Leslie Jones.

In the mean time, Patayat Sri Batsaraj Singh of Patna put forward the claim before the Government that his son Bhupal Singh had already been adopted by Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo prior to the adoption of Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo and prayed for recognition of Bhupal's adoption. Sir Henry Wheeler, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, visited Balangir to ascertain the claim of the Patayat. He tried to meet the Maharaja, who however evaded him on various pretexts. Sir Henry examined a Bill in which Patayat Sri Batsaraj Singh had drawn Rs. 100 from the Treasury to celebrate the birthday ceremony of his son Bhupal Singh after the alleged date of the boys adoption. This proved the falsity of his case and on the report of Sir Henry Government of India rejected Patayat's claim and recognised the adoption of Rajendra.

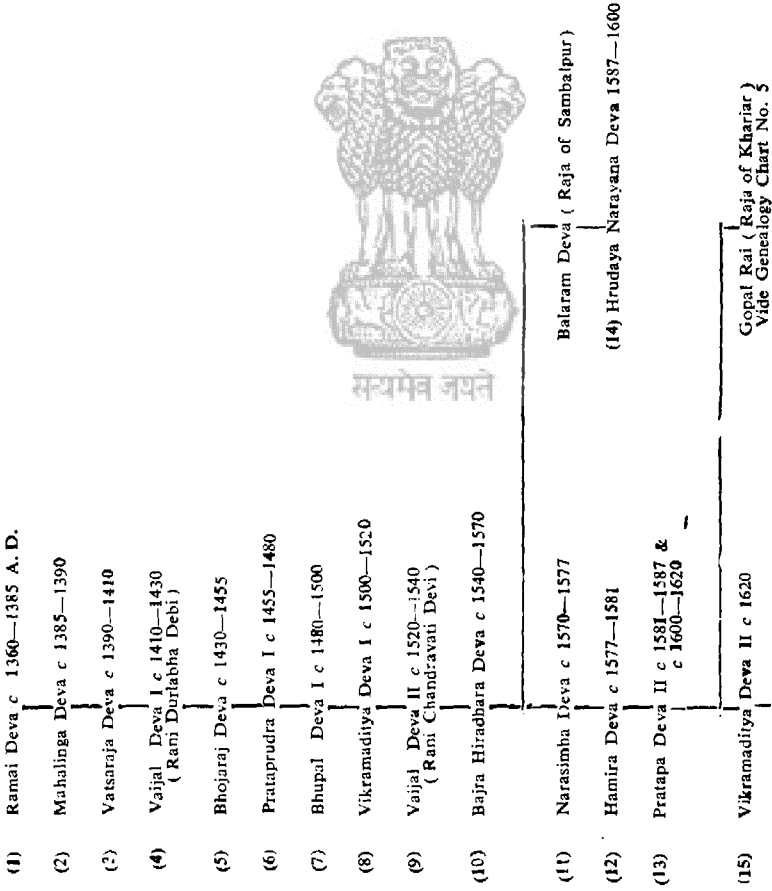
Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo died in 1924. After his death, his Maharanis represented that Bhupal Singh had been duly adopted by the Maharaja and as such he should be recognised as the legal heir for the Gadi. The question of adoption was thus opened again. Maharaja Aditya Pratap requested the Political Agent to arrange an interview with the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Governor

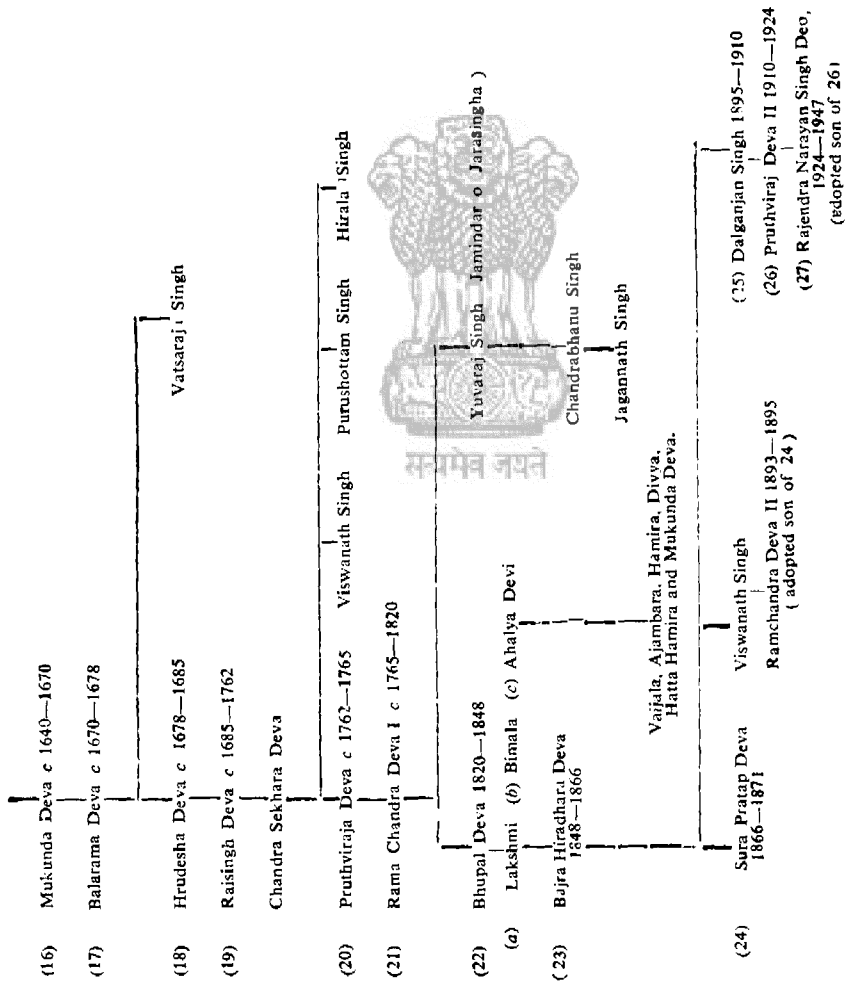
assured the Maharaja that he would report to the Viceroy and the Governor-General his opinion for recognition of the adoption of Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo.

The representation of the Maharani was rejected by the Government of India and Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo was duly recognised as the adopted son and successor of Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo. Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo was installed on the Gadi with full ruling powers by Sir John Sifton, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa on the 3rd February, 1933.



APIENDIX III
A. Genealogy of Chauhan Rulers of Patna





APPENDIX IV

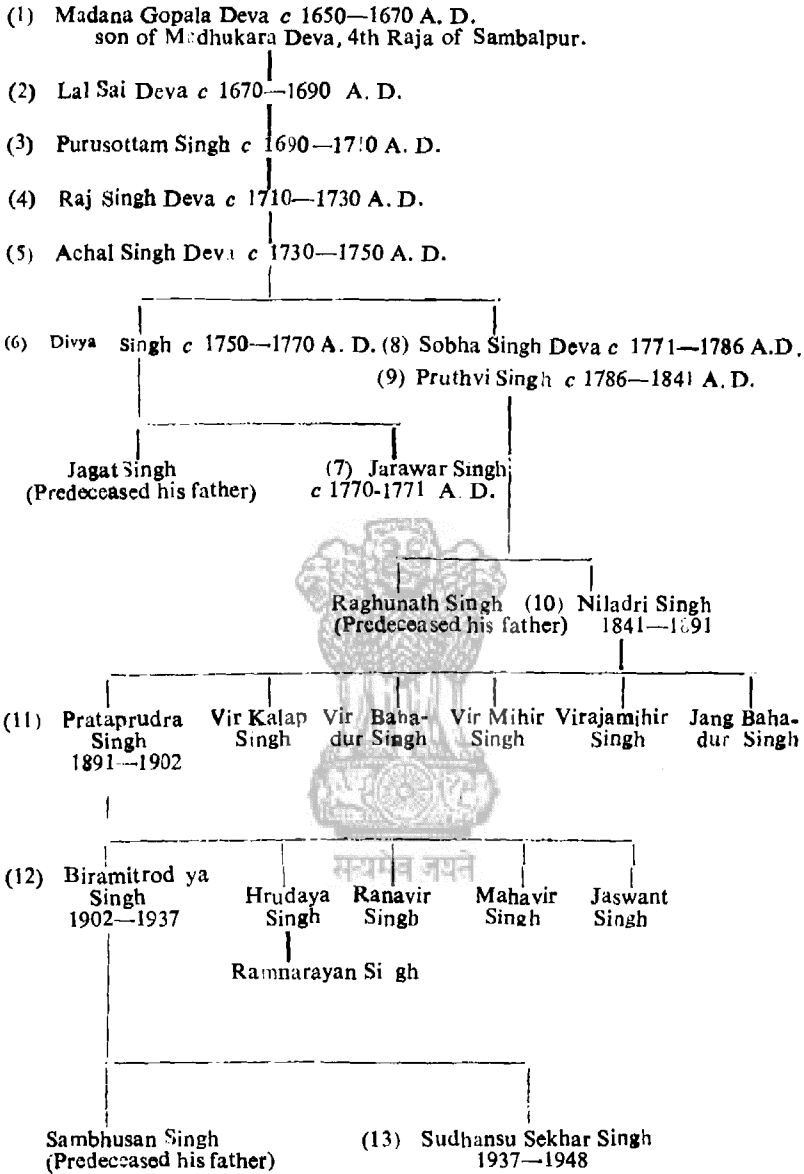
List of books published by Sonepur Durbar

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Name of the Author	Date of Publication
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Stotra Tarangini (Sanskrit)	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1893
2	Ratnabali (Oriya) ..	Ditto	1894
3	Abhijnana Sakuntala Nataka (Oriya).	Ditto	1899
4	Chandraprabha Kavya (Oriya).	Ditto	1902
5	Gajendra Mokshana (Oriya)	Shri Somabhusana Singh Deo.	1908
6	Swarnapura Bedha Parikrama (Oriya).	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1910
7	Shri Upahara Puspanjali (Oriya).	Ditto	1910
8	Bikramovrasi (Oriya) ..	Ditto	1910
9	Sonepur in the Sambalpur Tract (English).	Shri B. C. Mazumdar	1913
10	Gita Gobinda (Bengali)	Shri Bijaya Chandra Mazumdar.	1913
11	Chandravati Parinaya (Oriya).	Shri Prataprudra Singh Deo.	1914
12	Sonepur Feudatory Rajyara Prachalita Bibidha Bidhi (Oriya).	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1915
13	Bhumi Bidhi (Oriya) ..	Ditto	
14	Rutu Sanghara O' Bibidha Kavya (Oriya).	Ditto	1915
15	Life of Rani Amulyamani Devi (English).	Shri Bepinbihari Dasgupta	1915
16	Brata Charitra (Oriya) ..	Shri Somabhusana Singh Deo.	1915
17	Panigrahana Padapala (Sanskrit).	Shri Biswanatha Rath Sarma.	1918
18	Caakra Saram (Sanskrit)	Shri Nilamani Rath	1918
19	Chaturdasa Padi Athaba Chauda Poi (Oriya)	Shri Prataprudra Singh Deo.	1918
20	Sridama Daridrya Bhanjana (Oriya).	Shri Somabhusana Singh Deo.	1920
21	Syena Giri (Sanskrit) ..	Shri Aditya Prasad Guru	1920
22	Ayurveda Ratnamala (Oriya).	Shri Loknath Misra	1921
23	Sat Panchasika (Sanskrit)	Shri Nilamani Rath	1921
24	Purascharana Barnana Champu (Sanskrit).	Shri Aditya Prasad Guru	1921
25	Swarnapura Gunadarsa (Sanskrit).	Shri Damodar Misra	1921

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26	Stri Sikhsa (Oriya) ..	Shri Lakshmi Narayan Sahu.	1921
27	Maharudra Yajna Kabya (Sanskrit).	Pandit Damodar Misra	1921
28	Niladri M o h a d a y a (Sanskrit).	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1922
29	Bira Sarbaswam (Sanskrit)	Shri Gopinath Tunga	1922
30	Naisadhiya Charita (Oriya)	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1923
31	Haripriya (Oriya) ..	Shri Loknath Misra	1923
32	Sambala Manasa (Oriya) ..	Shri Swapneswar Das	1923
33	Krutajnata Puspanjali (Oriya)	Shri Swapneswar Das	1924
34	Udharana Sloka Manjari (Sanskrit).	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1924
35	Asirvada Mala (Sanskrit) ..	Shri Gopinath Panigrahi ..	1925
36	Sangita Ratnahara (Oriya) ..	Shri Bir a m i t r o d a y a Singh Deo.	1925
37	Ananga Rangini (Oriya) ..	Shri Bir a m i t r o d a y a Singh Deo.	1925
38	Orissa in the Making (English).	Shri B. C. Mazumdar	1925
39	The Chouhan Rulers of Sonapur (English).	Shri B. C. Mazumdar	1925
40	Astapadi Ba' Athapoi (Oriya)	Shri Bir a m i t r o d a y a Singh Deo.	1926
41	Kumara Janmotshava (Oriya)	Shri Gopinath Panigrahi	1927
42	Syamantaka Mani (Oriya) ..	Shrimati Lady Parbati Debi.	1928
43	Dasakumara Charita (Oriya)	Shri Bir a m i t r o d a y a Singh Deo.	1928
44	Sisupala Badha (Oriya) ..	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1928
45	Anna Prasanotsva (Oriya) ..	Shri Gopinath Panigrahi	1928
46	Ekadasi Udyapana (Oriya)	Shri Gopinath Panigrahi	1928
47	Kosalananda Kabya (Sanskrit)	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1929
48	Kalika Purana (Oriya) ..	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1929
49	Uttara Ramacharita Kabya (Oriya).	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1930
50	Kutira Basini (Oriya)	Shri Aditya Prasad Guru	1931
51	Shri Sangita M i t r o d a y a (Oriya).	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1932
52	Purana Kathasara (Oriya) ..	Maharani Srimati Lady Parbati Debi.	1932
53	Krishna Premodaya Champu (Kavyam) Evam Sangita Sudha Sagar (Astaka) (Oriya).	Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo.	1933
54	Bira Mitrodaya (Oriya)	Shri Narayana Misra	1937

B. Genealogy of Chauhan Rulers of Sonapur



CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

28. Population

The population of the district of Balangir in the Census of 1961 was 1,068,686 out of which 534,219 were males and 534,467 females. The male and female population figures were well-balanced. Out of 4 subdivisions of the district, the Balangir subdivision had the highest population, which was 305,406 including 152,926 males and 152,480 females. Next to that comes the Titilagarh subdivision having a population of 300,979 of which 150,727 were males and 150,252 females. The other two subdivisions, Patnagarh and Sonepur, had the population of 187,786 (93,698 males, 94,088 females) and 274,515 (136,868 males and 137,647 females), respectively. The subdivisions and tahsils are identical in the case of Balangir, Titilagarh and Patnagarh. The Sonepur subdivision has two tahsils, namely, Sonepur and Birmaharajpur having population of 185,482 (92,607 males and 92,875 females) and 89,033 (44,261 males and 44,772 females), respectively. The details of the population figures of each subdivision have been given police-station-wise in Chapter I.

(i) Growth of Population

The statement below shows the growth of population of the district from 1872 to 1961.

Year	Population	Percentage of variation
1872	229,349	...
1881	436,660	+90·4
1891	527,442	+20·8
1901	447,625	—15·1
1911	624,417	+39·5
1921	721,207	+15·5
1931	804,844	+11·6
1941	871,804	+8·3
1951	917,875	+5·3
1961	1,068,686	+16·4

The variation of more than 90 per cent of population between 1872 and 1881 is probably due to defective enumeration in 1872. An increase of 20·8 per cent was noticed in 1891, which appears to be reliable. In 1901, the district suffered from a decrease of population to the extent of 15·1 per cent due to drought and famine. The famine which occurred in 1899-1900 was devastating for the ex-State of Patna, and the famine of 1900 took a severe toll in Sonapur. The ex-States of Sonapur and Patna lost about 13 and 19 per cent of population, respectively during the decade.

According to the Census report of 1911, there was a quick recovery of population and it increased to 39·5 per cent. The people who had deserted the land due to famine returned home and brought back the agricultural prosperity of these two ex-States. The favourable growth of population in this decade was also due to the development of roads and communications.

In the decade 1911—20, the district showed an increase of 15·5 per cent. The decade was, however, not completely free from epidemic diseases as there were cases of cholera in 1912, of small-pox in 1916 and of influenza in 1918-19. It may be noted that the decade was disastrous for many districts of Orissa. In the case of seven districts it recorded decrease of population and in no other districts it showed an increase over 5 per cent.

During 1921—30, good public health was responsible for a substantial increase of population to the extent of 11·6 per cent. Excepting the year 1927-28 when there was an outbreak of cholera, this area was free from epidemic diseases during this decade. Agricultural conditions were favourable. There would have been a further increase of population if the rules prohibiting emigration would not have been relaxed. Large number of non-agricultural people migrated to Assam and elsewhere in search of livelihood.

The decade 1931—40 was a period of good harvest and good public health. Rainfall was sufficient throughout the period except the years 1931, 1935 and 1938 and there were occasional outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. But the growth of population was not very remarkable, it being only to the extent of 8·3 per cent.

The next decade 1941—50 witnessed significant changes in economic and political spheres. The general rise in the prices of essential commodities due to impact of war conditions affected the living of both poor and middle class people. Although agricultural conditions were favourable, public health deteriorated due to frequent outbreaks of epidemics. The subdivisions of Patnagarh and Sonapur in particular

had unsatisfactory public health during the period. There was, therefore, comparatively slow growth of population to the extent of 5.3 during the decade.

The increase of 16.4 per cent of population during the period 1951—60 is the highest since the decade 1911—20. Many development works were carried on during this decade, important among which were the extension of the Hirakud irrigation system, completion of a number of minor irrigation works in all subdivisions, development of road communication and construction of the Dandakaranya-Balangir-Kiriburu Railway line connecting Titilagarh with Sambalpur. Major parts of the district were brought under Community Development Blocks during this period. The decade was almost free from natural calamities and witnessed agricultural prosperity. All these factors contributed to the remarkable growth of population compared with the previous three decades.

(ii) Variation of population

The police-station-wise variation of population during the decades 1941—50 and 1951—60 is shown below.

Name of Police-station	Population according to 1941 Census	Population according to 1951 Census	Percent-age of variation	Population according to 1961 Census	Percent-age of variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Balangir ..	76,881	82,681	+7	1,36,283	+18.05
Loisinga ..	95,719	1,03,577	+8	80,420	+13.56
Tusra ..	70,523	75,466	+7	88,703	+17.54
Titilagarh ..	57,131	62,070	+8	76,580	+23.38
Sindhekela ..	43,950	45,974	+5	52,181	+13.50
Saintala ..	54,589	60,712	+11	71,199	+17.27
Kantabanji ..	58,907	66,645	+13	74,649	+12.01
Turekela ..	20,617	21,922	+10	26,370	+20.29
Patnagarh ..	66,938	67,978	+2	82,116	+20.80
Belpara ..	45,463	47,704	+6	55,964	+17.32
Khaprakhola ..	41,502	41,733	+0.5	49,706	+19.10

Name of Police-station	Population according to 1941 Census	Population according to 1951 Census	Percentage of variation	Population according to 1961 Census	Percentage of variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sonepur ..	22,380	21,791	— 2	23,245	+ 6·67
Tarbha ..	49,348	51,508	+ 4	59,141	+14·82
Binka ..	34,822	34,064	— 2	38,736	+13·72
Dungripali ..	49,991	54,259	+ 8	64,360	+18·62
Birmaharajpur	66,355	64,176	— 3	71,077	+10·75
Sindhol ..	16,708	15,615	— 6	17,956	+14·99

The population of Balangir and Loisinga police-stations during 1951 and 1961 Census differed considerably, because 96 villages of Loisinga police-station were transferred to Balangir police-station during the decade 1951—60. As a result of that, Balangir police-station gained area of 127·5 square miles that was lost to Loisinga police station. The percentage of variation in the above table is calculated taking the area of the police-station into consideration and as such and increase of 13·57 per cent in the case of Loisinga is found during the decade 1951—60 although there is an apparent decrease of population figure.

The police-stations of Sonepur, Binka, Birmaharajpur and Sindhol showed decrease of population during the decade 1941—50, but there was increase of population in them along with other police-stations during the decade 1951—60. It may be noted here that the population of Dahia out-post of Birmaharajpur police-station has not been taken into account while calculating the population of that Police-station in 1941, because the Dahia out-post formed a part of Baudh-Khondmals district from 1948 onwards.

(iii) Immigration and Emigration

During the Census of 1961, 1,006,081 persons, that is 94·1 per cent of the total population were recorded to be born in the district, so the remaining 62,605, that is 5·9 per cent of the total population migrated into the district. Among these immigrants 53,590 persons (17,082 males—36,508 females) came from other districts of Orissa, 6,762 persons (4,189 males, 2,573 females) came from other parts of India, 138 persons (110 males—28 females) from foreign countries and the remaining 2,115 persons (1,237 males—878 females) were not classified.

Among the immigrants from other districts of Orissa, the number of females is 36,508 which is more than double the male immigrants. Out of these female immigrants, 24,790 settled in the district for more than 5 years among whom 14,160 settled for more than 15 years. The number of male settlers who stayed in Balangir for more than 5 years coming from other districts of Orissa was 7,769. Only 4,748 males remained for a period of 15 years and above. The high number of female immigration with permanent nature of settlement may be attributed to marriage.

Among the immigrants from other States of India, the highest number that is 2,006 persons (1,075 males—931 females) came from the neighbouring State of Madhya Pradesh, 931 persons (630 males—301 females) from Punjab, 920 persons (651 males—269 females) from Andhra Pradesh, 797 persons (460 males—337 females) from Assam and 731 persons (427 males—304 females) from Bihar. Maharashtra, Madras and West Bengal contributed nearly 300 immigrants each. Among these immigrants 1,271 males and 826 females settled in the district for more than five years while out of these numbers 573 males and 341 females settled for more than 15 years.

(iv) Distribution of Population—Rural and Urban

There are 5 towns and 2,524 villages in the district. The towns are Balangir, Patnagarh, Kantabanji, Titilagarh and Sonepur. The total area covered by these towns is 24 square miles and the total population is 49,659 according to 1961 Census. Out of these towns, Balangir and Sonepur are administered by Municipalities and the remaining three are under Notified Area Councils. The area of each town along with its population according to 1951 and 1961 Census are shown below.

Name of town	Area in Square miles	Population	
		1951 Census	1961 Census
Balangir	6	13,646	18,663
Patnagarh	8	5,900	7,592
Kantabanji	3	7,741	8,863
Titilagarh	4	6,050	7,433
Sonepur	3	7,356	7,108

All the towns gained during the decade 1951—61, while Sonapur has shown a decrease. In fact this town is continuously decreasing in population since 1941 when it contained 9,065 persons. Sonapur was the headquarters of a ruling Chief till the end of 1947. After merger, the town of Sonapur lost its importance and became only a subdivisional headquarters of the district which may explain the decrease of population of the town.

Binka in Sonapur subdivision was a town in 1941 Census but it lost its status as a town in 1951 and 1961 Census.

The following table gives a comparative figure of the variation of urban population since 1921 Census :

Urban Population

Year	Balangir		Kantabanji		Patnagarh	
	Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1921 ..	5,645	..	3,213	..	4,839	..
1931 ..	6,473	+ 828	3,684	+471	5,549	+710
1941 ..	11,105	+4,632	4,109	+425	6,189	+640
1951 ..	13,646	+2,541	7,741	+3,632	5,900	—289
1961 ..	18,663	+5,017	8,863	+1,122	7,592	+1,692

Year	Sonapur		Titilagarh	
	Persons	Variation	Persons	Variation
	8	9	10	11
1921 ..	7,680	..	4,384	..
1931 ..	8,506	+826	5,068	+684
1941 ..	9,065	+559	5,652	+584
1951 ..	7,356	—1,709	6,050	+398
1961 ..	7,108	—248	7,433	+1,383

The villages of the district may be classified according to population as given below :

Category of village	Number	Total population
With population less than 200 ..	741	86,520
With population 200—499 ..	1,126	372,708
With population 500—999 ..	510	346,978
With population 1,000 to 1,999 ..	131	169,304
With population 2,000—4,999 ..	15	38,507
With population 5,000—9,999 ..	1	5,010

The village shown above as having population of 5,010 is Tarbha in Sonapur subdivision.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in Urban and Rural Population during the years 1901 to 1961:

Years	Rural	Urban	Total
1901 to 1911 ..	+39·4	+43·7	+39·5
1911 to 1921 ..	+16·1	+11·7	+15·5
1921 to 1931 ..	+10·8	+62·3	+11·6
1931 to 1941 ..	+7·1	+62·2	+8·3
1941 to 1951 ..	+4·2	+22·3	+5·3
1951 to 1961 ..	+16·2	+22·0	+16·4
1901 to 1961 ..	+132·3	+458·8	+138·7

29. Language

According to 1961 Census, there were 24 spoken languages in the district. Oriya, the principal language, was spoken by 905,134 person according to 1951 Census and 1,044,975 persons according to 196 Census. The other morden Indian languages spoken in the district are Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Telugu, Malayalam, Marwari, Marathi, Tamil and Urdu. Punjabi, Among non-Indian languages mention may be made of English and Nepali. The rest are tribal languages.

The number of speakers of different languages sex-wise is given in Appendix B.

The Oriya language spoken in this district is classed with the western variety of Oriya commonly known as the Sambalpuri. This form of Oriya has considerable influence of Hindi and as such many of the Oriya-speaking people of this district follow Hindi even though they are unable to read and write that language.

The script used by the Oriya-speaking people is the same as in other parts of Orissa. People having mother-tongue other than Oriya follow their respective scripts.

According to the Census of 1951, 9,275 persons spoke a language and a dialect subsidiary to their own mother-tongue. In 1961 the number of such persons increased to 16,103 which was 1.5 per cent of the total population. Among the Oriya speaking population 8,058 persons speak one or more subsidiary languages which are English (4,408 persons), Hindi (3,401 persons), and Bengali (224 persons). The statement regarding the mother-tongue and bi-lingualism of the Scheduled Tribes is given in Appendix C.

30. Castes and Tribes

General Structure of Castes

The Scheduled Caste population of the district according to 1951 Census was 183,032 and the number increased to 187,422 in the Census of 1961. There are 50 Scheduled Castes in the district the names and population figure of which are given in Appendix D. The following seven of these castes are numerically important, as they constitute 96.6 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population.

Names of the Scheduled Caste	Number of persons		
	Total	Male	Female
1. Bariki, ..	2,654	1,424	1,230
2. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, or Satnami.	1,415	698	717
3. Dhoba or Dhobi ..	9,072	4,547	4,525
4. Dom, Dombo or Duria Dom	4,311	2,098	2,213
5. Ganda ..	154,147	77,093	77,054
6. Ghasi or Ghasia ..	6,760	3,135	3,625
7. Mehra or Mahar ..	2,781	1,383	1,398
Total ..	181,140	90,378	90,762

Besides the Scheduled Castes, there are a few castes which are regarded as belonging to Other Backward Classes. These are Agaria, Bania, Bairagi, Bhani, Gudia, Kalhara, Khadura, Kostha, Mali, Teli, Thanapati and Pudia. The higher castes like Brahman, Karan, Khandayat, Chasa, Kulta, etc., are regarded as clean castes.

Accounts of important castes of the district are given below:

(a) AGHRIAS

The Aghrias are said to be the decedents of Bidura of the Mahabharat fame. They claim to have belonged originally to Kshatriya caste. But later on they adopted agriculture as their profession and were regarded as a cultivating caste. They are called Aghrias as they came to Orissa from the Agra region of Uttar Pradesh. The Aghrias are divided into three classes bearing the surnames Chaudhury, Naik and Patel. Their Caste symbol is dagger, but it is differently named for the above three classes. The Chaudhurys call their symbol 'Kuil Katar', the Naiks call it 'Jamdarh Katar' while 'Meghnadh Katar' is the symbol of the Patels.

The Aghrias do not cultivate onion and do not take meat of goats. They are very conscious of their caste rules and do not accept cooked food from any other caste. They however take water from the Gaudas. The Aghrias both male and female are industrious. The women, besides helping their male partners in cultivation, spin cotton in leisure hours.

(b) BAIRAGI

They are recruited from different castes. Begging alms and selling necklaces of beads are their main occupation. They influence people to become Sanyasi by giving 'mantras' and 'dikshas'. They are sporadically distributed in the district.

(c) BHANDARI

They are the barber caste of Orissa. There are three types of Bhandaris in the district, namely, Udia Bhandari, Jhadua Bhandari and Telugu Bhandari. The Udia Bhandaris are superior to other two classes in matters of social status. Telugu Bhandaris who have settled in the district are said to have come from the south. The Bhandaris are known by several titles, such as, Barika, Dakua, Bej, Behera and Tarasia. There are several Gotras under the caste, e.g. Nagesa, Kasyapa, etc., and 'Gotra' exogamy is strictly followed by them. The above three sections generally do not intermarry. Widow remarriage and divorce are allowed. All upper castes accept water from the Udia Bhandaris but not from the Jhaduas. Panch is the headman of their caste assembly. Their primary occupation is haircutting, shaving and paring of nails. Cultivation is their subsidiary occupation.

(d) BHULIA

The Bhulias weave fine cotton cloth for which Sonapur is reputed. Cultivation is their subsidiary occupation. Although all weavers have the honorific title of Meher, the Bhulias claim to occupy the highest rank among them. According to tradition the Bhulia came to this region with Ramai Deo, the first Chauhan Raja of ex-Patna State. Non-weaving Bhulias are generally found as middle-men in the field of business and they have profitable money-lending business in many parts of this district. The Bhulias of this district have no sub-castes although they have different Gotras like 'Bahajit' and 'Kutri'. Previously child marriage was very common among them. But that practice is no longer found. They do not intermarry with other weaving communities of the district.

(e) BETRA

The chief occupation of this caste is weaving of baskets of bamboo and cane. They are tabulated as a Scheduled Caste. They are mainly found in Tarbha, Kantabanji and Patnagarh areas.

(f) BRAHMAN

The Brahmans, though not in a majority, form the most influential caste in the district. Before the abolition of intermediaries, they were holding several villages as *Muafi* and also enjoyed *Muafi* lands in several villages which they got as grants from Rulers. Some of them were also carrying on money-lending business. There are broadly four types of Brahmans in the district, namely, (1) Jhadua, (2) Udia, (3) Sarua, (4) Halua. The Udia section of Brahmans claim to be the same as the Utkal section and their traditional occupation is to officiate as priests at the religious rites and functions of other castes. Their subsidiary occupation is agriculture. In the past no intermarriage was allowed among these four sections. Divorce and widow remarriage are not allowed by any of them.

(g) CHAMAR

The Chamars are also tabulated as a Scheduled Caste of the district. They make shoes and chapals out of leather. They also tan leather in their own indigenous method. Some of them earn their livelihood by polishing and repairing shoes. The Dhoba and Bhandari do not serve them and the Brahmans do not officiate in their religious ceremonies. Widow remarriage and divorce are traditionally allowed by their caste. They are mainly found in Sonapur, Balangir and Titilagarh.

(h) DHOBA

They are the washerman caste of Orissa. There are two types of Dhobas in this district, namely, Udia Dhoba and Telugu Dhoba. Washing the clothes of the higher castes is their traditional occupation whereas cultivation is subsidiary. Jajmani system prevails among them. They neither accept water and cooked food nor wash clothes of such low castes as Ganda, Ghasi, Hari, Chamar, etc. They are distributed evenly throughout the district.

(i) GANDA

Another Scheduled Caste of the district is the Ganda who acts as drum beater on the occasion of marriage of other castes. Their subsidiary occupation is manual labour. They purchase drums from the Ghasis and no other caste except the Ghasis accept water and cooked rice from them. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed by them. Brahmans do not officiate in their religious functions. Dhobas and Bhandaris do not serve them. They procure fuel from the jungle to sell in the market. Some of them have taken to cultivation. There are several sections of the caste of which the following are important :—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Suna | (10) Nag |
| (2) Mahanandia | (11) Bagh |
| (3) Dipak | (12) Sika |
| (4) Kumbhar | (13) Luha |
| (5) Tandia | (14) Vesra |
| (6) Bayana | (15) Jagadala |
| (7) Kusa | (16) Varsagar |
| (8) Chhatriya | (17) Ranbira |
| (9) Banki | (18) Bibhar |

(j) GAUDA

They are the cowherd caste of the district, and are divided into three sections, such as Jhalia, Nanda and Magadha. According to Cobden Ramsay, the Magadha Goudas rank last, and are probably a recent accretion from some aboriginal tribe. The Nanda Goudas are elsewhere known as the 'Gopapurias' and they claim to have been connected with the family of king Nanda, the adoptive father of Krishna. Little is known about the Jhalia Goudas. It is not possible to say whether they are the same as the Mathurapur Goudas found in other districts of Orissa. The traditional occupation of the caste is tending of cows and selling milk products. Some of them have shifted over to agriculture as their primary occupation, while some others have adopted the profession of supplying water for domestic use among higher castes. The Gouda women go round to sell milk and milk products. They do not work as field labourers.

(k) GHASI

They are the scavenger caste of the district and making of drums is their subsidiary occupation. The Ghasis are often found polygamous. No other caste accepts water or cooked food from them. They occupy the lowest stratum of the caste hierarchy. They are tabulated under the category of Scheduled Castes.

(l) GURIA

This caste is named after the word 'Gur' which is made by boiling and condensing sugarcane juice. Preparation of sweets out of 'Gur' or sugar is their main occupation. Like many others, people of this caste also have taken to cultivation and service. Members of this caste have the titles of Sahu, Chopdar and Saraf. It is divided into two classes, viz., Udia and Jhadua. Previously interdining and intermarriage were forbidden between these classes, but such restrictions are no longer respected. Widow marriage is allowed among both the classes.

(m) KARAN

The Karans are found in a small minority in this district. They are generally engaged in service although many of them are at present carrying on business. Widow remarriage and divorce are not allowed in their caste. In this district they are known by the titles of Das, Bahidar, Mohanti, etc.

(n) KEUTA

The Keutas are the fisherman caste of Orissa. They have got two major sections such as Jamatalia and Bharajalia. Most of them have taken over cultivation as their means of livelihood. Their traditional occupations are fishing and boating. There are several sections such as, Gingraj, Keuta, Simli, Dhibara, Jhara, etc. The above sections are not intermarrying. They are known by the titles of Bhera and Pande. There are several endogamous clans of this caste, namely, Bagh, Sethi, Pande, Taria, Donsana, Mahalik, etc. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed in their caste.

(o) KHADURA

Their traditional occupation is to prepare bangle (Khadu of silver and alloy metals). Cultivation is their subsidiary occupation. There is no sub-section under this caste. Formerly, child marriage was common among them but now it has gone out of practice. Their caste-assembly is known as 'Panchasghara', the 'Panua' occupying the post of headman. The office of Panua is hereditary. Divorce and widow marriage is prevalent among them.

(p) KOSTHA

Kosthas weave only tusser. They purchase eri-cocoons from the Gandas, who are experts in ericulture. The caste name is perhaps derived from 'Kosa' which means the eri-cocoon. There are two sub-classes of the caste, namely, Laria and Udia. The Larias originally came from the Chhatisgarh region while the Udias are probably the indigenous Kosthas. No intermarriage is allowed between these two sections. They have several clans or bargas, the notable among which are Dhakita, Handuba and Garkata.

(q) KULTA, SUDH AND DUMAL

These three castes are considered as the agricultural community of the district, as their chief occupation is cultivation of land. Dumals are found in large number in Sonapur area, while Kultas are an important caste in Patnagarh subdivision. According to tradition the Kultas immigrated from the ex-State of Baudh where they had settled during the wandering of Rama whom they accompanied from Northern India. There is an interesting episode regarding the origin of these three castes. It is said that when Rama was wandering in the forests of Sambalpur, he once met three brothers and asked them for water. Out of the brothers one brought him water in a clean brass pot and as such was called Sudh, meaning 'pure' and the second brother drew water in a pot of leaves from a well with a rope and hence was called 'Dumal'. According to Cobden Ramsay this name is derived from the words 'Dori-mal' meaning the chord of rope. The third brother is said to have brought water in a hollow gourd, and so he was named 'Kulta' which according to the same authority is derived from the words 'Kurita' meaning 'bad mannered'. This episode does not seem to be very old and it shows that these three are connected castes in Western Orissa. The 'Kultas' are probably an off-shoot of the 'Chasa' caste although, they do not intermarry with the Chasas. About the Kultas, Cobden Ramsay writes as follows:

"The Kaltuyas have exogamous groups and a girl must be married before maturity and if no suitable husband be forthcoming a nominal marriage is arranged. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed. The caste worship the goddess Ramchandi, whose principal shrine is at Sarsara in the state of Baud. Brahmans take water from them. The Kaltuyas are excellent cultivators, very industrious and prepared to resort to any degree of litigation where land is involved. They are very skilful in irrigation."

(r) KUMBHAR

They are the potter caste of the district. Their caste name is derived from the word 'Kumbha', which means an earthen pitcher. Two classes of Kumbhars, viz., Jharua Kumbhars and Udria Kumbhars are found in the district. Jharua Kumbhars are those who belong to the forests and are inferior in social status to the Udria Kumbhars.

(s) LUHAR

The chief occupation of this caste is iron-smelting and iron-smithy. The caste name has been derived from the word 'Luha' which means iron. Their subsidiary occupation is cultivation.

(t) SUNDHI

They are the traditional distillers and liquor sellers of the district. They are of three types, namely :—

(1) Kandha Sundhi (Local)

(2) Sambalpuri Sundhi (From Sambalpur)

(3) Dakhini Sundhi (From South)

At present, most of them have shifted over to cultivation to earn their livelihood. The headman of their caste-assembly is known as Puruseth or Naik. No marriage is allowed in the same lineage and same clan. Widow marriage and divorce are prevalent in their community.

(u) TELI

Oil-pressing and selling of oil are the traditional occupation of this caste. Two classes of Telis live in this district, viz., Haldia Teli and Ekbaldia Teli. The Haldia Telis sell *haldi* (Turmeric) and hence they are so named, while the Ekbaldia Teli derive their name from the fact that they employ one ox (Ek-balad) instead of two or more while pressing oil. Cultivation is the subsidiary occupation of this caste. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed among them. Like many other castes the Telis have also their caste assembly to adjudicate minor social offences.

31. General structure of Tribes

The tribal population of the district was 186,147 in 1951 Census. In 1961 their number increased to 220,916 which is 20.7 per cent of the total population of the district. There are 31 Scheduled Tribes in the district and their names with population figures are given in Appendix-E.

The following 8 tribes which are numerically important constitute 97 per cent of the total tribal population:

Name of the Scheduled Tribes		Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1. Binjhal	..	25,191	12,073	13,118
2. Dal	..	7,675	3,749	3,926
3. Gond, Gondo	..	72,289	36,116	36,173
4. Khond, Kond or Kondha	..	59,596	28,357	31,239
5. Mirdhas	..	4,946	2,469	2,477
6. Munda	..	5,710	2,781	2,929
7. Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara.	..	31,071	16,132	14,939
8. Shabar or Lodha	..	7,785	4,040	3,745
Total	..	214,263	105,717	108,546

Accounts of important tribes of the district are given below :

(a) **BINJHALS**

The Binjhals inhabit chiefly the south-west of the district. They are the earliest inhabitants of the district.

Their traditions associate them with Vindhya hills, and their former home is believed to have been Ratanpur in Chattisagarh, whence they moved eastward in the direction of Borasambar. It is said, their original ancestors were twelve brother archers, the sons of the goddess Vindhya-basini.

There is an interesting legend current in this district, according to which the mother of the first Chauhan Raja of Patna had taken shelter in the hut of a Binjhal, where she gave birth to the son who was named Ramai. This boy succeeded in getting the throne of Patna and made the Binjhal who had given shelter to her mother the chief of Borasambar.

The majority of the Binjhals of this district are cultivators and the rest are farm servants or field labourers. Those who have settled in the plains have taken to improved methods of rice cultivation. The staple food of the poor consists of roots and Mahua flower. They eat rice on special occasions. Cultivators, however, eat rice in the form of 'Pakhal' (Cooked rice soaked in water).

The Binjhals worship all the Hindu deities, and also worship arrows, swords and spears. Bindhya-basini and Nrusinghanath are specially worshipped by them.

The Binjhals do not employ Brahmans in any ceremony, but almost every Binjhal takes 'Karna-mantras', that is, Mantras whispered in the ear (Karna). They believe firmly in ghosts or the spirits of the dead, for the soul of any wicked person may after his death become a malevolent spirit.

The marriage takes place after the girl attains maturity. Special facilities are given to young girls on festival days to mix with the other sex. Child marriage is not common among them. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed. A widow is expected to marry the younger brother of the deceased husband.

The dead are usually buried but persons of advanced age and rich persons are generally cremated.

(b) GOND

Like Khonds and Binjhals, the Gonds are an important Scheduled Tribe of the district. This tribe is also found in the districts of Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Koraput. According to the Census of 1951, their total number was little below 4 lakhs in Orissa. The Gonds possess a sound physique, quite well developed shoulders, bulging out chest and have scanty hair growth over the face. They are generally very industrious and active. They speak Oriya. Recently they have been integrated into Hindu society as a high ranking caste particularly in the districts of Balangir and Sambalpur.

(c) KHONDS (KANDHA)

About the Khonds of the ex-Patna State, Cobden Ramsay writes as follows :—

"The original home of the Khonds is said to have been in the hill tracts of Baud and Kimedi, and the order in which the successive Khond tribes travelled east and northward and the chief places they traversed on their route through the north-east of Kalahandi in their migration towards Patna are still mentioned in their ancient lore. The first immigration of the Khonds into Patna is said to have occurred during the period of the Gangabansi Rajas, and to have continued late into the period of the Chauhan family. And the fact that some of the present leading Khond families in Patna still intermarry in Baud and in the tracts said to have been traversed by the Khonds in the course of their movement eastwards, gives colour to their version of the events connected with their early immigration. The Khonds now found in the Patna State have assimilated themselves in many ways to their Hindu brethren. They have taken largely to regular cultivation though at the same time they continue like all the people of these parts to practise 'dahi' cultivation. They have adopted the Oriya language and do not take water from or intermarry with their wilder brethren living in the hill tracts of Kalahandi and the neighbouring regions."¹

The process of assimilation of the Hindu ideas and customs among this tribe has become more rapid since the time of Cobden Ramsay. The development of communications, spread of education and closer association with urban life have contributed much towards progressive assimilation of the Khonds of the district into the Hindu fold.

(d) SAORAS

They are believed by some authorities to be a dominant branch of the great Kolarian family of Indian tribes. The language of this tribe has been included by Grierson in the Munda family. This tribe mostly lives in Koraput and Ganjam Agency and it is sporadically distributed over almost all the districts of Orissa. The hill Saoras are

1. Feudatory States of Orissa, PP. 287-88.

not found in the district of Balangir. The plain Saoras inhabiting the district are very simple and straight forward in manners. The principal occupation of this tribe in the district is agriculture. The landless Saoras are employed as labourers. Like the Gonds, the Saoras have also been regarded as a caste in western Orissa and thus have been given a place in the Hindu Society.

32. Religious beliefs :

Among the religious communities of the district mention may be made of the Hindus, Christians, Muslims, Jains and Sikhs. Besides here are some Buddhists whose number is however negligible. The number of persons professing Hinduism is 1,060,237 of whom 530,114 are males and 530,123 females. The next in numerical order are the Christians who are 5,071 (2,402 males 2,669 females). The Muslims who come next are 2,364 (1,117 males 1,247 females). The number of Jains and Sikhs are 732 (399 males—333 females) and 259 (176 males—83 females), respectively. There are only 13 (7 males—6 females) Buddhists and people belonging to other religions are only 10 (4 males—6 females).

The religious communities in the district are tolerant and have friendly feelings for one another. In the town of Sonapur the Hindus and the Muslims have very close social relations. The Hindus are seen taking part in Muslims festivals like Muharram and the Muslims in Hindu festivals like Dasahara.

Christianity

The Christians of the district mainly belongs to the Baptist Mission (Protestant) and they mostly concentrate in Balangir subdivision, whereas many as 3,587 of them are found. Many of them are tribal people like Kondhs and Binjhals. The missionary activities started in the ex-State of Patna in 1893 during the rule of Maharaja Rama Chandra Deo III. The first mission centre was established at Loisinga in 1897 and the centre at Balangir was opened in 1911. From a modest beginning the activities of the mission extended rapidly and there are at present 87 churches in the district. The main activities are found in the sphere of education. In 1838, attempts were made for adult literacy and at present twenty adult literacy centres are running in different parts of the district. The Nava Jeevan High School, one Boys' Middle English School and one Girls Middle English School at Balangir town and two Lower Primary Schools at Manihira and Pilati-mahul in Balangir subdivision are functioning under the guidance of the missionaries.

Hinduism

So far as the tribes are concerned, most of them belong to the Hindu fold, but each tribe is having its specific faith and they all believe in totemism, sorcery and polytheism.

The Hindus worship various gods and goddesses as in other parts of India. But different castes are found to be attached to different deities although communal worship is observed for some important gods and goddesses. Deities like Durga, Mahalakshmi, Siva and Vishnu are commonly worshipped by all the Hindus. Besides these deities there are separate caste gods or goddesses, a few instances of which are presented below.

Maheswari is the goddess worshipped by the Khaduras, the bangle-makers of the district. She is worshipped on the Dasahara estivals when she is appeased by special sacrifices. People of this caste offer worship to Siva and Vishnu with equal devotion.

Nitaidhobani is the caste goddess of the Dhobas, the washermen of the district. They believe that she inhabits the bank of the tank on which they put their stone for washing clothes. On the occasion of Nabanna (eating of the new paddy crop), ceremonious offerings are made to her. The Dhobas are more or less Vaishnavite and worship lord Krishna and Vishnu. They also believe in the presence of spirits, ancestral cult, ghosts, black-magic and sorcery. Except marriage and funeral rites, other ceremonies are performed by them without the help of priests.

The Naria Gaudas (a section of the cowherd caste) of the district worship deities like Patkana, Kanavaora, Mahalakshmi, Kalisundri and Mirchu. They do not require Brahmans to officiate in their religious festivals. They also believe in black-magic, sorcery and ghosts and at times practise exorcism of ghosts and demi-gods. Some of their village deities are Kalka, Gangadi, Thakurani, Jadain, Donger, Muili and Bhima. Their forest deities are known as Donger Devta, Dhunpachen, Tengrabamni and Jadengda. The man who exorcises the ghosts and spirits is known as Gunia and one who officiates at religious function is known as the Dehuri.

The important deities of the Sunthis, the traditional brewers of the district, are the Dwarseni, Patamaheswari, Samalei and Rakatmalei. At the time of calamities they seek help from these goddesses and propitiate them at intervals by sacrificial offerings. They worship their ancestors' spirits and make annual offerings of *pinda* to them like other higher castes. They have also their Dehuris who worship the village deities or the Gramadevatis known as Bugulen and Gangadei.

The goddess Banjari, also known as Chandi and Ghantaseni, is worshipped by the barbers (Bhandaris) of the district. Their village deities are called Bastrani and Thuntimonli. Like other higher caste people, the Bhandaris perform Lakshmipuja on every Thursday in the month of Margasira, Mangala puja on every Tuesday in the month of Chaitra and such other performances as Jamastami and Ekdasi.

The Gandas, one of the Scheduled Castes of the district, regard Mangala as their highest goddess and also believe that she has seven sisters (Satabahen). The forest god is known as 'Jhardevta' and 'Banjardevta'. The deities of mountains are known as 'Budhapahar', 'Dongardevta', and 'Grambati'. They believe in Dharmadevta (the sun-god), Basumata (the earth-goddess), Masandevta (Chandi) and the ghosts, such as Bhuta and Petni. If adult men die before marriage, they are believed to become Dangua, a type of ghost in after life. Cock sacrifices are offered to Mangala and well-to-do persons offer Buka or castrated goat as sacrifice. Their village deity is known as Thanapati.

Udayaparameswari is the popular goddess among the Kosthas, the weavers of tussler cloth in the district. Biswakarma is their vocational deity and Samaleswari and Budhei are the village deities. They worship both Siva and Vishnu. 'Aguandevta' is their forest-god. The head man of the house or the 'Sian' worships gods and goddesses. There are 21 types of deities of small-pox of which Kolthia, Gundi, Sindhiri, Mugia, Pudamatu, Motijhara and Milimila are important. If anybody suffers from small-pox the deities are appeased by offering of milk, flower and incense.

Chaunrasi Samalei, Barlor devta and Thakurani are the important deities of the Keutas, the fisherman caste of the district. Gangamata is their water deity and there are some other deities whom they worship at home. They believe in the existence of black-magic, sorcery and call for the assistance of Gunias of other tribes for exorcising ghosts and evil spirits. Worship of Krishna, Siva and Hanuman are made according to individual attitude.

The Bhulias are a weaving caste of the district who regard Samale swari as their highest goddess and Biswakarma as the vocational deity. They also worship a number of gods and goddesses namely Hadmai and her consort Had Gopal, Dhanmai and her consort Dhan Gopal, Kansalei and her consort Budharaja. Dasmati, the ten sisters and Satbahen, the seven sisters are worshipped by them. They believe in spirits called Dahaka and Matia.

33. Manners and Customs

(i) Connected with child-birth

Among most of the castes, the pollution connected with child-birth continues for a period of seven days. This pollution is known as 'Chhutia'. On the sixth day of child-birth, they worship the Sasthidevi, the goddess of fate. On the 21st day, Ekoisa or name-giving ceremony is performed. The name is generally suggested by an astrologer who fixes it by getting the first letter of the name from the child's zodiac signs. On that day, well-to-do persons arrange feasts which are attended by agnates as well as friends. The name-giving, first hair-cutting, as well as the ear-boring ceremonies are performed from the first to sixth year of the child.

In a Brahmin family an elderly woman cuts the umbilical cord of a new-born baby by means of a knife or a piece of broken earthenware. The birth pollution continues for a period of 21 days and during this period priestly functions are restricted. Sasthidevi is worshipped on the sixth day and the name-giving ceremony is held on the 21st day.

In a Dhoba family on the occasion of child-birth, the umbilical cord is severed by an old lady of the family. The birth pollution is taken to be over when the stump of the cord falls between 6 to 9 days of the birth. On 12th day they have their sacred bath and new earthen pots are allowed in the kitchen for the purpose of cooking. On the 21st day (Ekoisa) the name-giving ceremony is performed.

Among the Naria Gaudas the customs and manners connected with child-birth are quite interesting. The umbilical cord is cut by means of a broken piece of earthenware. The placenta, etc., are put under pit dug in a nearby garden. The Gunia or the magician gets nine pice and myrabolan, etc., as his gift. The mother and the new-born baby are kept in a secluded hut till the navel stump falls off. The final purification ceremony is observed on the 21st day when a name is given to the child. Generally grand-father and grand-mother attend the function and bless the child. On the occasion, the mother, as well as, the baby are given new cloth to wear.

In a Bhandari family, the midwife or an old woman of the locality cuts the umbilical cord of the baby. Placenta, etc., are put under a pit generally dug at the spot where the child is born. They are not buried carelessly outside the house as they believe that catastrophe may befall the child and the mother if the placenta, etc. are eaten up by animals. On the 5th day, an interesting ceremony called 'Panchuati' is performed. The pollution continues for a period of 12 days and the 12th day ceremony is named by them as 'Barajatra'. On the 21st day, Ekoisa ceremony is observed and a name is given to the baby. A feast called 'Suklabhoji' may be offered to friends and relatives on that occasion. Outsiders coming to attend the feast bless the child and offer presents. In well-to-do families, the exact time of birth and zodiac signs, etc., are recorded by maintaining a horoscope which is prepared by an astrologer.

Among the Bhulias of the district, the pollution (Chhutikia) connected with child birth continues for a period of 6 days. Name giving ceremony is performed on the 21st day. There is no elaborate ceremony connected with 1st hair-cutting or ear-boring ceremonies.

(ii) Mortuary Rites

The Brahmins generally cremate the dead body. A string cot is kept upside down and the corpse is placed on it and carried by relatives to the cremation ground. A piece of new cloth is wrapped over

the dead body, and fried rice, cotton seed and flowers are generally strewn on the road while carrying it for cremation. The Dhoba accompanies the party with his axe to cut the firewood for the purpose of cremation. The barber shaves the corpse before it is cremated. The funeral pyre is kindled by the eldest son who applies fire to the mouth of the deceased and in his absence it is performed by any other son. The operation is known as 'Mukhagni'. The man who performs it keeps his sacred thread over the right shoulder. *Pinda* is offered at the spot. A Brahmin of another family officiates over the function. After 'Mukhagni' the eldest son immediately leaves the cremation ground and having a dip in the tank returns to his house. The persons who accompany the dead to the cremation ground return home after washing themselves. They are known as 'Bahampurja Samaja Bhai'. An incense of fried rice (Khai) and neem leaf is then prepared for their purification. And the clothes used by them are washed by the household Dhoba. No cooking is allowed for that day in the house of the deceased. On the 3rd day a small hut is built near a tank and food in a new earthen pot is offered to the spirit of the dead. On the 10th day, shaving and nail paring are done and on the 11th day, non-vegetarian food which is restricted during the period of mourning is allowed to all concerned. On the 12th day, *Sudda Bhoji* (purification feast) is offered to friends and relatives.

Among the Dhobas the corpse is either buried or cremated if the person concerned can afford it. The corpse is carried on a string cot kept upside down. During the period of mourning the relatives of the deceased are not allowed to touch fish or meat. On the 10th day, 'Sradha' and 'Pinda' are offered in the name of the deadman and ceremonial haircutting, shaving and paring of nails are performed. On the 11th day, the members of the family are allowed to take fish and on 12th day, feast is offered to friends and relatives. The man who first applies fire to the dead body is entitled to perform the *Sradha* ceremony.

Among all other non-tribal Hindus of the district the manners and customs connected with the funeral rites conform to the Brahminical rites. Muslims and Christians bury the dead and perform mortuary rites according to their respective customs.

34 New Religious Movement

In the later part of the 19th century, a new religion named *Kumbhipatia* appeared in the district. The preacher of this religion was *Bhima Bhoi*, an illiterate *Kandha* of *Rairakhol* who was a disciple of *Mahima Gosain*, the propounder of *Mahima* religion in *Orissa*. The *Kumbhipatia* faith is a branch of *Mahima* religion. The followers of this sect wear the bark of the *Kumbhi* trees from which the sect is so named. They regard the cow as a divine animal and the cow-dung as a purifying

object which they use unsparingly on religious occasions. They condemn the caste system although they take cooked rice as alms from people of all castes except those belonging to the Brahmin, Kshatriya, Dhoba Bhandari and Harijan castes. They decry idolatry and in fact, in 1880 a large number of Kumbhipatias, led by Bhima Bhoi himself, marched all the way to Puri to challenge the worship of Jagannath. The aggressive Kumbhipatias had a clash with the Pandas of Jagannath temple at the temple gate where a large number of people were injured and one succumbed to death. Peace was restored by the intervention of Police. Bhima Bhoi came back to Sonepur and founded a monastery at Khaliapali close to that town. He spent the later part of his life in composing philosophical works and Bhajans (songs of prayers) which he was dictating to his disciples. Khaliapali became a place of pilgrimage and Bhima Bhoi was honoured as a super man. He, however, married two wives declaring that he would create one son and a daughter who would be two ideal personalities in the world. In fact, a son and a daughter were born of the two wives and they were named as Kapileswara and Lavanyavati, respectively. Bhima Bhoi died at Khaliapali in 1895 and was entombed in the compound of the monastery. His tomb is being honoured by the people of the district both Kumbhipatias and non-Kumbhipatias alike. Kapileswara and Lavanyavati led a staunch religious life at Khaliapali and died a few years back.

35 Social Life

(i) Property and Inheritance : Family system, matriarchal system and other forms of inheritances :

Except among Bengalis all Hindus are guided by Mitakshara law of inheritance as amended by the Hindu Code giving daughters equal right with sons in the father's share of the ancestral property. The eldest son gets an additional share on account of his obligation to perform the Sraddha of the father. Bengalis follow Dayabhag Law.

Joint family system is common among Hindus. But this system is fast disintegrating.

Those who are issueless generally adopt sons with the object of perpetuating the lineage and the adopted son is entitled to inherit the property of the father.

Matriarchal system does not exist in the district.

(ii) Marriage and Morals

(a) MONOGAMY, POLYGAMY AND POLYANDRY :

Monogamy is commonly followed by all sections of people. When the first wife proves sterile or suffers from incurable disease the husband can take another wife. Keeping of concubines is also not widely practised and it is found only among some rich people. In majority of such cases women of lower castes are generally kept as concubines. The

system of polyandry is unknown in the district. The children of concubines are not entitled to inherit property. This system finds little appreciation in the society and people having concubines are generally looked down upon.

(b) TRADITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON MARRIAGE ALLIANCES:

In Hindu society marriages between near relatives are avoided as far as possible. The institution of marriage is characterised by certain fundamental rules and conventions, codified or uncoded. Among many castes, marriage within the same gotra is also strictly prohibited. But marriage with the maternal uncle's daughter is permitted among certain castes in the district.

Muslims and Christians have their own law regarding marriage.

(c) MARRIAGE, CUSTOMS AND RITUALS:

Rituals connected with marriage in all Hindu castes are mostly alike, but they vary according to the status of parties. Before the marriage negotiations or before fixing of the auspicious day and time for marriage, some castes have the system of bride price (Harja) which is paid by the groom to the bride's father or guardian.

In many castes negotiation is taken to be finalised when the bride's party receives presents consisting of a piece of sari, bangles and sweets from the groom's party and this function is known as 'Kanya-pindhani'. The day preceding the marriage is known as 'Mangalana', and on that day both the bride and the groom in their respective houses anoint themselves with turmeric and oil and take sacred bath. Seven married women (Satabhuasuni) perform this ceremonious bath and the function is called 'Ganasnan'. On the appointed day the groom with his father, friends and other relatives goes to the bride's house where marriage ceremony is performed. Honeymoon is observed on the 4th day of marriage in the groom's house.

Among Brahmins, Karans and other higher castes the marriage rites are elaborately performed.

Some castes besides the usual rites perform a symbolic marriage known locally as 'Phulbiha'. The maternal uncle of the bride keeps some flowers in a pot and the groom before marrying the bride marries the flower which symbolises her.

Among the Gandas, the groom makes some presents called 'Pindhari Vara' consisting of two pieces of cloth, oil, turmeric, bangles and sweets. They call the bride price 'maithi-mula' which at times goes as high as hundred rupees. On the first day of marriage, the Gandas worship a branch of Mahul tree which represents prosperity.

Among the Kothas, negotiations of marriage are known as 'Radbadal'. The bride-price among them ranges from ten to forty rupees. After negotiation, presents are given to the bride which includes ornaments like Katuria, Banduria, bangles, waist chains (gunchi) sari, etc.

The Binjhals perform adult marriage. Marriage among them is fixed by a queer custom of rice grain-divination. If they get auspicious signs from it, the marriage is fixed. Their marriage rites are not so elaborate as in the case of many other castes.

Dowry system is not prevalent in the district. The bride, while coming to the house of the groom, brings articles of common use and ornaments and dresses, indicative of her starting a new home. The groom on this occasion is not to make any demand and the value of the articles brought by the bride depends on what her father can afford. And such articles are generally exhibited before friends and relatives.

(d) LOOSENING OF THE HOLD OF OLD IDEAS AND THE FREQUENCY OF INTER-CASTE AND SUB-CASTE MARRIAGE.

Inter-caste marriages are generally not observed in the district and marriage between the caste people and the tribes is almost unknown. Exceptions are, however, found here and there and society is gradually tolerating such cases, while caste restrictions are also becoming more and more feeble. Inter-caste marriage generally does not follow the rites and practices of the caste marriage and it very often assumes the 'Gandharba' form which is generally solemnised by registration.

(e) MARRIAGE OF WIDOWS AND DIVORCE.

Widow marriage is allowed by many castes such as Dhoba, Bhandari, Gauda, 'Gudia, Teli, Bhulia, Dumal, Ganda, Ghasi, Pan, Behera, etc. No elaborate ceremony is connected with such marriages. Rituals are performed in case of the marriage of a child widow but in case of adult widows rituals are observed in a summary manner. The widows are mostly found marrying either a widower or the younger brother of their deceased husband. The bride-price for widow marriage is comparatively lower than that in regular adult marriage. This system is called 'Paisamudi'. Many castes like Kultas, Keutas and Goudas have some special rules regarding widow marriage. The widow is not allowed to marry in case she has a baby who is still at the natal stage and is only allowed to take another husband after complete two years of the child-birth or after the baby has been weaned.

Cases of divorce are few and far between. Either party has a choice to divorce, but it is not exercised until and unless reconciliation between husband and wife becomes impossible. In all castes and tribes divorce is allowed according to their traditional rules. There are very few cases of judicial divorce in the district.

The principal reasons for divorce are as follows:—

- (1) Adultery by wife
- (2) Sterility of the wife
- (3) Incurable disease of husband or wife
- (4) Frequent conflict and quarrel between husband and wife

Rules regarding social customs in many communities prescribe ex-communication and fines for a man who takes another wife without the consent of the first or without divorcing her. In case of a second marriage of the husband the first wife has the liberty to divorce the husband. In case of a woman, remarriage without divorce is not possible as polyandry is not allowed in the society.

Among the tribals, widows and divorced women are free to marry again. Choice in case of a widow generally falls upon the younger brother of the deceased husband.

(iii) Economic dependence of women and their place in society

Women are not completely dependent upon men and the degree of their dependence varies according to their social status. The women of lower social status are free to accept service for their livelihood. On the other hand women belonging to higher castes like Karans and Brahmins are dependent on their husbands in many respects. Hats and Bazars in the district are thronged by large number of women of lower and middle class families, who either maintain small shops or make purchases for domestic consumption.

Father is regarded as the head of the family in which male member usually get an upper hand. Now-a-days females are gradually asserting their rights and are claiming equal treatment with the male folk. The spread of education has contributed much towards the emancipation of women.

(iv) Prostitution, traffic in women, drinking and gambling, etc

Prostitution as a profession is not in vogue in the district. It is now illegal throughout the country. Cases of sex crime and adultery are, however, occasionally reported, but traffic in women is almost unknown. Among the Scheduled Castes and Adivasis, country liquor is generally used. Foreign liquor has a restricted market in the district and is only open to those who can afford it. Gambling was widely prevalent in the past and the month of Dasahara was regarded as the month of gambling. This practice is now gradually vanishing due to the attention of the police. At present only minor types of gambling are found particularly in market places.

36. Communal Life

(Pilgrim Centres and Jatras)

Detailed description on different pilgrim centres is given in the chapter on 'Places of Interest'.

Important Jatras observed by the Hindus are described below

(i) Sivaratri

The Sivaratri festival is widely observed in India on the 14th day of the dark fortnight of 'Falguna' in honour of Lord Siva. In this district it is observed at many places like Sonapur, Charda, Baidyanath Balangir, Jogisarda, Titilagarh and Patnagarh. Big fairs are held at these places on the occasion and some of these continue for 3 to 4 days. People from far and wide assemble in these places and observe the festival praying to Lord Siva the whole night without sleep.

(ii) Patkhanda Jatra

The village of Jarasingha situated 5 miles from Tusra and two miles from Deogan is famous for the Patkhanda Jatra which takes place in the month of 'Aswina', from 8th to 10th day of the bright fortnight. A man locally called 'Barua' becomes possessed by the spirit of Goddess 'Patkhanda' and under that condition he is believed to bestow miraculous boons on devotees. People suffering from mental diseases are brought here for cure and barren women also come here in large number in the hope of getting children by the blessing of Goddess Patkhanda.

(iii) Ratha Jatra

Like other parts of Orissa, Car Festival is also observed in this district in the month of 'Asar' at places like Sonapur, Balangir, Patnagarh and Bhaliamunda (in Loisinga P.-S.).

(iv) Nrusimha Chaturdasi Jatra

This festival is observed on the 14th day of the bright fortnight of 'Baisakh' at Harisankar, a peak of the Gandhamardan range. This festival is a synthesis of the cults of Hari and Sankar. Large number of pilgrims gather on this day at this place and take their bath in the perennial waterfall. Near Harisankar there is a small village named Dhandamunda where a festival is observed on this very day called Harihara-bheta Jatra. It is a very popular festival in this district.

(v) Bali Jatra

In the month of 'Aswina' the town of Sonapur becomes agog for the Bali Jatra which is the most popular festival of that subdivision. A man locally called 'Barua' becomes spirit possessed, and in that condition he is called Bali. He dances with intoxication bathing in pots full of curds and the blood of goats which are killed in large number on the occasion. The Jatra is observed in the premises of Khamewari temple, Budharaja temple and Samalei temple and the festival continues from the new-moon day of Aswina to the 2nd day of the dark fortnight of Kartika.

Patkhanda Jatra of Jarasingha is almost the same as the Bali Jatra of Sonapur.

(vi) **Hanu Jatra**

This is also called 'Kalisi Jatra' and is observed on the 10th day of the bright fortnight of 'Kartika'. The village Charda, 3 miles from Binka, is a famous centre of this Jatra. Besides this, an important festival called 'Chandilipat Jatra' is observed on the full-moon day of Chaitra at Rampur and Kandado Jatra is observed in the month of 'Marghasir' at Loisinga. The latter Jatra is mostly observed by the Gonds of the district.

37. Folk Dance

(i) **Danda Nata**

This is mainly a ritual dance and performed during the Chaitra Parva festival in the month of April. After some rituals the dance begins in the evening.

Parva Dance is the first item of Danda Nata. A man dresses in coloured garments (usually a multi-coloured skirt and a tight fitting shirt of local design) dances at the beginning. The dancer places a piece of cloth on the shoulders and holds the ends of it in the front with both the hands. He moves his hands in different directions according to rhythm of the dance. A semi-circular coloured plat, (made of bamboo sticks and coloured cloth) is attached to his back. Dance seems to be an invocatory one, in which the steps and movements are of sixteen varieties. Dhol (double sided drum) and a Mahuri (Sahnai) are the only accompanying instruments in this dance.

When the Parva dance is over, the Veenakara enters the arena. He also dressed in coloured garments. He holds a country-made lut (Veena) after which he has been so named. Actually he does not play the Veena, but the tiny bells attached to it produce the tinkling sound while he moves his hands. He invokes different deities through songs and dances tuned to various types of movements. When the Veenakara finishes his dance, a male dressed as female, who is locally known as 'Thetal' (meaning intermediary) enters the arena. After dancing a while, he invites his inmates in local dialect. All of them wear cheap local ornaments and trinkets. After some humorous conversation all of them sing songs in Sambalpuri Oriya, the 'Thetal' being in the front. The melody of this dance has now suffered considerably due to the influence of film songs.

Lastly the Danda dancers enact a story from the Ramayan or the Mahabharat or the Purans through songs and dances. Most of the story songs are of excellent composition of the ancient bards of the locality. During the acting of the story-dance different characters appear, all

of whom sing for themselves and dance. A group of singers also, repeat the songs in chorus. The story-dance seems to be a later addition. Perhaps the unsophisticated villagers wanted to have more amusement from the dance for which the latter part was added, which bears resemblance with Jatra performance.

The dance is important from the religious and social point of view. Most of the people obey the various religious rites of the dance. This dance continues for a period of 13 to 21 days. The dance is performed by men only. As it is a ritual dance there is no class distinction for participation. The question of untouchability is set aside during the dance period, as some untouchables are generally allowed to take part in it.

(ii) Ghoomra Dance

'Ghoomra' is a typical drum after which the dance is so named. It is a clay pitcher, the mouth of which looks like a cylinder. The mouth is covered with the skin of the monitor lizard known as godhi, and it is played by both the hands. All the dancers play this drum while dancing. They hang it on the shoulders and fasten it tightly on the waist band, so that during the dance it may not swing.

At the beginning, the dancers who are all male play with the drum and walk happily in a circular pattern. In the middle, two persons playing on big drums called Nisan and Khol conduct the spirit of the dance. After dancing for some time in different forms the dancers make circles and stand in a line after which a singer sings in praise of Saraswati and other gods and goddesses. During the dance songs, drums are not played. When the song is over, the dancers dance for some time with various steps and movements. After the prayer song Chhanda, Chaupadi and other literary songs are recited. Stories from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and other Purans form the main source of their songs. Some times amorous and humorous songs are sung in Sambalpuri Oriya. The dancers bend, forward and backward, some time in half-squatting position and sometime fully sitting on the ground. The costume is colourful like that of the Danda and Karma dances.

(iii) Dalkhai Dance

This is performed mostly by the teen-aged girls who stand in a line or in a semi-circular form and sing songs which are commonly known as Dalkhai songs. They sing for a while and then dance by bending forward in a half-squatting posture. While singing, they do not dance and the Dhol is played as the only accompaniment, but during the dance, varieties of drums and wind instruments are played. The 'Dhol' is a big drum which is played with one stick in the left hand. Nisan, Tanki, Tasa and Mahuri are the associate instruments, all of which form an orchestra of folk music inspiring and vigorously beating

time to the movements of the dance. The Dhol player dances with the girls and other musicians sit and play by the side of the dancing place. Most of the musicians are from untouchable class. The different movements of the hands, legs, knees and hips are given primary importance at the time of dancing. The dance has no special costume and the girls wear their usual clothes. But during the dance they place a piece of napkin on the shoulders and hold the ends in both the hands. While dancing they move their hands forward and backward alternately in rhythmic order.

(iv) Keisabadi Dance

This is a dance where only men take part, each of them holding a stick two feet in length. They dance in different forms by striking the sticks according to the rhythm of the songs they sing. The leader sings first and others follow him. They sing songs in local dialect and in every stanza they shout 'Haijo'. The main theme of the song is derived from the love story of Radha and Krishna. Most of these are the composition of ancient bards of the locality. Different types of groupings and formation of intricate patterns of movements are the peculiarities of this dance.

38. Indoor Games

(i) Chhaka

Chhaka is an indoor game popular among the women folk of the district. It is played with the help of 6 pieces of large-sized Cauri shell or their imitations made of brass or bronze and 16 pieces of multi-coloured wooden dots. This is a very old game and is played in different parts of western Orissa including Balangir with local variations. The game is so popular that a complete set of 'Cauris' and dots is taken by the bride to her husband's house after marriage.

In order to play the game, 4 rectangles connected with each other by a small square in the centre are drawn on the floor. The rectangles are divided into 24 equal squares which are numbered and the dots move in those squares. Four ladies play the game in which the players may act individually or in pairs. The game lasts for hours together and stakes are nominal.

(ii) Ganjapa

This game is popular among the male-folk of western Orissa including Balangir. It is also played in a different form in the districts of Puri and Ganjam. The game is probably named after its inventor Ganja Pada. It is played with cards circular in shape, one and half inches in diameter. The pack consists of 144 cards divided into 12 suits of 12 cards each, six of the suits belonging to Ram's division and the remaining six suits to Ravan's division. Thus the game centres round the famous epic episode of the fight between Ram and Ravan

The cards are painted with vegetable and metallic colours. The village Champamal in Sonapur subdivision is traditionally famous for manufacture of beautiful Ganjapa cards. The name, colour and emblems of the suits in each of the two divisions are given below.

RAM'S DIVISION

Name	Colour	Emblem
(1) Ram	Red	Arrow
(2) Lakshman	Deep yellow	Quiver
(3) Mankad	Nigger brown	Monkey
(4) Bhalu	White	Bear
(5) Parvat	Navy blue	Hill
(6) Dhal	Green	Shield

RAVAN'S DIVISION

(1) Ravan	Dark red	Club
(2) Kut	Brown	Double edged spear
(3) Phas	Black	Noose
(4) Katari	Pink	Dagger
(5) Sul	Blue	Pike
(6) Khanda	Pale yellow	Sword

Each suit has two court cards—King and Minister, and the counters are from Ace to Ten. In the suit of Ram's division the Ace ranks next to Minister but in Ravan's division the Ten ranks next to Minister and the Ace is the lowest card.

The Ganjapa game is commonly played in two ways. When the cards are played by 4 persons, all opponent, it is called 'Chaurang' and when played by pairs it is called 'Ekrang'. The game lasts for hours and draws absorbing interest of the players and spectators. Sometimes stakes are made when the game is played with considerable heat and fury.

39. Recreation Clubs and Associations

Recreation centres are not many in the district. The villages have their own 'Bhagavat Ghar' where people assemble after the day's work to hear recitation from epics and Purans and spend the evening in religious discourses and sometimes in gossip. In urban areas there are a few recreation club notable among which are—

- (1) George Literary and Social Club, Balangir
- (2) Rajendra Club, Titilagarh
- (3) Birmitrodaya Club, Sonapur
- (4) Recreation Club, Titilagarh
- (5) Railwny Colony Reoreation Centre, Titilagarh
- (9) Railway Colony Recreation Club, Kantabanji

George Literary and Social Club, Balangir

The club was started in commemoration of the visit of King George V and his Coronation Durbar in Delhi on 12th December, 1911. The initiative was taken by Sriram Chandra Mullick, the well-known historian of the ex-Patna State. The club was lodged in the Pruthviraj High School, Balangir, till the year 1925. The club building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 27,714 in 1926 and the foundation was laid by Cobden Ramsay, the then Political Agent. The Durbar Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 1925 and this amount being further enhanced by local subscription was an asset for development of the institution. The club had its decline for a period after 1948. It has recently been revived by the efforts of local enthusiasts. The membership strength at present is 85. The club has a big library and spacious reading room. It provides both indoor and outdoor games and various entertainment facilities.

There are also a few important associations in the district, like Pragati Sahitya Sangha, Youth Congress and Bharat Sevak Samaj of Balangir. The merchants of Balangir, Titilagarh and Kantabanji have their own associations.

40. Home Life

(i) Types of Dwellings

In Titilagarh and Balangir subdivisions, majority of houses are roofed with 'Khapar' or semi-cylindrical firebaked clay tiles. Side by side with these Khapar houses, thatched dwellings are found all over the district.

The thatched or tile-roofed houses can be grouped into five types according to the number of slopes they maintain, e. g., 8 sloped (roofs are fused with each other), 2—4 sloped, 3-2 sloped and odd sloped having 5, 6 and 7 slopes. Generally where there is availability of space there are courtyards and backyards for the house.

The plinth of a dwelling house is raised to the height of three to three and half feet above the ground level. The plinth is constructed either of stone-chips and mud or bricks.

The walls are generally made of either bamboo and wattle and mud or brick and earth.

In rural areas 'Khapar' houses and thatched houses are predominant, whereas in urban areas pucca dwellings and tiled houses are to be seen. The houses in the villages differ considerably from the houses in the urban areas.

[14 B. of R.—17]

In almost all cases the kitchen is found attached to the main dwelling. The houses in rural areas do not need special ventilation as there is automatic ventilation through the gap between the wall and the roof. In some houses one can mark the total absence of windows. There are no proper conservancy and sewerage systems in villages which lead to insanitary conditions. In urban areas excepting Balangir, the dwellings have been constructed without any view of town-planning. Sanitary lavatories of Barapali variety developed by American Friends during their camp at Barpali (1951—56) have been introduced in urban and semi-urban areas of the district in recent times.

(ii) Furniture and decoration

Both in the rural and urban areas, well-to-do persons possess furniture like chairs, tables, cots, almirahs, desks, benches, etc. In an average household of a middle class family in the rural areas, we can find at least one or two string cots (Khatia), one bench and a few chairs. But in the urban areas people have more advanced amenities of life and better furniture. In a well-to-do family household in urban areas one can find sofa-sets, chairs, tables, almirahs, whatnots, benches and wooden cots with artistic designs and even foam rubber mattresses and cushions.

Besides furniture, every household possesses different appliances and utensils for kitchen and also wooden sets (pirha).

Furniture sets of cane, like cane chairs, tables and other cane articles are also found in many households.

41. Dress and Ornaments

(i) Dress

The costume of the people of this district does not differ much from that of other districts of Orissa. But in spite of common features there is room for local variation so far as some contents of the dress are concerned.

Dhoti is the common lower garment of the males. A dhoti is generally 40 to 50 inches in width and 4 yards to 5 yards in length. Now-a-days, the use of trousers and pajamas in the urban areas has to some extent replaced the dhoti. The dhoti has usually two coloured borders lengthwise. Mill-made dhotis are extensively in use although handloom dhotis are not less popular. Khadar dhotis are rarely found in this district. In rural areas the use of under-garments is rare. There is more consumption of coarse type of cloth in rural areas whereas in urban areas fine and superfine cloth is frequently used by people. Shirts, hawains, kurtas and vests and bush shirts are the upper garments of males and these are found mostly in urban areas. A piece of napkin (gamuchha or Angachhi) is at times used as the upper garments by men. Both coloured and white gamuchha woven by the Bhulias are in use.

The mode of wearing the dhoti is almost like that in other parts of Orissa. The hind pleats form a bunch which pass between the legs and is closely tucked behind. The fore pleats form another bunch which is tucked tight at the waist. The loose end of the foremost bunch is carefully smoothened and it hangs freely. Lungi, a cloth of lesser length than dhoti, is used by some people. But lungi can not be used while performing puja.

In the urban areas, the male under-garments like chadi, kachha and underwear are in use. European type of dresses have little popularity among the village folk.

The sari is the common wear of women. It is a piece of cloth 40 to 50 inches in width and 9 yards to 10 yards in length. It has two colourful and artistic borders lengthwise. In many handloom saris colourful designs are woven into the side ends. Sambalpuri pattern of saris are commonly used in the district. The mill-made saris are not popular. Kotta, a piece of cloth of lesser length is used mostly by the women-folk of rural areas. Undergarments are rarely used by women in rural areas. Now-a-days undergarments like saya, blouse, bodies and brassiers are rapidly coming into use among women in towns. All women wear without their back tuck which conforms to the standard of wearing of saris in eastern and northern India.

(ii) Ornaments

Various types of ornaments are used by the women of this district. The local names of different ornaments are given below.

(1) Ear Ornaments—Ganthia, Karnaphula, Jhalka, Kanaphasia, Kananoli, Sikla and Bentla.

(2) Nose Ornaments—Dandi, Panapatriguna, Guna, Nakaputki Gula suna, Phulguna and Notha.

(3) Head Ornaments—Sinthi, Gojikathi, Gara, Phiriphira and hairpins (Kanta), etc.

(4) Neck Ornaments—Necklaces like Kantahimala, Dhanmali, Gutimali, Gajamala, Jintia, Khagala, Panla, Patramali, Charmali, Chainmali.

These ornaments are made of gold or silver or any alloy metals.

(5) Arms : Tada, Bahasuta, Bandaria, etc.

(6) Hands : Rupachudi, Kacha chudi, Katria, Khadu and Kalar i Khadu.

(7) Waist : Gunchi and Antasuta.

These are only made of silver or alloy metals and no gold ornaments for the waist are used.

(8) Fingers: Rings (Mudi) of gold or silver

(9) Ankle: Painri, Painjal, Panjana and Nupura.

(10) Toe: Ring called jhuntia, Godamudi and Bichhuan.

The ornaments like Bandaria and Katria have pointed protrusions or pike like projections and are massive and strong. Instead of fulfilling the urge of decoration of body, such ornaments may be used for defensive purpose. Now-a-days there is a tendency among women to give up the heavy and massive ornaments.

42 Food

The standard of diet of people depends upon their economic status. Rice is the staple food of the people of the district. Wheat comes next in importance and the people of lower income group live on millet and suan. Vegetables form a substantial part of their diet. Fish, meat, milk and egg are relished by the men of higher income-group. Fruits like mango, guava and banana are seasonally taken. Milk of cow, buffalo and goat are consumed by many. So far as vegetables are concerned, potato, tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, lady's finger ribbed gourd, snake gourd, sweet gourd, pumpkin, brinjal, radish and bitter gourd are commonly grown and consumed. Pulses like black gram, red-gram, kulthi and horse-gram, etc. are cultivated for food and fodder.

Various types of sweet-meat, cakes, and pickles are prepared for domestic consumption. Non-vegetarian dishes include various kinds of meat preparations. Some people also take dried fish, crabs, snails and birds of different types.

Tea is getting popular even in remote villages. In summer, cold drinks like 'Sharbat' and 'lashi' are enjoyed.

43. Amusement and Festivals

Cinema houses exist at Balangir, Titilagarh and Sonepur. Theatrical performances are some times held on festive occasions. In rural areas, performances like Dandanata, Dhudki dance as well as dramatic shows by amateur opera parties are held.

People of this district observe various festivals which are commonly performed in different parts of Orissa. Some festivals are, however specially observed in western Orissa. Among these special festivals, mention may be made of Nuakhai, Bhajijuntia and 'Puajijuntia'.

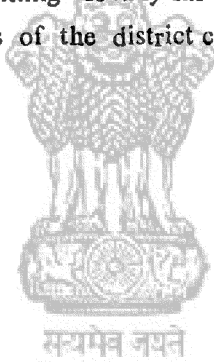
The 'Nuakhai' ceremony is held sometimes during 'Bhadra Pada' (August-September) when new paddy of the year ripens. This is observed in every Hindu home and people on that occasion offer

preparation of the new crops to various gods and to ancestors after which they take food in ceremonious manner. Both rich and poor wear new clothes and enjoy the day with good spirit and mirth. The day's ceremony is the expression of gratitude for the new life that they have because of the new crop of the year.

The Puajiuntia and the Bhaijiuntia ceremonies are held on the 8th day of the dark fortnight and on the 8th day of the bright fortnight respectively in the month of 'Aswina'. The former is celebrated by mothers and the latter by sisters wishing long life and prosperity of sons and daughters as well as of brothers and sisters. On the occasion of Puajiuntia all mothers fast for the whole day and night and worship the deity called 'Duti bahana'. On the occasion of Bhaijiuntia the sisters worship goddess 'Durga'. New clothes are presented by sons to mothers and also by brothers to sisters.

Laxhmi Puja is performed on every Thursday in the month of Margasira. On that occasion all houses are decorated with flowers, mango leaves and Alpana painting locally called Jhunti.

Muslims and Christians of the district celebrate their respective festivals.



APPENDIX

Sl. No	Name of Mother-tongue	Balangir District					Balangir Subdivision
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	All Languages	.. 1,068,686	534,219	534,467	143,104	143,639	
1	Bengali	.. 506	259	247	34	14	
2	Dhelki-Oriya	.. 17	8	9	..	..
3	English	.. 37	16	21	..	..
4	Gujarati	.. 878	528	350	33	..	
5	Hindi	.. 7,795	4,348	3,447	1,012	789	
6	Ho	.. 477	205	272	142	237	
7	Kharia	.. 19	11	8	..	..
8	Khond/Kondh	.. 15	8	7	8	7	
9	Kisan	.. 3	..	3	..	.. 3	
10	Kol	.. 120	36	84	..	..
11	Kui	.. 4,694	2,614	2,080	500	521	
12	Laria	.. 446	183	263	183	263	
13	Malayalam	.. 33	27	6	7	1	
14	Marathi	.. 65	29	36	..	..
15	Marwari	.. 64	29	35	..	..
16	Mirdha-Kharia	.. 47	24	23	..	..
17	Munda—Unspecified	.. 3,632	1,657	1,975	407	305	
18	Mundari	.. 60	27	33	..	..
19	Nepali	.. 24	16	8	3	..	
20	Oriya	.. 1,044,975	521,458	523,517	140,422	141,195	
21	Punjabi	.. 231	156	75	..	..
22	Tamil	.. 224	146	78	14	6	
23	Telugu	.. 2,434	1,449	985	183	155	
24	Urdu	.. 1,890	985	905	156	143	

NOTE—Only Rural figures are supplied for

A

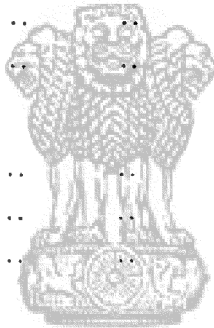
Patnagarh Subdivision		Sonepur Subdivision		Titilagarh Subdivision	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13
89,787	90,407	133,297	134,110	142,207	142,476
9	12	42	56	31	24
8	9	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..
17	3	51	8	82	..
391	253	492	429	550	422
58	35	5	..	..	..
11	8	..	..	..	..
..
..
5	..	31	63	..	21
609	600	703	552	802	407
..
..
7	..	..	..	..	..
..
9	..	..	..	15	23
333	583	300	450	402	450
..	..	27	33	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..
88,212	88,859	131,485	132,413	139,957	140,876
..	..	20	2	..	..
6	..	15	..	65	65
42	17	26	31	216	110
68	28	97	73	87	78

subdivisions

APPENDIX

Mother-Tongue and Bilingualism

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Dhelki Oriya	Hindi	Ho	Kharia	Khand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Binjhal	.. 17	47	..	..	..
2	Gond, Gondo	.. ..	4	..	..	..
3	Kharia or Kharian	.. ..	4	..	19	..
4	Kolha	.. ..	24	5	..	..
5	Oraon	.. ..	4	..	..	..
6	Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara.	..	2	..	..	..
7	Ho	.. ..	..	472	..	..
8	Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli Khanda and Sitha Kandha.	.. ..	..	..	..	15
9	Kisan	.. ..	..	..	..	..
10	Mirdhas	.. ..	..	..	..	..
11	M u n d a, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis.	.. ..	..	..	..	..



सत्यमेव जयते

B

of Scheduled Tribes

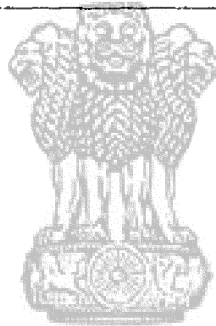
Kisan	Kol	Kui	Laria	Mirdha- Kharia	Munda (unspeci- fied)	Mundari	Subsidiary language
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	(Kui Oriya-1)
..	120	..	..	..	..	49	(Ho Oriya-1)
..
..	446	..	..	..	(Laria English-3, Oriya-1)
..	(Hindi-5, Oriya-464)
..	..	4,674	..	..	..	..	(Kui Oriya-32)
3
..	..	15	..	47	..	8	(Kui Oriya-12)
..	..	4	..	..	3,632	..	(Kui Oriya-4, Munda English-23, Oriya-3,058, Hindi-23)

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Bilingualism of Scheduled Tribes having Oriya as Mother Tongue

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Oriya Speakers		Subsidiary language
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bagata ..	..	1	..
2	Banjara or Banjari ..	63	84	..
3	Bhumij ..	2	..	..
4	Bhuya or Bhuyan ..	110	49	..
5	Binjhal ..	12,048	13,079	English (M-5, F-0), Hindi (M-5, F-0)
6	Binjha or Binjhoa ..	40	42	..
7	Dal ..	3,749	3,926	Hindi (M-6, F-0)
8	Dharua ..	415	467	..
9	Gandia ..	11	15	..
10	Gond, Gondo ..	36,114	36,171	English (M-59, F-0) Hindi (M-78, F-4)
11	Ho ..	238	131	English (M-1, F-0)
12	Holva ..	8	9	..
13	Kawar ..	120	185	Hindi (M-0, F-3)
14	Kharia or Kharian ..	250	187	Hindi (M-1, F-0)
15	Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha. ..	25,736	29,171	English (M-34, F-1) Hindi (M-79, F-6)
16	Kolha ..	924	706	Hindi (M-3, F-0)
17	Kondadora ..	1	2	English (M-0, F-1)
18	Kora ..	59	49	..
19	Korua ..	192	147	..
20	Kotia ..	8	6	..
21	Kulis ..	362	354	Hindi (M-10, F-0)
22	Mahali ..	16	8	..
23	Mankidi ..	8	15	..
24	Mirdhas ..	2,445	2,431	English (M-2, F-0) Hindi (M-9, F-1)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Oriya Speaker		Subsidiary language
		Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
25	Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalís.	1,122	949	Hindi (M-5, F-0)
26	Santal ..	2	2	..
27	Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahar	15,949	14,674	English (M-4, F-1), Hindi (M-17, F-2).
28	Shabar or Lodha ..	4,040	3,745	English (M-11, F-0) Hindi (M-25, F-2)
29	Tharua ..	1	3	..
30	Unclassified ..	259	401	English (M-6, F-3), Hindi (M 6, F-17)

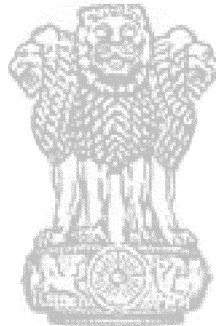


सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX

District/Subdivision		Total Rural Urban	Names of Religions			
			Total			Buddhists
			P	M	F	M F
1		2	3	4	5	6 7
Balangir District	..	T	1,068,686	534,219	534,467	7 6
		R	1,019,027	508,395	510,632	7 6
		U	49,659	25,824	23,835	.. ..
Balangir Subdivision	..	R	286,743	143,104	143,639	.. ..
Patnagarh Subdivision	..	R	180,194	89,787	90,407	4 3
Sonepur Subdivision	..	R	267,407	133,297	134,110	2 3
Titilagarh Subdivision	..	R	284,683	142,207	142,476	1 ..

NOTE—Only Rural figures are supplied



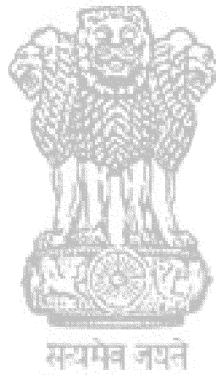
सत्यमेव जयते

DIX C

arranged in alphabetical order

Christians		Hindus		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religion and persuasions	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,402	2,669	530,114	530,123	399	333	1,117	1,247	176	83	4	6
2,289	2,616	505,218	507,176	185	233	551	569	145	32	..	..
113	53	24,896	22,947	214	100	566	678	31	51	4	6
1,622	1,965	141,176	141,412	30	47	177	189	99	26	..	..
128	87	89,485	90,131	36	42	131	141	3	3	..	..
38	62	133,119	133,906	..	..	136	137	2	2	..	..
501	502	141,438	141,727	119	144	107	102	41	1	..	..

for subdivision



APPENDIX D

Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adi Andhra ..	94	60	34
2	Amant or Amat ..	17	8	9
3	Badaik ..	27	14	13
4	Bagheti or Baghuti ..	2	1	1
5	Bajikar ..	5	2	3
6	Bariki ..	2,654	1,424	1,230
7	Bauri ..	16	16	..
8	Beldar ..	1	..	1
9	Bhata ..	375	181	194
10	Bhoi ..	91	40	51
11	Chakali ..	366	186	180
12	Chamar, Mochi, Muchi or Satnami	1,415	698	717
13	Chandala ..	13	7	6
14	Dandasi ..	3	3	..
15	Dewar ..	129	59	70
16	Dhanwar ..	17	7	10
17	Dhoba or Dhobi ..	9,072	4,547	4,525
18	Dom, Dombo or Duria Dom ..	4,311	2,098	2,213
19	Ganda ..	154,147	77,093	77,054
20	Ghantarghada or Ghantra ..	130	74	56

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	Persons	Total	
			Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
21	Ghasi or Ghasia ..	6,760	3,135	3,625
22	Ghogia ..	24	11	13
23	Godra ..	1	..	1
24	Haddi, Hadi or Hari ..	9	8	1
25	Jaggali ..	6	6	..
26	Kandra or Kandara ..	41	32	9
27	Karua ..	11	5	6
28	Khadala ..	713	343	370
29	Kurunga ..	60	37	23
30	Laban ..	137	55	82
31	Laheri ..	89	41	48
32	Mala, Jhala, Malo or Zala ..	2	1	1
33	Mang ..	17	11	6
34	Mangan ..	16	5	11
35	Mehra or Mahar ..	2,781	1,383	1,398
36	Mundapotta ..	2	2	..
37	Paidi ..	2	2	..
38	Pan or Pano ..	51	44	7
39	Panika ..	893	501	392
40	Pantanti ..	306	134	172
41	Pap ..	136	78	58
42	Relli ..	1	..	1
43	Samasi ..	23	8	15
44	Sanei ..	6	2	4
45	Sidhria ..	87	29	58
46	Sindhuria ..	8	3	5
47	Siyal ..	3	1	2
48	Tamadia ..	7	2	5
49	Tanla ..	260	120	140
50	Tiar or Tior ..	548	233	315
	Unclassified ..	1,537	763	774
	Total ..	187,422	93,513	93,909

APPENDIX E

Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Persons	Total	
			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	Total	220,916	109,087	111,829
1	Bagata	1	..	1
2	Banja: a or Banjari	147	63	84
3	Bhuiya or Bhuyan	159	110	49
4	Bhumij	2	2	..
5	Binjhal	25,191	12,073	13,118
6	Binjhia or Binjhoa	82	40	42
7	Dal	7,675	3,749	3,926
8	Dharua	882	415	467
9	Gandia	26	11	15
10	Gond, Gondo	72,289	36,116	36,173
11	Ho	841	438	403
12	Holva	17	8	9
13	Kawar	305	120	185
14	Kharia or Kharian	461	262	199
15	Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha.	59,596	28,357	31,239
16	Kisan	3	..	3
17	Kolha	1,828	990	838
18	Kondadora	3	1	2
19	Kora	108	59	49
20	Korua	339	192	147
21	Kotia	14	8	6
22	Kulis	716	362	354
23	Mahali	24	16	8
24	Mankidi	23	8	15
25	Mirdhas	4,946	2,469	2,477
26	Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis.	5,710	2,781	2,929
27	Oraon	4	3	1
28	Santal	4	2	2
29	Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara	31,071	16,132	14,939
30	Shabar or Lodha	7,785	4,040	3,745
31	Tharua	4	1	3
	Unclassified	660	259	401

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

44. The district is situated in the valleys of Ang and the Tel, the two main tributaries of the Mahanadi which flows in the north-eastern part of the district. Important tributaries of the Tel are the Lanth, the Sonegarh and the Suktel which have fertile valleys. The district is suitable for both extensive and intensive agricultural operations. The total cultivable area in the district is 1,357,596 acres of which 1,107,543 acres were under plough in the year 1965-66 and 206,678 acres were sown more than once that year. The subdivision-wise cultivable areas are as follows:

Subdivision	Acre
Balangir	.. 340,244
Titilagarh	.. 336,745
Patnagarh	.. 354,015
Sonepur	.. 326,592

The following table shows the land classification in the district in the year 1965-66:

	Square miles	Acres
1 Total Geographical area	.. 3,411.6	21,83,424
2 Forest	.. 711	455,040
3 (a) Barren, unculturable land	.. 171	1,09,450
(b) Land put to non-agricultural use		
4 (a) Permanent pastures, other grazing land.	.. 374.2	239,505
(b) Misc. tree crops, tree groves not included in net area sown.		
(c) Cultivable waste		
5 Fallow lands	.. 97.4	6,2325
6 Area not classified	.. 93	59,506
7 Cultivable area	.. 1,965	1,257,598
8 Net area sown	.. 1,730	1,107,543
9 Net irrigated area	.. 253.5	161,873
10 Area sown more than once	.. 323	206,687
11 Gross irrigated area	.. 334	213,974

The best cultivated areas are found in the northern part of the district in Sonapur subdivision. In 1938, the total cultivated area of this subdivision was 347,040 acres. The southern portion largely broken by undulating land needs considerable effort and expense for cultivation. In 1937, the total cultivated areas of this portion comprising the ex-State of Patna was 913,207 acres.

The area under different classes of land in ex-Sonapur and ex-Patna States are given below :

Classes of land	Sonapur 1938 (In acres)	Patna 1937 (In acres)
Bahal ..	88,310.89	206,727
Berna ..	72,559.29	94,214
Mal ..	67,328.72	84,621
At ..	112,478.21	50,159
Barcha ..	3,996.32	7,890
Bari ..	2,367.11	15,596

The ex-Sonapur State now comprises Sonapur subdivision and the ex-Patna State comprises whole of Balangir, Patnagarh and Titilagarh subdivisions.

45. Land Reclamation

Land reclaimed in various subdivisions is shown below in acres :

Name of Subdivision	First Plan Period 1951-52 to 1955-56	Second Plan Period 1956-57 to 1960-61	Third Plan Period 1961-62 to 1965
Patnagarh	211.77	875.44	149.60
Sonapur	430.36	(Reclamation stopped due to settlement operations)	
Titilagarh	19.75	413.02	407.62
Balangir	1,081.24	689.66	826.26
Total	1,743.12	1,978.12	1,383.48

46. Irrigation

Towards 1919, there were 83,211 acres of irrigated land in the ex-State of Patna¹. This increased to 131,744 acres by 1937. Towards 1938, the ex-State of Sonapur had 124,117 acres of land with provision of water². The various categories of land having facilities of water-supply or irrigation are given below for the ex-States of Patna and Sonapur separately.

Ex-Patna State

Category of land having irrigation facility		1919	1937
		Acres	Acres
Paddy fields	..	74,406	117,902
Barcha	..	6,081	7,890
Bari	..	2,724	5,952
Total	..	83,211	131,744

Ex-Sonapur State

Serial No.	Classification of land	Pani (Water) in acres, 1938	Bina Pani (Without water or unirrigated) in acres, 1938
1	Barcha ..	3,993.30	..
2	Bari ..	2,370.13	..
3	Bahal ..	73,789.25	14,521.64
4	Berna ..	35,521.00	39,038.29
5	Mal ..	10,410.97	56,917.75
6	At ..	32.35	112,445.86
Total ..		126,117.00	222,923.54

1. Land Revenue Settlement Report of the Patna State 1937

2. Sonapur State Land Revenue Assessment Final Report, 1938

Ex-Patna Durbar encouraged tenants to dig more tanks and develop other water sources with the permission of the authorities and to utilise water free of rent during the period of Settlement. After the next Settlement such water sources were to be declared as public Jalchar land. Water from these sources were being distributed to the field by the village Panch and villagers were required to keep them in good repair. The increase in irrigated Bari (Kitchen) and Barcha (Sugarcane) lands was due to keen interest of villagers to grow vegetables, tobacco, chilly, sugarcane etc. in such lands by digging wells. An irrigation Khatian was being maintained indicating the plots irrigated and the sources from which they were receiving water. The plots irrigated from wells were not included in the Khatian. Extract from the Wajib-ul-urz of 1937 Settlement report of ex-State of Patna given in the foot note below *indicates the right of Ryots to dig, maintain and repair those water sources. Some of these are now in derelict condition due to silting up of their beds.

A Blockwise list of minor irrigation projects in the district existing in 1965-66 along with their catchment and ayacut are given in Appendix III. Of the total number of 292 projects, 53 have ayacut above 100 acres. Irrigation is being provided from these projects to 11,393 acres in Khari and 815 acres in Rabi. A number of these projects are being renovated and improved upon. After renovation and improvement the total ayacut during Kharif and Rabi is anticipated to increase up to 25,390 acres and 3,459 acres respectively. This low acreage of ayacut served by minor irrigation projects indicates that much of the irrigated area recorded in the Settlement reports of the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur were not having adequate water-supply.

**Private water reservoirs—*(a) No rent has been assessed on the water reservoirs recorded in the Rayati Khatian of Rayats. These shall be held rent free by such Rayats during the currency of the settlement after which such water reservoir shall become public Jalchar lands.

(b) The Rayats in whose Rayati Khatians their private water reservoirs have been recorded have absolute right over them but have no right to reclaim any portion of such water reservoirs without the special sanction of the State authority previously obtained.

(c) Rayat and Ticcadars have free right to excavate water reservoirs within their respective rayati or bhogra lands and such water reservoirs they shall be entitled to hold as their private property without payment of rent in respect thereof for the period of the next settlement.

*Public Water Reservoirs—*The Work of distribution of water from all water reservoirs recorded in the Jalchar Khatian shall be done under the supervision of the village Panch with reference to the irrigation Khatian of the village. No fee shall be charged for the distribution of water for irrigation.

*Repair of Irrigation Works—*All water reservoirs entered in the Jalchar Khatian of the village shall be kept in good repairs by the Rayats working under the direction of the Ticcadar. All expenses incurred for keeping the roads and water reservoirs in good repairs may be met from subscriptions raised from the villagers by the Ticcadars in consultation with the village Panch—the Ticcadar, his co-sharers and members of the village Panch also contributing in proportion of the area held by them.

At present irrigation facility from Hirakud Canal system is available for 113, 849 acres in Binka, Dungripali, and Agalpur Block areas. The details of the area irrigated Blockwise are given below :

Name of the Block	Area in acres irrigated by Hirakud Canal System
Binka ..	50,015
Dungripali ..	62,081
Agalpur ..	1,753

A number of hill streams emerging from the Gandhamardan Hills are flowing through this district and some of them have water-flow throughout the year. No major and medium irrigation projects have been constructed on these streams. During the drought of 1965, the Mathonpala medium irrigation project on the Khanda river has been taken up. The possibility of tapping the streams of the Ang Guchali, the Suktel at Patharkhandi, the Lanth at its upper and lower reaches, the Kankadajor at Bolpadar, the Jamunajor at Sittigat, the Bandasera at Dangachancha near Dehita, the Santajor at Kurkurkai, the Jaminijor at Lungurapali are being investigated.

Lift Irrigation

From wells and tanks irrigation by lift are practised for cultivation of sugarcane and vegetables. The rocky soil of this district limits the scope for sinking deep wells for lift irrigation. The water pumps of Grama Panchayats are being utilised to irrigate fields from water available in nearby tanks and streams.

From tanks and wells 53,799 acres of land are having partial water supply by lifts.

47. Agriculture

(i) Soil

The table-land comprising the subdivisions, of Athmallik and Angul in Dhenkanal district, Baudh subdivision in Baudh-Khondmal district on either side of the Mahanadi and the area between the Suktel basin in Balangir district and the left bank basin of the Tel in Kalahandi district, consists of black earth popularly known as the 'black-cotton soil or regur' of India. The annual precipitation in this area is 1,250 mm. The soil in general has a higher content of clay. Lime

concretions known as Kankar or genguti are found mixed with the soil. The high clay content of the soil makes it crack during summer and sticky during the rains.

The soil is alkaline in reaction and the phosphates vary from 7.5 to 8.5. It generally contains soluble salts in all horizons though these do not reach the toxic limit for plant growth. Percentages of potassium, lime and magnesium are high but the nitrogen content is low, as is common in the Indian soil ranging between 0.12 per cent to 0.05 per cent. The black soil of Orissa is classified under four types: Angul, Baudh, Loisinga and Aska.

Loisinga type—The soil is of grey colour and sticky. The average annual rainfall in the area is about 1,400 mm. but temperature is high. There is very little Sal forest, but association of scrub forest with *Acacia arabica* is met with. There is less occurrence of lime concretion and the exchangeable calcium in the exchange complex is about 58 to 60 and there is some amount of sodium and magnesium in the exchange complex.¹

“The sub-soil in Loisinga region consists of deurite petrified flour compressed and hardened and argillite. It is very white and is locally known as Chui”². Yellow soils and mixtures of red and black soil are also found at places. The soils are deficient in phosphate especially in the surface and are generally deficient in Nitrogen.

Soil is fertile in Sonepur subdivision. From Balangir southwards the country is largely broken by undulating forest land, for the most part unsuitable for cultivation but here and there considerable patches of flat lands are met with. The soil of this tract can be classified as follows.

(1) Khalia

Hard-white clay sometimes mixed with lime concrete. It varies as follows—

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (a) Chandi Khalia | .. White in colour and very hard |
| (b) Gut Khalia | .. White, hard and saline clay. |
| (c) Genguti Khalia | .. White and hard, mixed with lime stone. |
| (d) Ordinary Khalia | .. Agricultural clay. |

(2) Balia

Sandy soil. It is mixed with clay. It is also called *Pandakapithia*. The soil is suitable for the cultivation of paddy.

(3) Badmatta or Kanhars

Black soil. In the *Khondan* tracts (the southern area of the Patna ex-State inhabited mostly by the Khonds) it is called Malwa.

¹ *Soils of India*—I. C. A. R.—1963 P. 217-18

² *Farmers of India* Vol-III, P. 87

(4) Pankua or Kachharia

Low lying land on the bank of rivers.

(5) Bagudia

Gritty soil.

(ii) Classification of land**(1) AT**

The high land which is dependent on rainfall for its moisture. It is divided into At Khari and At Mamuli depending upon availability of manure from village drainage.

(2) MAL-SAMAN

These are embanked land lying high on a slope. This is divided into four categories according to facility of irrigation and supply of manure, i. e. Mal-saman, Kharipani, Mal-saman Khari, Mal-saman Pani, Mal-saman Mamuli.

(3) BERNA

Land lying along the main surface drainage and embanked. It is divided into Berna Kharipani, Berna Khari, Berna Pani and Berna Mamuli depending upon facility of irrigation and supply of manure.

(4) BAHAL

The low-lying land on the main surface drainage and embanked. It is divided into Bahal Kharipani, Bahal Khari, Bahal Pani and Bahal Mamuli depending upon facility for irrigation and manure.

(5) BARI

Manured land round the village site, which receives the village drainage. It is divided into Bari Kharipani, Bari Khari, Bari Pani and Bari Mamuli depending upon the extent of manuring and irrigation received.

(6) BARCHA

Sugar-cane land. These plots are generally prepared from At or Mal lands, and are irrigated from wells. Depending upon availability of manure it is divided into Barcha Khari and Barcha Mamuli. The plot is alternately sown with cane and pulses or wheat.

(7) BAGICHA

Plots containing fruit trees are recorded under this category.

The scale of soil factor adopted for different classes of cultivated land and average production of main crops in them and rent fixed per acre of these lands in Settlements of 1937 in Patna and 1938 in Sonapur are given below.

Patna ex-State

Sl. No.	Class of cultivated land	Soil factor adopted	Average yield of paddy or other main crop		Rent
			Maund	Seer	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. A. P.					
1	Bahal Kharipani	.. 24	Paddy 26 Wheat 4 Chana 3	22 0 32	1- 2- 3
2	Bahal Khari	.. 20	Paddy	25 35	0-14-7
3	Bahal Pani	.. 20	Paddy 21 Wheat 9 Chana 4	35 20 15	0-14- 7
4	Bahal Mamuli	.. 18	Paddy 22 Chana 9	32 20	0-13-1½
5	Berna Kharipani	.. 20	Paddy 26 Mustard 3	.. 0	1-2-3
6	Berna Khari	.. 18	Paddy	21 8	0-13-1½
7	Berna Pani	.. 18	Paddy	18 9	0-13-1½
8	Berna Mamuli	.. 16	Paddy 19 Mustard 7	8 15	0-11-7½
9	Mal saman Khari pani	.. 16	Gram	3 32	0-11-7½
10	Malsaman Pani	.. 14	Paddy	18 34	0-10-3
11	Malsaman Khari	.. 14	Paddy 15 Mustard 3	28 39	0-10-3
12	Mal saman Mamuli	.. 8	Paddy 15 Masur 4	26 25	0- 7-3½
13	Bari Kharipani	.. 20	Jute 8 Tobacco 25 Red-Pepper 19 Garlic 23 Onion 38 Mustard 9 Wheat 11	22 16 0 10 .. 15 6	2- 4- 6
14	Bari Khari	.. 20	Mandia 7 Mustard 7	29 36	1- 2-3
15	Bari Pani	.. 50	Mustard	5 3	1- 2-3
16	Bari Mamuli	.. ..	Mustard	5 3	0- 7-3½
17	Barcha	.. 5	Sugarcane 32 Muug 4 Wheat 6	15 1 35	2-4-6
18	At Khari	.. 3	..	..	0-7-3½
19	At Mamuli	.. 3	..	..	0-3-8

Sonepur ex-State

Sl. No.	Class of cultivated land	Ist Settlement (Soil factor)	2nd Settlement (Soil factor)	3rd Settlement (Soil factor)	Average yield of crops	Average rate of rent per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs.A.P.
1	Barcha	.. 40	40	50		3-5-0
2	Bari	.. 8	8	20		1-9-0
3	Bahal Kharipani Dofasali	.. ..	26	30		2-6-0
4	Bahal Pani Dofasali	.. ..	22	24		1-14-0
5	Bahal Khari pani	.. 24	24	24	Md.32-21S.	1-14-0
6	Bahal Khari	.. 20	20	20		1-9-0
7	Bahal Pani	.. 20	20	20		1-9-0
8	Bahal Sadharan	.. 18	18	18		1-7-0
9	Berna Kharipani	.. 20	20	20		1-9-0
10	Berna Khari	.. 18	18	18		1-7-0
11	Berna Pani	.. 18	18	18	Md.29-22S.	1-7-0
12	Berna Sadharan	.. 16	16	16		1-4-0
13	Mal Kharipani	.. 16	16	16		1-4-0
14	Mal Khari	.. 12	12	14		0-15-0
15	Mal Pani	.. 12	12	14	Ms. 27-36S.	0-15-0
16	Mal Saman	.. 8	10	10		0-13-0
17	Mal Tikara	.. ..	6	6		0-8-0
18	At Kharipani	.. 8	8	15		1-3-0
19	At Khari	.. 5	5	5		0-6-0
20	At Pani	.. 5	5	5		0-6-0
21	At Sadharan	.. 3	3	3		0-4-0

Settlement operations have been completed recently in Sonepur subdivision. The soil factors adopted and average rate of rent for different types of land have been given in Chapter XI.

48. Crops

The important crops grown in this district are paddy (Early, Medium, Late varieties in Kharif and Dalua in summer) wheat, maize, Mung, Biri, Kulthi, Mandia, Kudo, Gurji, Arhar, Massor, Khesari, Chana, til, mustard, castor, groundnut, onion, garlic, chillies, tobacco, mesta, sugar-cane and vegetables.

From the Settlement report of ex-State of Patna 1937, it is found that 9,00,063 acres were under the following crops :—

	Acres
1. Paddy ..	391,322
2. Til ..	1 61,036
3. Pulses ..	87,756
4. Kulthi ..	111,344
5. Kudo and Gurji ..	100,979
6. Sugar-cane ..	7,027
7. Castor ..	5,508
8. Mustard ..	1,477
9. Cotton ..	1,037
10. Wheat ..	345
11. Tobacco ..	2,867
12. Other crops ..	29,355

The area under different crops in 1964-65 are given in Appendix IV

(i) Paddy

It is mainly grown in *Kharif* season by ways of broadcasting and transplanting. The paddy is mostly sown broadcast and the sowings are known as (a) *Kharidi* (dry sowing) which takes place before the break of monsoon, (b) *Batri* (wet sowing).

The various kinds of paddy grown are:

(a) AT DHAN

The following varieties are locally grown:

Sitabhog, *Pandernuakhai*, *Bhudoshingeri*, *Satka*, *Saria*, *Sankra*, *Dhobli* or *Chaulminenjo*, *Kalechi*, *Palsaphul*, *Kuraiphul*, *Sukanabhata* and *Rani* or *Lakshmikojal*.

Improved varieties— Bombay 76, MTU-15, Taichung Native-1 Tainan-3, Tauchung-65, MTU-20.

(b) MAL-DHAN

The varieties locally grown are :

Badkusma, Karni, Hiranjhutri, Dahikharkuili, Sanbento, Malpathri, Tamdia, Dahipudina, Dahichitri, Jhuler, Kankria or Sankesri, and Biramani. All these ripen in autumn.

Improved varieties— Type 812, Type 1145, Berhampur 11, Central Rice Research Cuttack-141:

(c) BERNA DHAN

The local varieties are

Dudhkhaatika, Kalikuji, Banko, Raisiri, Kankria, Phuler and Suatiantti. These varieties ripen in the beginning of winter.

(d) BAHAL DHAN

The local varieties are:

Batraj, Baidyaraj, Pathri, Ruknibhog, Raghusai, Goindi, Rajgoindi Makarkam, Nuniapan, Maharaji, Chinamal, Jhilliparagi, Sunapan, Samudrabali, Krishnakala, Radhaballav, Tulsikanthi, Ratanchuri, Hunda, Sagardhuli, Matia, Jalchingri, Tentulia, Badkharkuili, Haldigundi, Charaigiri and Amgachhi. These ripen in winter.

(e) IMPROVED VARIETIES

Berhampur-6, Berhampur-9, Type 1242, Type 90, Indian Sandow, Jayapur-7, and Coimbatore-30, P.T. B.-10 and B-76 are raised as Dalua paddy. In At land early paddy, having maturity within 60 to 90 days, is grown. Harvesting of this paddy is done in September followed by Biri, Kulthi, Arhar, mustard, wheat, Ragi, Khesari, etc. Similarly in the Mal land and upper Berna land medium paddy maturing towards early winter is followed by potato, wheat, Biri or Mung. In the Hirakud irrigated areas and Bahal land Sarad paddy maturing late in winter is followed by wheat or Dalua paddy. The areas under autumn, winter and summer paddy are 33,000 acre ; 669,000 acres and 9,355 acres, respectively.

(ii) Pulses :

Pulses are the important crops next to paddy. The coverage of pulses is 187,497 acres (17.5 per cent of the total cropped area). As much as 4,000 to 5,000 tons of blackgram (Biri) and other pulses are exported from the district to far off places in Uttar Pradesh and Madras. Khesari channa (Gram) are broadcast in 63,277 acres of medium and late paddy fields just before the harvest of paddy. Jhain Mung has been introduced newly with the advent of irrigation in the Hirakud Canal area. Mung is cultivated in 15,690 acres under *Kharif* and 24,850 acres under *Rabi*.

It has been very popular with the cultivators. Biri too occupies a prominent place having a coverage of 32,054 acres under *Kharif* and 8,780 acres under *Rabi*. Biri and Kulthi are sown in August and September and ripen in December—Mung is sown a little later than the sowing of Biri and ripens in December. Arhar is sown in June and ripens in February. Gram is sown very sparingly. It is sown in September and ripens in February. Kultha is raised from 25,493 acres, Gram (Buat) from 6,345 acres. These crops yield 4 to 5 maunds an acre on the average. Practically no manuring is needed for pulses.

(iii) Oil-seeds :

Til is grown mainly in Patnagarh and Titilagarh subdivisions. Groundnut is grown mainly in Patnagarh, Loisinga and Agalpur Panchayat Samitis. An oil crushing unit is now in operation in Agalpur for groundnut crushing. Records show growing of different varieties of oil-seeds, til (sesamum) and castor in 1908 which covered 21 per cent of the total cropped area. At present Til, mustard, castor, linseed and groundnut are grown and the coverage is about 74,239 acres (6.5 per cent of the total cropped area). Til is raised from 31,900 acres, mustard from 15,704 acres and groundnut from 18,477 acres. The average yield varies from 3 to 4 maunds per acre. They are grown both in *Kharif* and in *Rabi*.

(iv) Sargar-cane:

A survey was taken up in the 4 Panchayat Samitis of Balangir-I&II, Loisinga and Tarbha to find out if there is any contiguous cane growing area to have a small sugar industry. The survey results were promising. The Zilla Parishad recommended establishing small sugar units one at Menda in Tarbha Block and the other at Sarma in Balangir Block I, as sugar is grown on more than 500 acres within a radius of 5-6 miles from these villages along the Tel river basin. During the year 1908, it was "little grown in this State" (Patna) and occupied only 1 per cent of the cropped area. A present, the area under its cultivation is 9,754 acres (1965-66). It is planted in between *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons. It yields about 500 maunds per acre.

(v) Wheat:

The current acreage is 4,675 (1965-66). It is grown in *Rabi* season. It is sown by broadcast or by line sowing during the months of October and November. In some areas, wheat is grown without irrigation. This is done by keeping the low lands fallow during *Kharif*. The soil conserves moisture and needs no irrigation. The yield per acre varies from 4 Mds. to 6 Mds. The chief wheat growing areas, are Titilagarh and Balangir-II Panchayat Samitis. Besides wheat

maize is raised from 6,964 acres, Jawar from 730 acres, Ragi from 11,187 acres, Bajra from 91 acres, Kudo, Gulji, Kango, Suan and other small millets from 94,582 acres. Large acreage under Kudo and Gulji is marked in Patnagarh and Titilagarh areas. The total acreage under wheat Bajra, Jawar, Maize, Ragi, Kudo, Gurji, Suan and other small millets and cereals comes to 118,138 acres (10.5 per cent of the total cropped area).

(vi) **Vegetables :**

Cauliflower and cabbage are grown in Titilagarh subdivision chiefly in the police-station areas of Sindhekela and Kantabanji. Vegetables generally go out to far off places like Bhilai. Onion and chilles too are grown as *Rabi* crop. 3,000 acres are under onion and chilles in Titilagarh subdivision alone. Varieties of vegetables grown in the district are Bhendi (Ladies-finger), Saru, Kakudi (cucumber) Panikakharu (ashpumpkin), Barbati (cow pea), Jahni, ribbcot gourd (Luffa acutangula), Lau (bottle gourd), Baigan (brinjal), Seem (beans), Kandamul (sweet potato), onion, garlic, chillies, Dhanian (coriander seed), etc.

Tomato, potato and radish are grown in winter. Summer vegetables like ladies-finger and those belonging to pumpkins family are also grown. The area under cultivation of vegetables are 62,237 acres (5.5 per cent of the total cropped area). The acreage under different vegetables are given below :

	Area (in acres)
Potato	672
Cabbage	1,877
Cauliflower	2,325
Brinjal	7,422
Tomato	2,325
Ladies-finger	2,472
Sweet potato	13,605
Peas	7,692
Saru	1,541
Onion and Garlic	6,392
Chillies	7,417
Other vegetables	16,336

The average yield of brinjal and such other vegetables is about 8,000 pounds per acre. A special feature in the district is that tomato and ladies-finger are cultivated in all the seasons of the year.

The district has long since become self-sufficient in vegetables. It was once an importing centre of English vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, knol khol, etc. but it has now become an exporting area.

(vii) Fibre crops

Cotton is grown in 289 acres. Mesta and sunhemp are grown in 5,949 acres and 8,233 acres respectively, while Jute is being raised in 157 acres. The yield of fibre varies from 8 to 10 maunds and in exceptional cases it goes up to 15 maunds.

(viii) Tobacco

Tobacco is grown in the backyard of the house in almost all the subdivisions and the cultivators pay much attention to this crop. This crop gives a good income, besides fulfilling the need for smoking and chewing. This is one of the principal cash crops of the district and those who grow it, know the art of curing the leaves. 4,055 acres of backyard of houses are covered under tobacco cultivation.

49. Soil Conservation

Soil conservation has been taken up in this district since 1962-63 under the control of Kalahandi (Bhawanipatna) office. From May 1964, the office of one Assistant Soil Conservation Officer has been opened at Balangir.

The main activities are contour-bunding either by Department or through Blocks (Panchayat Samitis), Plantation of cashewnuts and Sisal in fields subject to top erosion in deforested lands, pasture development in deforested areas subject to erosion, checking of stream bank erosion in selected spots, and checking of erosion in the catchment areas of selected Minor Irrigation Projects. During the period from 1962-63 to 1965-66 contour-bunding has been done in 13,21 acres out of which 928 acres have been done by Panchayat Samitis and 395 acres through Departmental agencies. Cashewnut and sisal plantation has been done in 666 acres and pasture development work in 251 acres. At Karlakhaman in Sonepur subdivision Sisal cultivation and cashewnut plantation have been done in a farm extending over 478 acres. This farm is also a demonstration centre of soil conservation work. At Khajenpali near Balangir a Pilot Project on pasture development in eroded land has been taken up and fodder grass is being sold daily to the cattle owners. At Binka and Sonepur pasture development work has also been taken up in 30 acres and 71 acres, respectively. Cashew plantation has been taken up at Saintala in 120 acres of land

and in 38 acres at Sonepur and 30 acres in Loisinga. Contour-bunding has been done in 128 acres in Titilagarh Block, 147 acres in Balangir Block, 32 acres in Loisinga Block, 38 acres in Saintala Block, 124 acres in Sonepur Block and the remaining 457 acres in other Blocks. In order to supervise the soil conservation activities in Blocks, two Soil Conservation Assistants have been posted in Titilagarh and Sonepur Blocks and seven Surveyors at Sonepur, Loisinga, Saintala, Khajarakhol, Titilagarh and Agalpur Blocks.

Under the Soil Conservation Department at district level there is one Assistant Soil Conservation officer with four Soil Conservation Assistants in charge of Plantation, Survey, Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre and Stream Bank Erosion Control Schemes. The other staff includes five Junior Soil Conservation Assistants, three Surveyors, one Field Assistant, three Bhumi Rakshyakas, two Plantation guard and six Chainmen.

Waste land survey has been made and mapping of soil subject to soil erosion is under progress.

For scientific soil treatment detailed survey on the basis of catchment of rivers to be controlled and planning on the basis of watershed area are necessary. Conservation farming has been taken up in contour-bunded areas as a follow up work. Survey is in progress at Rampur in Agalpur Block for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Stream bank Erosion Control work in the Ang catchment area under Erosion Programme of Minor Irrigation Projects. Survey of the catchment area of Lakshmijor and Gandhrel Minor Irrigation Projects in Balangir I and II Blocks area have also been taken up.

50. Changes in crop areas

Availability of irrigation has increased the cultivated area under *Kharif* and *Rabi* in Dungripali and Binka Block areas. Jhain Mung as the second crop is cultivated in about 26,925 acres in Binka, Dungripali and Agalpur Block areas after harvesting Sarad paddy in December. At present there is no podu cultivation in the district. Crop areas for different years are given at Appendix V.

51. Agricultural Implements

Almost all the older types of agricultural implements, such as *Desi* plough (Langal), *Desi Korada*, leveller are in use. Improved implements are slowly getting in. As yet, a few light iron ploughs have been supplied to the cultivators. Different Panchayat Samitis are getting light iron ploughs for making demonstration of their use. Introduction of heavy iron ploughs is not feasible owing to low draft power of local bullocks. The Japanese weeders have become popular.

The following agricultural implements are in use.

(i) Country Plough (Langala)

The implement is made of *Sal*, *Bandhan*, *Sirisa*, or mango wood and mild steel. It is operated by two bullocks and one man and is used

mainly for tilling the earth. It is fitted to the yoke by means of a rope. The plough contains a yoke, a mouth gag, a piece of rope, a plough beam, a plough share and a plough handle.

(ii) **Sabala**

A heavy iron rod used as a percussion instrument for making a vertical hole on hard soil.

(iii) **Spade (Faoda)**

It is mainly used for levelling soil and cutting soil and removing it.

(iv) **Pick-Axe (Gainti)**

It is used for digging trenches and removing small stone,

(v) **Small axe (Tangia)**

It is used for cutting wood.

(vi) **Sickle (Da)**

It is used for reaping paddy, etc.

(vii) **Fork (Karali)**

A hand weeder. It is used for weeding onions, radish, etc.

(viii) **Hand weeding Hoe (Khurpi)**

It is a hand weeding fork.

(ix) **Barsi**

It is a kind of axe used for making wooden articles.

(x) **Bindheni**

An iron rod used for boring holes in wood.

(xi) **Rake**

It is used for collecting grass.

(xii) **Katak**

It is used for cutting wood, poles, etc.

(xiii) **Chisel (Botali)**

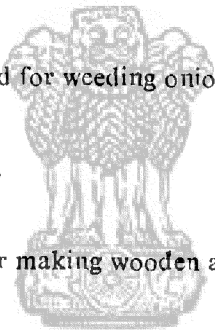
A sharp pointed small instrument used for boring holes on woods.

(xiv) **Cart (Sagad)**

A two wheeled cart driven by buffaloes or bullocks is generally used for transportation of articles. The wheels of the cart are smaller in size in comparison with the wheels used in the coastal districts.

(xv) **Beam (Mai)**

A piece of log used for breaking clods, levelling lands and for thrashing paddy.



(xvi) Tenda (bamboo water lift)

A contrivance for lifting water, it consists of two upright posts with a cross bar which serves as a fulcrum on which a bamboo pole works. The pole is weighted at one end by a stone or mass of mud and at the other end is fastened an earthen pot or bucket. When water is to be lifted, the bamboo pole is pulled down till the bucket is immersed in the water and thereafter the tension is relaxed, the weight attached to the lever raising the bucket. Water is then emptied into the *nodha* or pipe, which is generally the hollowed trunk of a *plam* tree and is directed into the fields.

(xvii) Sena

Where water has only to be raised from a fen, the *sena* is used. It is made of a basket of split bamboo or an empty tin. Two persons hold the ropes attached to either side of it and throw it down sharply into the water and carry forward with the same motion for emptying the water at a higher level.

52. Seeds and Seedlings

There has been growing demand from the farmers for quality seeds. The annual distribution of nucleus paddy and wheat seeds varies from 3,000 to 13,000 maunds and 400 to 500 maunds, respectively. 3,218 maunds of foundation paddy seeds and 515 maunds of wheat of improved varieties were distributed among cultivators through the Blocks during 1953 *Kharif* and *Rabi*, respectively. 600 to 800 maunds of green-manuring seeds are also distributed annually. For these purposes, seed multiplication schemes have been operating in the Government farms of the district. Improved seeds are multiplied in these farms and also by the registered seed growers for distribution among the farmers. For safe preservation of seeds, the cultivators use pesticides and store them for future use. There are only two nurseries managed by Government, namely, Fruit Nursery, Balangir and the Nursery in Sonapur for production of grafts and seedlings.

53. Rotation of Crops

There is no planned rotation of crops, but the general sequence is that paddy is followed by Mung or Khesari and in higher land by maize or ragi or millet which are again followed by pulses like Arhar, gram and Mung.

54. Manures and Fertilisers

The usual method adopted to increase the fertility of soil is to grow one crop and then leave the land fallow during the next season. Almost all the *mal* lands are left fallow in one season, the area of which comes to about 105,000 acres. Fertility is increased by use of farm-yard manure and to a limited extent by chemical fertilisers.

Green-manure is slowly gaining popularity. In order to increase production of green-manuring seeds, schemes for their multiplication are being operated in the Blocks.

The following figures show that the consumption of chemical fertilisers is gaining popularity:--

1961-62	.. 193 tons
1962-63	.. 248 tons
1963-64	.. 607 tons

During 1963-64, 311 tons of Chemical fertilisers were distributed in the irrigated areas of Binka and Dungripali Blocks.

55. Diseases and Pests

About 6 kinds of rice pest are common. These are Rice gall-fly, Rice Hispa, Rice Case-worm, Grass hopper, Rice bug and swarming caterpillar. The common rice diseases are Rice blast, Helmithesporium, Foot rots and Stack burn.

Gall-fly is the major pest in irrigated areas. In Binka and Dungripali canal irrigated areas it seriously affected the crops in 1963-64. The closure of canals during the next summer helped the prevention of this pest to a great extent. Special measures of mass scale operation in about 6,000 acres during the year 1963-64 were undertaken to educate the people to prevent the occurrence of this pest by timely measures of prophylatic spraying operations. In order to prevent the pest, stubbles are collected and burnt. Before transplantation, it is necessary to dip the seedlings in D. D. T. (Dichloroe Dephenyl Trichloroethane) Spraying of Folidol or Endrex during vegetative phase of the crop also yields results.

For prevention of Rice Hispa dusting is done with 5 per cent Benzen-Hexachloride or Dichloroe-Dephenyl-Trichloroethane.

Rice case-worm, another paddy pest, is prevented effectively by use of insecticides. For this, the fields are flooded and a thin layer of kerosene oil is put on the surface of the water after which the caterpillars on the plants are dislodged by a rope. Dusting of 5 per cent to 10 per cent Benzen-Hexachloride is done or spraying of 0.1 per cent Folido or Endrin may be taken up. The insecticide like Endrex and Benzen Hexachloride are popular with cultivators.

Grass hoppers are controlled by scrapping and cleaning of bunds in summer. Dusting of 5 per cent Benzen-Hexachloride or 5 per cent Aldrin on the crops and on field bunds at the rate of 8 to 10 kg. per acre is also effective.

For control of Rice bug dusting of 5 per cent Benzen Hexachloride or Aldrin on the crops and on field bunds at the rate of 8 to 10 kg. per acre is also effective.

For control of Rice bug dusting of 5 per cent Benzen Hexachloride or Aldrin 8 to 10 kg. per acre is usually applied.

Swarming caterpillar are put down by dusting Benzen Hexa chloride or Dichloroe-Dephenyl-Trichloroethane or Aldrin, and spraying of Folidol.

Rice blast, which is a paddy disease, is prevented by seed treatment. Usually 9 gm. of Agrosan G. N. or Cerasan is necessary per 37 kg. seeds. While the plants are in nursery bed Bordeaux misture are sprayed. Dusting the plant when it is 15 days old with Agrosan G. N. or Cerasan gives effect.

Helmtihsporium (or Brown spot) is checked by treating the seed with 9 gm. of Agrosan G. N. or Cerasan per 37 kg. seeds. The plants are sprayed in nursery bed or paddy fields with Bordeaux misture.

Foot rot, another kind of paddy disease, is noticed in the nurseries where infected seedlings become pale, thin and banky. It is prevented by seed treatment with fungicide. For this treatment, the recommended dose is 3 gm. of Agrosan G. N. per 12 kg. seeds. The Agrosan G. N. mixes with the seed before sowing.

Seem borers of paddy are a type of paddy pests which are controlled effectively by timely use of Endrex and Benzen Hexachloride dust.

During the year 1966-67 Khariff season, Jassids were noticed to have attacked on an area of 79,280 acres and this could be effectively controlled by spraying and dusting operations.

Wheat is susceptible to two kinds of diseases, namely, Loose smut and Rust. Loose smut is checked by growing resistant varieties. Treatment of seeds is done with organo-mercurial compounds at the rate of 2 gm. per 12 kg. of seeds. For the control of Rust in wheat, dusting of fine sulphur at the rate of 10 kg. per acre is done.

The occurrence of Red rot in sugarcane is very negligible, the incidence being 1 per cent to 2 per cent of the total sugarcane area. For its prevention, resistant varieties and disease-free setts are used. Endrin at 0.1 per cent concentration checks stemborers in sugarcane.

Potato is affected by wilt and blight (early and late). Both early and late Blight are prevented by spraying of Dithane at the rate of 75 gms in 20 litres of water. The common potato pests are tubermoth and the white ants. Tubermoth is prevented by timely spraying and the white ants by dusting with 5 per cent aldrin at the rate of 30 kg. per acre in the soil before sowing.

Beetles affect vegetables like, brinjal, potato, lady's finger, etc. and is prevented by dusting 5 per cent to 10 per cent Dichloroe-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane at the rate of 15 kg. per acre.

56. Fragmentation of Holdings

Balangir has the highest percentage of medium-sized holdings, i.e., holdings between 11 to 33 acres.

The average size of plot is 0.33 acre. 52.2 per cent of the total land owning families have land within the size of holdings of 9 acres or less and 15.5 per cent of the families own lands consisting of holdings of 10 to 25 acres or above. The detailed distribution of land among rural families according to different sizes of land is given below* :

Size of land owned	Percentage of the rural land owning families
Less than one acre	2
One acre	7
Two acres	10
Three acres	7.5
Four acres	6.8
Five acres	6.2
Six acres	4.7
Seven acres	3.3
Eight acres	2.9
Nine acres	1.8
Ten to fourteen acres	7
Fourteen to Nineteen acres	3.4
Twenty to Twenty-four acres	1.5
Twenty-five acres and above	3.6

57. Agricultural Farms

(i) Rajendra Experimental Farm, Balangir

The farm started in the year 1943. It made experiments on the lines of Provincial Experimental Farms and carried on various agricultural activities for the benefit of rural population. It covers an area of 123 acres where generally paddy and wheat seeds are multiplied. Use of improved agricultural implements are also demonstrated in the farm.

A tank inside the farm premises is utilised for irrigation. The paddy-yield of the farm per acre is 29 maunds against the normal yield of 15–20 maunds. The farm is managed by the following staff:—

- (1) Farm Manager
- (2) Agricultural Overseer
- (3) Two Agricultural Sub-Overseers
- (4) Four Fieldman Demonstrators
- (5) Clerk
- (6) Peon
- (7) Ten Permanent Labourers

(ii) Sonepur Farm

It started in the year 1946 with an area of 85 acres. Paddy, wheat groundnut and vegetable seeds are mainly produced here. It also serves as a demonstration farm. The normal paddy yield is 30 mounds per acre. There is a tank to provide irrigation to the farm.

The farm has been selected for implementation of the progeny orchard scheme during 1961. Accordingly, a plan was drawn up to increase the existing orchards of mango and citrus fruits.

The farm staff consists of—

- (1) Agricultural Overseer
- (2) Two Fieldman Demonstrators
- (3) Peon
- (4) Three Permanent Labourers

iii) Birmaharajpur Farm

The farm came into existence during 1956-57. It extends over an area of 50 acres. Its principal activity is multiplication of paddy and wheat seeds. There are one Agricultural Overseer, two Fieldman Demonstrators, one Peon and three Permanent Labourers.

(iv) Desil Farm, Titilagarh

The farm came into being in 1958-59 with an area of 35 acres. Paddy seed is multiplied in the farm. The staff comprises one Agricultural Overseer, one Fieldman Demonstrator, one Peon and three Permanent Labourers.

(v) Rampur Farm

It started in the year 1958-59, with an area of 21.61 acres for multiplication of paddy seeds. The farm staff consists of one Agricultural Sub-Overseer and one Permanent Labourer.

(vi) Madhughat Farm

This is a new farm started in 1964-65.

58. Agricultural Shows

Agricultural shows, one at the district level and two at Subdivisional level take place every year. The aims of these shows are to exhibit different activities of Agricultural Department and various developmental work and improved techniques that are taking place in agriculture which the cultivators may emulate.

59. State Assistance to Agriculture

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act are ordinarily granted to cultivators. Loans advanced from 1960-61 to 1966-67 are shown below.

Years	A. L. Act	No. of loanees benefited	L. I. Act	No. of Loanees benefited
	Rs.		Rs.	
1960-61 ..	1,47,000	..	66,000	..
1961-62 ..	1,89,342	..	1,03,250	..
1962-63 ..	36,550	..	8,800	..
1963-64 ..	25,565	..	8,400	..
1964-65 ..	18,000	..	3,000	..
1965-66 ..	5,94,500	4,526	50,000	193
1966-67 ..	90,50,000	61,314	1,75,000	979

(B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**60. General Condition**

General condition of the cattle is poor. There is insufficient pastures and stall feeding is not found except in a few Government Farms. As old cattle, which are useless either for milk yield or for ploughing, cannot

be got rid of they are kept solely for production of manure from the cowdung. Use of buffaloes for ploughing is prevalent to a larger extent than in the coastal districts of Orissa.

No fodder crop is specially grown for the cattle. They solely subsist on what they graze in the field. The cultivators use buffaloes extensively for ploughing. Cows yield very low quantity of milk. The daily average milk-yield of a cow is only 0.15 litre.

61. Dairy Farm

There is a dairy farm near Balangir town which covers an area of 250 acres. The farm started in 1936. The Administration Report of 1945-46 states: "The State Dairy Farm claims to be one of the best managed and model institutions of its kind in the Eastern States Agency. This institution has been started with a view to supply pure milk, cream ghee, butter, etc., to the Palace, Hospital, College and School students and the general public of the town. The principal object of this farm, however, is to improve the breed of the State cattle".

The farm now maintains graded Sindhi cows, Murrah buffaloes and herds of Khariar cows for purposes of breeding. Besides the breeding work, the farm also supplies milk to some extent to the town. Facilities for pasteurisation of milk do not exist in the farm. It has been named as "District Livestock Breeding Farm".

A statement showing number of cows and buffaloes maintained in this farm and yield of milk from 1959 to 1964 is given below:

Year	Cows		Buffalow		Others		Milk yield	
	Total in lbs.		Total in lbs.		Total in lbs.		Total in lbs.	
	Milch	Dry	Milch	Dry	Calves	Bulls		
1959	..	61	52	7	5	175	..	300 103,492
1960	..	82	49	10	5	250	..	396 142,740
1961	..	61	45	10	4	258	..	378 99,913
1962	..	68	44	8	3	249	20	392 110,723
1963	.	71	58	10	3	237	40	419 124,663
1964	.	77	69	8	5	319	22	500 122,018

62. Expanded Nutrition Programme in Community Development Blocks

Patnagarh, Titilagarh, Deogarh, Loisinga and Dungripali Blocks have been covered under this programme of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Each of these Blocks has a main poultry unit and 10 sub-units. Each main unit and sub-unit is of deep litre pattern having 40 hens and 6 cocks.

Apart from this, there are departmental and Block poultry units comprising 20 hens and 2 cocks at Saintala and Kantabanji. The Adibasis rear poultry mostly of country breed.

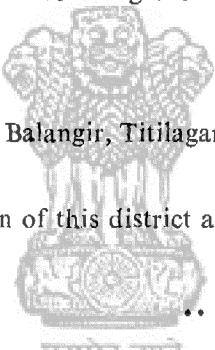
63. Research Centres and Model Farms

With a view to improving the quality of breeds and secure greater output, bull centres, buck centres, District Livestock Breeding Farm have been opened in the district. An Indian Council of Agricultural Research Centre has been attached to the Farm at Balangir. Bulls supplied from this farm are being used for upgrading the local cattle.

64. Cattle fairs

Cattle fairs take place at Balangir, Titilagarh and Rampur at intervals throughout the year.

The livestock population of this district as per census 1961 is given below:



Cattle	..	638,043
Buffaloes	..	123,221
Sheep	..	146,358
Goat	..	178,683
Poultry	..	412,792
Pigs	..	6,460
Ducks	..	9,206
Horse, Ponies, mules and donkeys		1,464

65. Animal diseases

The principal animal diseases prevalent in the district are Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black quarter, Foot and Mouth disease, Rinderpest, Anthrax, Ranikhet Disease, Fowl pox and Rabbits. These are all contagious.

Non-contagious diseases common among the livestock are typpanists, Horn cancer, Broken horn, String halt, Dystocia Retention of placenta, Pediculosis and Impaction.

Statistics relating to animal diseases (seizures and death) from 1957-58 to 1963-64 are given below:

Period	Rinderpest		Haemorrhagic	
	Seizure	Death	Seizure	Death
1957-58	.. 200	109	118	95
1958-59	.. 370	22	110	106
1959-60	.. 14	8	92	60
1960-61	.. ..	..	30	26
1961-62	.. 123	46	32	28
1962-63	.. 408	147	109	82
1963-64	.. 85	46	55	33

Period	Black Quarter		Foot and Mouth diseases		Other gious		Conta-diseases	Total
	Seizure	Death	Seizure	Death	Seizure	Death	Seizure	
1957-58	6	2	3,773	..	..	..	4,100	209
1958-59	..	..	3,232	..	..	..	3,406	124
1959-60	..	..	2,601	2	..	..	2,711	106
1960-61	9	8	3,687	25	2	..	3,728	59
1961-62	37	34	2,903	3	317	265	3,412	376
1962-63	..	..	5,107	8	41	28	5,665	265
1963-64	..	..	379	..	..	..	519	79

There has been no outbreak of Anthrax since 1957-58 in which year there were 3 fatal attacks.

66. Veterinary Hospitals

The State Government have opened 16 Veterinary Dispensaries at different Blocks and 60 Veterinary Stockman Centres at different villages in the district. Two more Veterinary Dispensaries at Tarbha and Chudapali and 2 more Veterinary Stockman Centres are also being opened. The Veterinary Hospital is located at the district headquarters and the Veterinary Dispensaries are located at Balangir (Block-II), Mahimunda, Loisinga, Patnagarh, Khaprakhol, Kantabanji, Titilagarh, Saintala, Muribahal, Sonapur, Birmaharajpur, Binka, Dungripali, Ulunda, Deogan and Dudka. There are 14 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and one Veterinary Technician in the district. The number of patients treated, number of inoculations given and castration done from 1957-58 to 1963-64 are given below:—

Period	No. of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries	No. of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Technicians	No. of patients treated	No. of inoculations done	No. of castrations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58 ..	7	6-V.A.S. 1-V.T.	41,164	74,548	16,889
1958-59 ..	7	6-V.A.S. 1-V.T.	31,460	1,92,413	3,070
1959-60 ..	7	6-V.A.S. 1-V.T.	32,299	1,90,981	2,901
1960-61 ..	9	8-V.A.S. 1-V.T.	2,11,889	1,57,778	40,120
1961-62 ..	12	11-V.A.S. 1-V.T.	1,55,743	97,057	24,888
1962-63 ..	16	12-V.A.S. 1-V.T.	1,77,813	2,06,953	39,734
1963-64 ..	16	10-V.A.S. 1-V.T.	1,95,708	1,06,120	41,412

(C) FISHERIES

67. (i)

The main sources of fish supply in the district are tanks and the rivers like Mahanadi, Tel, Suktel and Sonagarh. A number of tanks have been taken over by the Grama Panchayats which supply a good amount of fish. The Grama Panchayats get good profit from pisciculture which constitutes one of their main sources of income.

(ii) Varieties of fish

The main varieties of fish available in the district are *Catla catla* (*Bhakur*), *Labeo Calbasu* (*Kalabyinsi*), *Labeo rohita* (*Rohi*), *Cirrhina mirgala* (*Mirikali*), *Cyprinus carpio* (*Bilati Rohi*—an exotic fish).

The above varieties are largely consumed. The following varieties are relished to a lesser extent.

Ophicephalus striatus (*Seula*), *Ophicephalus punctatus* (*Gadisa*), *Aumbas testudinus* (*Kara*), *Clarias batrachas* (*Magur*), *Heteropneustes fossilis* (*Singi*), and *Hilsailisha* (*Illisi*).

The following varieties are also available, but they are not of much food value.

Labeo bata (*DengaPohada*), *Cirrhina reba* (*Pohada*), *Barbus Sarana* (*Serana*) *Barbus Tiets* (*Patia*), *Barbus stigans* (*Putia*), *Chela spp* (*Gada*), *Wallagonia attu* (*Balia*), *Mystus spp* (*Kantia*), *Ambliophervngdon spp*, *Esomus dandricuse*, *Panchax Panchax*, *callichrous spp*, *Pseudotroprius spp*, *Ailia spp*.

(iii) Fishing Implements

The traditional implements for fishing comprise cast nets, drag nets and grill nets of varying sizes locally called *Bhaura Jal*, *Teka Jal*, *Kathi Jal* and *Tulu Jal* respectively. These are widely used in fishing.

Improved types of implements have been introduced in recent years. Nets made of nylon yarn are being supplied by the Fisheries Department. Nylon made nets haul a greater catch and are more durable than cotton nets.

(iv) Improvement of Pisciculture

For purposes of rearing, fish spawn collected from rivers are stocked in fish ponds known as nursery tanks. Prior to stocking, these nursery tanks are cleared of weed, predatory fishes and predatory aquatic insects either by complete dewatering or by repeated netting. The aquatic insects that still persist in the tanks are killed by applying an emulsion of soap and oil in the proportion of 1:3 by weight. In order to ensure the production of zoe-blankers the minute drifting organism in water which serve as food to the growing fry, the nursery tanks are manured with cow-dung at least fifteen days before stocking of spawn. The spawn is reared into fry in the nursery tanks. When they are $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1" in length they acquire certain features by means of which the culturable species are distinguished. They are then netted out and the fry of unwanted and uneconomic species are removed. Then they are stocked in rearing tanks. They are left to grow there up to 4" to 5" in length. When they attain this size they are called fingerlings. The fingerlings are taken out from the rearing tanks and stocked in deep and large fish ponds known as stocking tanks.

There is sufficient scope for pisciculture in the district. A large number of water spread areas are still lying fallow which are being gradually utilised by Grama Panchayats for pisciculture.

The Department of Fisheries has taken several measures for development and extension of pisciculture. Those are below—

- (1) Supply of good varieties of fish spawn, fry and fingerlings.
- (2) Supply of fry of exotic carps like, *cyprinus carpio* which breed in confined water so that the people may not have to depend on rivers for supply of spawns.
- (3) Demonstrating artificial breeding of carps by pituitary hormone injections.
- (4) Supply of nylon-made nets to Mahila Samitis for better catch.
- (5) Supply of nets, water pumps and fishing staff to the pisciculturists on nominal hire.
- (6) Rendering technical assistance to the pisciculturists through District Fishery Officers and Fisheries Extension Officers.
- (7) Grant of loans with subsidies to Grama Panchayats for construction of fish farms.
- (8) Encouraging fishermen to form co-operative societies.
- (9) Supply of yarn to poor fishermen free of cost to make nets.

There are four model fish farms—one in each of the subdivision of the district for demonstration of pisciculture and for supply of fry, fingerling and fish to the people.

There is no well organised laboratory in the district. Equipments have been kept at District Fisheries Office and with Fisheries Extension Officers of each Block for rendering technical assistance to the pisciculturists in the matter of soil and water analysis, identification of fry, spawn and plankton.

(D) FOREST

68. Forestry:

(i) Type of Forest

The total area of reserved forests in the district is about 453.32 square miles, and 18.64 square miles of forests are demarcated for further reservation. It covers approximately 16 per cent of the total land area of the district. The forests have been classified into five categories, namely, Sal forests, low mixed forests, alluvial mixed forests, teak forests and bamboo forests. Detailed description of these forests have been given in Chapter I.

(ii) **Economic importance**

Forest plays an important part in the economy of the district. People depend on it for supply of timber and bamboos for the manufacture of agricultural and domestic implements and also for fuel. The actual timber requirements of the people consist of *Sal*, *Bija* and miscellaneous species and *Khair*. Other trees such as, *Dhaura*, *Sahaj*, *Arjun*, etc., are also used in the absence of *Sal*. *Sal* poles are preferred for buildings but the poorer classes generally construct their huts with timber of inferior species. *Bija* and *Bandhan* are used for cart-making. Bamboos are in constant demand for basket-making and for fencing purposes. Houses are invariably thatched with thatching grass although straw is used in Balangir and Salebhatta areas where thatching grass is not available. In Titilagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions, the houses are mostly tiled. The manufacture of Bidis from Kendu leaves has received great impetus and these leaves are collected in large quantities for export outside the district.

The requirements of the people in respect of other minor produce are chiefly edible fruits, seeds, thorny shrubs for fencing and *Sal* leaves for leaf cups and plates. The leading shoots of *Sal* coppice are in great demand for use as tooth brushes and fibres of *Palas* and *Siali* and other species for ropes.

Greater part of the local supplies of forest produce used to be drawn from outside the reserves but with the increasing population and larger demand for free grants, these village forests are disappearing and so the pressure has now fallen on the reserved forests.

Forests provide good grazing for cattle.

69. Forest Revenue

The outturns of forest-produce from 1957-58 to 1963-64 are given below:-

Period		Timber (in C. Ft.)	Bamboo (in number)	Fuel (in C. Ft.)
1957-58	..	619,000	896,806	304,000
1958-59	..	668,000	8,242,492	338,000
1959-60	..	497,000	8,946,583	904,000
1960-61	..	576,000	7,958,692	924,000
1961-62	..	550,500	4,290,000	830,000
1962-63	..	913,000	5,656,605	839,500
1963-64	..	696,000	7,441,141	1,507,200

Revenue Outturn

Period		From minor forest produce (Rs.)	From major forest produce (Rs.)	Total revenue (Rs.)
1957-58	..	16,86,037	7,55,173	24,41,210
1958-59	..	15,29,340	7,03,063	22,32,403
1959-60	..	19,25,528	7,73,633	26,99,161
1960-61	..	4,95,523	8,41,512	13,37,036
1961-62	..	11,40,604	9,33,663	20,74,267
1962-63	..	24,05,780	7,54,092	31,59,872
1963-64	..	22,94,470	10,15,202	33,09,672

70. Employment in Forest Operations

Large number of local labourers find employment in the forest operations. The Kendu leaf contractors alone employ about 40,000 labourers annually in coppice plucking, storing, processing and export operations. The wages earned by these labourers come to about Rs. 11,33,000 a year. M/S. Bengal Paper Mills employ about 3,000 labourers seasonally for cutting, carriage and loading. From this source, the labourers earn per annum an amount of Rs. 2,35,000. The permanent staff maintained by this farm consists of 140 persons.

The Forest Department employs a large number of labourers in road work, plantation, building construction, departmental operations and the like. The forest contractors, perhaps employ the largest number of labourers for operations like felling, logging, loading and transport of which no exact figure is available.

71. Forest Industry

Forest products like Kendu leaf and bamboo are the two principal raw materials to feed the *Bidi* and paper industries respectively. The *Bidi* industry which is solely run by man-power provides employment to large number of persons. Other industries, such as saw mills, furniture workshops etc., are also operating.

72. Major Forest Produce

(i) Sleepers

Good-sized *Sal* trees are scarce. So very few sleepers are available for supply to the Railways.

(ii) Timber

The major species which passes to outside market in good quantity are *Sal*, *teak*, *Bija*, *Sisoo* and *Haldu*. The soft-wood species, viz., *Mai* (*Odina woder*) and *Salai* (*Boswellia sewata*) have recently found a market, *Simul* (*Bombax malabaricum*) has a good market but the number of trees available are very few. *Asan* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) logs are exported to South Indian markets like Visakhapatnam and Rajamahendry. Miscellaneous species like *Dhaura* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *Sidha* (*lagerstroemia parviflora*), *Kasi* and *Bandhan* (*Ougeinia*) are not exported. The importance of timber is felt much for purposes of construction of houses and bridges, manufacture of furniture and other wood industries. The annual production of timber varies between 500,000 to 900,000 C. Ft. from the reserved forest.

(iii) Poles

Poles mostly *Sal*, *Teak* and *Asan* are used in the district for construction of houses. The demand for poles is heavy. It stands next to firewood. Poles are also used in electrical transmission lines.

iv) Fire Wood

It is consumed locally. A small quantity is exported from Khaprakhol Forest Range to Raipur. The quantity of annual consumption varies between 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 C. Ft.

v) Bamboo

Since 1951, bamboos in some parts of Khaprakhol and Mohakhand Ranges have been leased out to M/S. Bengal Paper Mills Limited. Bamboos from the rest of the Division are consumed locally. On an average, 60,000 bamboos are being supplied at concessional rate to the tenants for their domestic use.

Large number of people earn their livelihood by making bamboo baskets, mats and other things. Use of bamboos in construction of houses particularly in rural areas is found considerable.

73. Minor Forest Produce

(i) Kendu leaf

It brings the largest revenue to Balangir Forest Division. The Bidi industry is based entirely on this forest-produce. It is mainly exported to Pakistan and South India. Besides, it provides employment to a large section of people during the plucking season.

(ii) Sabai Grass

It had a good market in the paper-making industry. A considerable quantity of this grass used to be exported to Raniganj in the past. But due to its poor yield of pulp, there has been a decrease in its demand. With the establishment of a paper industry at Tiruvilli, it may find a market again.

(iii) Khair (*Acacia catechu*)

It is mainly required for tanning. The whole output now goes to the Government Tannery at Titilagarh.

(iv) Lac

In the past, it was being produced by the Government Forest Department. But now its cultivation has been abandoned.

(v) Myrabolan

This is a fairly important source of revenue. The market is fluctuating and the prices vary considerably. It is exported to Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam.

Other forest-produces such as, gum from *Sterculia urena*, char seeds, Simul cotton, Siali leaves, Mohua flower, horns and hide are also found in the district, though not in large quantities.

74. Rights and Concessions

(i) Patna ex-State

The Working Plan and Rule 9 of the Forest Rules of 1928 do not allow any right over the produce of the reserved forests. Certain concessions have only been granted in the 'B' class reserved forests. The tenants paying the Nistar cess are allowed to remove from annual coupes of 'B' class reserved forests, trees of reserved species at one-fourth of royalty and those of unreserved species free of royalty. But these are restricted to their own domestic use within the village. They are not allowed to sell, give away or barter.

So far as the minor forest-produce is concerned, the villagers are allowed to remove fruits and flowers, free of royalty for their domestic use. If the produce possesses any commercial value, the tenant cannot remove them in any large quantity. A certain limit is usually imposed.

In the Khesra forests, the cess-paying tenants are granted some concessions as in the 'B' class reserved forests to remove timber, firewood and other minor forest-produce. The tenants who do not pay cess are allowed to remove firewood free of royalty and timber of reserved and unreserved species by paying one-fourth for the royalty. The ryots are allowed to clear forest for purposes of cultivation with prior permission of the authorities, but they cannot have claim over the trees felled.

(ii) Sonepur ex-State

The people have no rights in the reserved forests, except those explicitly granted. Rights include removal of timber, firewood and brushwood at concessional rates from the annual coupes. Grazing is allowed free of charge in the 'B' class forests but subject to existing limitations.

In village forests the tenants pay a forest cess or commutation fee of one and half anna per acre of wet land and one anna per acre of At land in order to enjoy the forest rights.

The following Concessions are given to the people :

- (1) They can take fuel and fencing materials of unreserved species in reasonable quantities for their own consumption.
- (2) Trees up to 4' in girth are allowed for making plough.
- (3) Unreserved species can be removed, with permission of the authorities for house building.
- (4) They are allowed to remove minor forest-produces like root, fruits, grass and leaves.
- (5) The tenants can graze their cattle free of cess. But they have to pay for each cow one and half anna and for each buffalo two and half anna.

75. Research and Training

The Central Unit working under the Silviculturist, Orissa, undertakes research in Silviculture. There was previously a school at Balangir for training of Forest Guards, but it has been closed since 1957 after the opening of a Central School at Angul.

76. Natural Calamities

The serious droughts of 1899—1900 and 1965-66 are the two great natural calamities which this area experienced in the past. Cobden-Ramsay in "Feudatory States of Orissa" presents a vivid account of famine that occurred during 1899—1900 in the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur. His account is stated below.¹

1. L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay—Feudatory States of Orissa pp. 291—293

(1) Famine of 1900 in Patna ex-State

"The State is liable to famine of which the most disastrous on record is that of 1900. The southern and western areas of the State are especially liable to suffer on any untimely distribution or early cessation of the rains. These tracts are inhabited for the most part by aboriginals, the Khonds to the south in the Kondhan and the Binjhals to the west, in the area known as Binjhalty. These aboriginal races are very indifferent cultivators and make no attempt to secure regular crops by constructing irrigation dams and reservoirs. Even in ordinary years they are extremely indifferent to their cultivation preferring to live very largely on forest products of fruits and roots and the pursuit of the chase. The northern and eastern area of the State is, however, fairly protected from any entire failure of the crops. The people of this part are skilled agriculturists and most of the villages possess dams and tanks for irrigation. The greater degree of protection enjoyed by the north-eastern area was markedly shown in the famine of 1900 when though there was practically a cessation of the rains from August, the people of this part were able by irrigation to harvest 65 per cent crop and the Khonds and Binjhals to the south and south-west only harvested a 30 per cent crop. The great factor is the even distribution of the rainfall: in 1896 the rainfall 54.65 inches was in excess of the average, but there was a prolonged cessation after the sowings with the result that the rice did not germinate properly. In the following year 1897 there was considerable scarcity in the State but no actual famine amongst the people of the State. There was however acute distress in some of the neighbouring States and a large influx of people in search of work invaded the State. Relief works were accordingly opened at the headquarters and private enterprise amongst the rich cultivators provided work for others by embanking fields and improving tanks. The State was, however visited in this year (1897) by a very severe outbreak of cholera, which raged with great virulence, especially amongst the refugees who had fled to the State for employment and subsistence.

"In 1899-1900 the rainfall was 7 inches below the average (the average was 52.18 inches) but would readily have sufficed for the crops, but for its unfavourable distribution. Over 5 inches fell between March and May and was very useful for preparing the lands for the coming rice crop. The rains were favourable to the end of July, when they came practically to a cessation except for a small fall in the early part of August with few scanty falls to the middle of September, when the rains ceased entirely. The crops yielded a 65 per cent harvest in the northern and eastern areas of the State and 30 per cent in the south and west: in the latter areas affairs were partially improved by the fact that the Khonds and Binjhals had reaped good millet crops of Gulji, Mandia and Sawa. By the end of September prices of foodgrains had risen largely and people began to wander over the State in panic, there being no reserve of stocks at command. In the middle of August rice was selling at 24 seers per

rupee, but in September had risen to 20 seers and continued rising steadily to November, for the next three months prices remained stationary, but from February onwards again rose rapidly, reaching in July 5 seers per rupee. The position was rendered the more difficult by the almost entire absence of any reserve stocks. the year 1896-97 had been one of shortage and though the two succeeding years were good the people had sold off their surplus to make good their needs of former years: communications were defective and when the rainy season set in it was almost impossible to import rice except at prohibitive rates: the famine relief kitchens were kept supplied with great difficulty by importing from Kharagpur. A considerable import of *mandia*, however was obtainable from Ganjam and all classes alike were compelled to subsist on this to a great extent. The *mahua* crop, which is of enormous value, especially to the aboriginal races, who form 33 per cent of the population was a failure but the mango crops was fortunately a bumper one. A test work was opened soon after the close of the monsoon, but did not attract workers. It was not till March that people regularly came to the relief works, all of which took the form of tank excavations: the rate paid was a moderate one, Re. 0-3-2 per 100 cubic feet and was raised to Re. 0-4-9 with the rise in prices. Besides State relief works others were opened by private enterprise and much assistance was thus rendered. One of the great difficulties to cope with was rendering relief to the aboriginal races whom nothing would induce to take to regular spade and pick work. Kitchens, seventeen in number, were accordingly opened, the largest number of persons received on any one day at the kitchens being 6,980. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund gave Rs. 10,000 which was expended on providing seed grains, Rs. 6,505 were given as taccavi, Rs. 3,210 land revenue, and Rs. 2,500 forest revenue were suspended and Rs. 21,094 were spent on State kitchens and relief works, excluding the sums spent by the zamindars and private persons. The next difficulty which faced the State authorities was the greatly restricted area sown in the ensuing year 1901. In March of that year distress again developed in the Kondhan and Binjhalty: accordingly Rs. 8,833 land revenue were suspended, Rs. 14,676 were given as taccavi and kitchens were kept open from April to September in these areas: the taccavi was given on the spot and at the right time and by the year 1902 it was found necessary to remit Rs. 2,398 of land revenue and Rs. 9,000 were again given out on taccavi in the Kondhan and Binjhalty areas: the result was the rapid restoration to normal conditions in these parts. This disastrous famine was attended by a serious outbreak of crime: grain shops were looted and dacoity broke out and it was necessary for Government to depute a Police Inspector to organise the police force of the State. Small pox and cholera raged with terrible virulence during the famine year of 1900: the deteriorated condition of the people rendered them ready victims to these diseases: the registered number of deaths in 1900 was 42,154 against 8,022 in the preceding year, giving an

average ratio of 127 per mile per annum: the birth-rate fell from 15,355 in 1899 to 8,233 in 1900, and the total population showed a decline of 16 per cent. The mortality, amongst cattle was very high from rinderpest and foot and mouth disease; water was scarce and the extensive grazing lands were perched; the greatest mortality however ensued after the break of the rains when the half starved animals were allowed to feed to repletion on the new and abundant vegetation: the Gandas and Doms slaughtered a large number of cattle for food and crime of this type was rife. Measures have now been taken to be properly prepared for famine: schemes of famine works have been decided upon and an expert Surveyor has been engaged to draw up the plans and estimate for immediate use when necessary: several of these are preventive works which will be gradually taken up. The Chief has started a special famine fund as a reserve."

(ii) Famine of 1900 in Sonapur ex-State

The State is liable to scarcity but has rarely suffered from famine. The only famine of which there is record occurred in 1899-1900. The rainfall was very scanty, being only 36.05 inches (the average was 50.53 inches) and was badly distributed, the rainfall was insufficient to fill the tanks and in consequence the fields could not be irrigated, 50 per cent of the rice crop on the first class irrigated lands, 70 per cent on second class land, 85 per cent on third class and 30 per cent of the upland rice crop were lost, winter crops failed to germinate owing to want of moisture in the soil. Wheat, however, was sown by about 30 per cent of the cultivators and this crop was of very great assistance. The price of rice stood at 20 seers per rupee at the beginning of 1899 but fell in 1900 to 8½ seers. Relief works were undertaken and kitchens played a prominent part in the relief given, they were opened at all the important centres in the State and the Zamindars also maintained kitchens at their headquarters. 17 kitchens in all were opened, gratuitous relief to respectable poor and taccavi loans to cultivators and weavers were given, the total amount of loans thus given was Rs. 27,628 to 18,239 recipients. Regular employment on works was found for 2,979 persons and the expenditure, including assistance to the dependents of the workers amounted on this account to Rs. 15,322, the number of persons fed at the 17 kitchens was 14,674 at a total cost of Rs. 13,549. The paupers mostly came from members of the Ganda, Gaura, Sahara, Dimal, Kewat and Khadal castes.

(iii) Other years of Drought (Patna ex-State)

This region is more vulnerable to droughts than any other natural calamity. Failure of crops is mainly attributed to insufficient or unevenly distributed rainfall. As a result, scarcity often overtakes the territory. After the famine of 1900, there are records regarding occurrences of drought during the years 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1938-39 in the ex-Patna State.

Drought (1934-35)

The rainfall recorded during the year was 52"—58" against 80"—92" in the preceding year. The *Rabi* crops such as Mung, Til, Gram and other cereals suffered much. The outturn of paddy crops was also below expectation.

(v) Drought (1935-36)

The year was bad for agriculture as rainfall was very scanty and untimely. There was practically no rain from January to May as a result of which people could not get opportunity to prepare their paddy field by preliminary ploughing. The monsoon broke towards the later part of June but thereafter there was again a gap with the result that the seedlings could not thrive for want of timely showers and transplantation could not be successfully carried out. The total rainfall though 34" as against 52" of the previous year was not evenly distributed. From September onwards there was a complete drought which resulted in the failure of the early and late crops in certain areas where no facilities for irrigation existed. Strenuous efforts were made to irrigate some of the cultivated fields from the village tanks. The paucity of rain ruined the *Rabi* crops. The Durbar administration stopped export of rice and paddy in order to make them available to the people and to keep down their prices. This considerably helped the people to tide over the difficulty caused by the failure of crops.¹

(vi) Drought (1938-39)

Rains started early in the month of June, but the rainfall was no sufficient as compared to that of the previous year and it was not so well distributed. It was about 44 inches during the year as against about 54 inches during the previous year. As result of that there was partial failure of paddy crops in certain areas of the ex-Patna State and the economic condition of the agricultural classes remained slightly below normal. But this did not affect much the *Rabi* crops or the sugarcane crop which was on the whole satisfactory.²

(vii) Drought (1954-55)

In 1954, there was an average monthly fall of 5.85 inches during May—September. Nearly 104,782 acres and 120,200 people were affected by drought involving a loss of about four anna crops.

In 1955, agricultural operations which normally start in June and July were delayed due to late rainfall. Impending signs of drought were, therefore, seen in all the subdivisions of district. The rains continued to be disappointing till the 28th August, after which condition improved due to regular rainfall.

1. *Annual Administration Report of Patna State* of 1935-36, pp. 24.

2. *Annual Administration Report of Patna State* 1938-39, pp. 20-21.

But the early variety of crops were affected to some extent and the outturn was not satisfactory. The late rains however saved the situation in a large measure and the later variety of crops were harvested to some extent. The damage of crops was estimated to be 2 to 3 annas in Titilagarh subdivision and 1 to 2 annas in Sadar and Patnagarh subdivisions. The outturn of the paddy crops in Sonapur subdivision however varied between 4 to 8 annas.¹

(viii) Drought (1965)

In the year 1965 there was inadequate rainfall singularly marked by its erratic and uneven distribution. The district was in the grip of a severe drought, the worst in the preceding half century or more. There was only 34" of rain during the year as against the annual average of 56". Even this little rainfall was so erratic in nature that cultivation could hardly derive any benefit and as a result, towards the end of October 1965, the paddy crop failed leaving behind withered stumps. There had been a continuous process of decay in the forest wealth of the district either by extensive illicit felling or by frequent forest fires, accidental but mostly wilful or due to legal depredation of the forests by the coupe contractors without any simultaneous schemes for afforestation or soil conservation. This loss of forest vegetation also contributed to a decrease in the capacity of the soil to retain moisture.

(a) EXTENT OF DAMAGE

The intensity of the calamity can be appreciated from the fact that out of the total of 2,641 villages in the district extending over an area of 3,411.6 square miles, 1,498 villages covering 1,858.5 square miles with a population of 425,146 were severely affected by drought. The extent of damage to the principal paddy crops was between 50 per cent and 75 per cent in 741 villages and above 75 per cent in 757 villages. The paddy crop was completely lost in 369,290 acres and partly damaged in 316,150 acres out of the total Kharif area of 1,013,687 acres. Appendices I and II show the subdivisional and blockwise details of damage due to this unprecedented drought. These tables reveal that out of the four subdivisions, Titilagarh and Patnagarh experienced the severity of the situation and the worst affected blocks which caused great anxiety were Bangomunda and Khaprakhhol situated in Titilagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions, respectively. The two Community Development Blocks of Binka and Dungripali in Sonapur subdivision which have perennial irrigation facilities from the Hirakud Canal system could escape the damages of the natural calamity. In the district, only 121,503 acres out of a total cultivable area of 1,257,598 acres have irrigation facilities from

1. *Drought in Orissa during 1954 and 1955*—pp. 20.

the Hirakud Canal system as well as from other local sources of irrigation. As a matter of fact, the inadequacy of irrigation facilities prevailing in the district accentuated the severity of drought, which otherwise could have been avoided to a considerable extent.

(b) THE PROBLEM

Failure of crops which was the inevitable consequence of drought shattered the rural economy of the district. The bulk of the population which constituted the landless agricultural labourers was confronted with the ghastly problem of unemployment due to suspension of all sorts of agricultural operations, and there was a steady flow of such population to urban areas and industrial centres like Rourkela and Bhilai in search of employment. A few cases of desertion of children by parents also came to notice. Sale of helpless articles at nominal price became frequent. Gold and silver ornaments were first parted with soon to be followed by sale of live-stock and agricultural implements. Brisk trade in old utensils in local markets was also noticed. The unscrupulous businessmen exploited the starving population as much as they could. A steep fall in the value of land was found and even the best lands locally known as Bahal were parted with by the poor farmers who found it too difficult to maintain their livelihood. The worst sufferers were the landed gentry who because of the drought could not reap a harvest nor could they take to manual labour to which they were never accustomed. They, too, were shy to accept Government relief because of the social status they enjoyed and of a social and even religious stigma attached to free relief which was branded as "Chhatar". Food stuffs completely disappeared from the market mainly because of failure of crops and partly due to the hideous activities of hoarders and smugglers. The pastures lost the greenery and even the hill slopes with thick vegetation presented a bleak and barren outlook. The cattle population, therefore were equally starved. Everywhere there was an acute shortage of water and the rural population had to face the double-edged problem of thirst and hunger. Diseases mainly intestinal, though not in epidemic form, were reported from the worst affected interiors of Titilagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions. All these presented a complex problem necessitating an all out effort to ameliorate the distress.

(c) RELIEF MEASURES

Distress caused by the drought was many-sided and complex. Administration, therefore, had to be geared up to provide relief to the affected population. As a measure of providing employment to the rural population, a net work of labour intensive schemes and Test Relief Projects was taken up even in the remotest corners of the district. A sum of Rs. 63 lakhs was spent on various works which provided employment to the rural population during the period of distress. About 50

per cent of this expenditure was incurred for renovation of derelict tanks and water reservoirs, as well as, for excavation of new tanks and wells. While providing employment it met the problem of water scarcity to some extent. Care was taken to ensure that the investment resulted in creation of permanent or semi-permanent assets like tanks and wells which would provide water for drinking and irrigation in the future. Pisciculture could also be encouraged. The district administration was not very much interested in taking up road projects which would vanish in a year or two because of non-maintenance. Yet a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs had to be spent on road works during monsoon months when digging of tanks and wells presented practical difficulties.

On account of hard and rocky soil of the district it was not possible to sink wells in some places. Hence, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Public Health Department for installation of 100 tube-wells in the district. The Department undertook 165 trial borings in 79 villages but all these proved unsuccessful due to rocky bed of hard granite. In the absence of special machine with diamond drill the scheme was abandoned. Yet to meet the immediate need of drinking water 2,598 temporary surface wells were dug in the beds of dried up tanks and Katas at an expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000. These temporary wells proved very useful to human beings as well as to cattle.

As a result of failure of *Kharif* crops due to drought there was a persistent demand for Government assistance in the shape of loan to launch an intensive *Rabi* campaign with a hope to compensate the loss of *Kharif* crops. The cultivators also needed this loan for purchasing agricultural implements and live-stock which they had disposed of earlier for their livelihood. The State Government released a sum of Rs. 98 lakhs as agricultural and land improvement loans which were distributed to about seventy thousand cultivators. Besides, a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs was loaned out through the Co-operative Banking institutions of the district. In response to such liberal sanction of loans the cultivators whole-heartedly adopted a massive *Rabi* campaign and there was intensive *Rabi* cultivation in 292,270 acres of land in the district. It was gratifying that more than 12 tons of chemical fertilisers were utilised. The success of the *Rabi* campaign greatly ameliorated the distress caused by the failure of *Kharif* crops.

The State Government in consideration of the heavy damage to paddy crops ordered suspension of land revenue in 757 villages involving an amount of Rs. 1,51,255 and remission of land revenue in 741 villages involving Rs. 1,75,667. There was collection of land revenue only in 1,143 villages involving Rs. 5,85,976. Remission of land revenue was sanctioned in respect of lands where the extent of damage exceeded 75 per cent and suspension in respect of lands where the damage was between 50 per cent and 75 per cent.

It was felt extremely urgent to maintain a steady flow of essential commodities to the interiors of the district. Although food production in the district was abnormally low, internal procurement of about 1,939 tonnes of rice could be achieved mainly from the Sonapur subdivision which is partly fed by Hirakud Canals. The State Government also supplied 5,500 tonnes of rice, 6,585 tonnes of wheat and 908 tonnes of Milo from outside the district. The district administration opened 262 fair-price shops in almost every part of the district and located 5 subsidiary main depots, one each at Balangir, Patnagarh, Titilagarh and Sonapur to cater to the needs of interior fair-price shops. Besides, 32 sub-depots were also opened in different centrally located places to make the flow of stock to the fair-price shops easy and uninterrupted. The supply staff of the district in collaboration with the District Agricultural staff succeeded in procuring seed paddy both internally as well as from outside sources for supply at subsidised rates to the needy cultivators who were unable to arrange seeds for their agricultural operations. It was noticed that the purchasing power of the common man in the villages had greatly dwindled and therefore the problem to maintain livelihood became most acute. The condition of helpless widows, destitutes and old and infirm persons became so precarious that the Government had to shoulder the huge responsibility of feeding them by distribution of doles at various places. An allotment of Rs.10,50,000 was received from the Government for gratuitous food supply. There was disinclination among the people to accept cooked food. Even on the brink of starvation, it was curious that the social ego of the people did manifest itself in the most conservative form. The Government was, therefore, obliged to distribute raw rice and wheat in 170 gratuitous relief centres among 71,422 beneficiaries who consisted mostly of orphans, and old and infirm persons who were unable to earn a livelihood and who had none to fall back upon. This programme was gradually wound up after harvest of *Kharif* crop in 1966. Management of these centres presented a gigantic task and personnel from almost all departments of the Government were mobilized to implement the scheme efficiently.

The drought of 1965 had an adverse impact on the educational institutions. Attendance in the schools decreased greatly and students who would devote to studies engaged themselves in manual labour to earn an income, though little, for the family. In the worst affected areas of Titilagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions most of the Primary schools were on the verge of closing down. The State Government extended liberal aid to educational institutions, as well as, to the students in shape of remission of school fees, free supply of reading and writing materials, garments and mid-day meal for all. This timely assistance kept the schools running in spite of the disastrous conditions prevailing in the district.

With a view to controlling effectively the spread of various types of diseases and epidemics caused due to mal-nutrition and under feeding, preventive, as well as, curative measures were taken up by way of distribution of medicines, baby food, etc., received from Government, as well as, from the Red Cross Organisation from time to time. In the Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres, milk feeding was extended to children and the expectant mothers. To supplement the existing number of Primary Health Centres in the interior 4 temporary medical relief centres were started, one each at Bangomunda, Mahakhand, Lathor and Agalpur which were important from the point of view of vulnerability from diseases due to drought. As a preventive measure to check spread of epidemics, about eight lakhs of persons were given inoculation and vaccination. About twelve thousand water sources were also disinfected to prevent pollution of water in existing tanks and Katas as well as to ensure hygienic water-supply from the renovated tanks and the large number of temporary surface wells.

In 1966, it was indeed a very hard task for the District Administration to shoulder the responsibilities so wide and urgent created by drought without detriment to the normal administrative functions. All the field officers of different departments of the Government had to play an important role in contributing to the amelioration of the drought conditions. There arose therefore the problems of co-ordination, and it was the Collector at the district level and the Subdivisional Officers at the subdivisional level who were made the co-ordinating authority. Extensive financial powers were also delegated to the Collector. A District Drought Relief Committee was set up with all local M. L. As., the Chairman of the Zilla Parishad, the Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis and other Local Bodies. To supplement the relief operation of Government a number of philanthropic organisations and persons opened free kitchens numbering 55 with a total number of 13,594 beneficiaries. The most important of these organisations were the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Orissa Drought Relief Committee and the Indian Red Cross Society which operated 22, 6, 13 and 10 free feeding centres respectively for the poor children, the destitutes and the old and disabled persons. The assistance from some of the foreign countries, as well as, International Organisations like UNICEF and CARE was of immense help to the unfortunate people of the district. About 2,50,000 children, expectant mothers and old and infirm persons got the benefit of milk feeding operated by these organisations. The CARE alone opened 2,066 centres where 116,824 children and 28,564 expectant and nursing mothers received their daily share of a glass of hot milk. The UNICEF likewise started 75 milk feeding centres with

6,450 children and 2,040 mothers as beneficiaries. The Red Cross operated 10 free kitchens, and 220 milk feeding centres with 17,699 beneficiaries.

(d) POOR HOME

There was heavy influx of destitutes into Balangir town from the neighbouring subdivisions of Patnagarh, Titilagarh, Sonapur, Nawapara and Bargarh. The destitutes were wandering aimlessly in the streets of Balangir town along with the local lepers. Such influx of destitutes became acute in the months of April and May, 1966. Cases of heat stroke and diarrhoea were reported. Any epidemic among them would have spread among the town population. It was decided to send them back to their villages where relief was available and for those who remained at Balangir, a camp was opened with 235 adults and 276 minors in the Government Boys' Middle English School. Food, necessary sanitation, light and drinking water were provided to the inmates. The camp functioned for more than a month and had to be finally closed with the advent of monsoons and the reopening of the school.

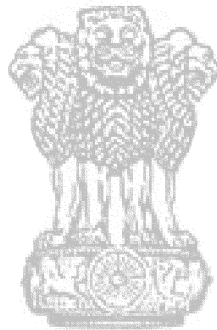
Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, also paid a visit to Bangomunda on 14th May, 1966.

She went to the Harijan Colony in Bangomunda which was the most affected area in the district. She evinced a keen interest in the effective functioning of the fair-price shops and adequate supply of drinking water in the drought affected areas. With the timely assistance and allout endeavours of the Government, spontaneous help from the philanthropic persons and voluntary organisations reinforced by the mute endurance and tireless labour of the people. The disquieting situation in the district took a hopeful turn and with the harvest of *Kharif* crops of 1966 the district breathed a sigh of relief.

CARE : Stands for Co-operative for American Relief everywhere

APPENDIX I

Name of Subdivision	Total cultivable area in acres	Kharif area in acres	Damaged 75 per cent or above in acres	Damaged 25 per cent to 75 per cent in acres	Loss of paddy in tonnes
Sadar ..	340,224.75	298,594.54	111,805.86	80,922.93	117,163.77
Patnagarh ..	254,015.45	193,250.30	127,710.69	47,765.73	30,422.30
Titilagarh ..	336,745.07	244,772.00	96,679.00	112,283.72	111,268.20
Sonepur ..	326,592.43	277,071.03	33,091.84	75,177.72	65,605.66
District Total ..	1,257,577.70	1,013,687.87	369,287.39	316,150.10	324,549.93



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX II

Name of Subdivision	Total No. of Blocks	Name of Block seriously affected	Name of G. P. seriously affected by drought	Population	No. of G. Ps. in Blocks
Titilagarh	5	1. Titilagarh	1. Kursud	7,347	9
			2. Marlad	7,182	
			3. Maingan	6,275	
		2. Bangomunda	1. Bangomunda	6,757	9
			2. Belpara	5,645	
			3. Bhalumunda	6,369	
			4. Chulifunka	5,952	
			5. Chandutara	8,926	
			6. Jharial	5,973	
			7. Dedhagan	8,271	
			8. Mundapadar	6,038	
		3. Muribahal	1. Muribahal	6,508	9
			2. Patrapali	5,209	
			3. Goimund	6,670	
			4. Lebda	7,110	
		4. Turekela	1. Turekela	6,223	6
			2. Mahulpati	6,649	
			3. Kuibahal	6,029	
			4. Mahakhand	7,469	
		5. Saintala	1. Tikarpara	8,219	8
			2. Gandpatrapali	6,510	
			3. Saintala	6,048	
			4. Dungripali	6,583	
Total	5	5	23	153,962	41
Patnagarh	3	1. Patnagarh	1. Jogimunda	6,993	10
			2. Tamian	6,026	
			3. Larambha	11,390	
			4. Banaimunda	3,725	
			5. Pandamunda	8,839	
		2. Khaprakhol	1. Maharapadar	3,061	7
			2. Khandamunda	9,780	
			3. Bhanpur	6,187	
			4. Khaprakhol	7,447	
			5. Lathor	11,630	
			6. Luhasingha	8,391	
			7. Telenpali	5,328	
		3. Belpara	1. Belpara	6,068	8
			2. Bhagurli	7,151	
			3. Gambhari	6,273	
			4. Sarmuhan	9,028	
			5. Kapani	5,023	
Total	3	3	25	122,340	25

Name of Subdivision	Total No. of Blocks	Name of Block seriously affected	Name of G. P. seriously affected by drought	Population	No. of G. Ps. in Blocks
Balangir	6	1. Deogan	1. Ramchandrapur	3,517	8
			2. Badabandha	5,843	
			3. Bandparah	8,125	
		2. Agalpur	1. Agalpur	8,499	7
			2. Nagan	6,744	
			3. Bharsuja	5,608	
		3. Tentelkhunti	1. Ghuna	2,788	7
			2. Jamut	3,325	
		4. Balangir-I	1. Kudasinga	6,954	9
			2. Khujenpali	4,147	
			3. Shitala	5,183	
			4. Barapudgia	3,597	
		5. Loisinga	1. Rengali	3,280	8
			2. Dungleipali	4,006	
			3. Sargad	6,930	
Total	6	5	15	79,176	39
Sonepur	6	1. Tarbha	1. Kamsara	8,689	6
			2. Singhari	8,545	
			3. Menda	9,492	
			4. Sargaj	5,532	
		2. Birmaharajpur	1. Kenjhariapali	7,542	7
			2. Khandahata	6,680	
			3. Pitamahul	6,885	
			4. Mursundhi	5,602	
		3. Ullunda	1. Kotsamalai	3,719	8
			2. Patrapali	1,617	
			3. Chadaipank	5,365	
Total	6	3	11	69,668	21
District Total	20	16	66	425,146	126

APPENDIX III

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Karlapita ..	Balangir-I	0.25	R	40	..
2	Madbiapali (Derelict) ..	Do.	4.00	D.W.	.. (600)	..
3	Larakipali ..	Do.	1.50	R	200	20
4	Turura Bahal ..	Do.	0.50	R	70	..
5	Sakma ..	Do.	0.25	R	50	..
6	Sargadpali ..	Do.	0.25	R	45	..
7	Danpur ..	Do.	0.25	R	60	8
8	Khuntapali ..	Do.	1.50	R	40	..
9	Khandapali ..	Do.	0.20	R	25	..
10	Barapudgia ..	Do.	2.50	R	137	..
11	Janakpur ..	Do.	0.25	R	36	..
12	Jhankarpali ..	Do.	1.00	R	80 (207)	.. (100)
13	Kuturla (Derelict) ..	Do.	8.00	R	.. (300)	.. (50)
14	Dabkani ..	Do.	0.25	R	20	..
15	Laxmijore ..	Do.	2.50	D.W.	100 (650)	..
16	Naikenjore ..	Do.	7.60	D.W.	50 (657)	.. (143)
17	Jadamunda ..	Do.	0.50	R	40	..
18	Mankadchuan ..	Do.	0.30	R	55	5
19	Rinbachuan ..	Do.	0.25	R	50	..
20	Jiratmal (Derelict) ..	Do.	5.00	D.W.	.. (100)	..
21	Khujenpali (Derelict)	Do.	0.50	R	.. (70)	..
22	Amamunda ..	Do.	0.40	R	50	5
23	Sindurbahal ..	Do.	0.75	R	80 (174)	..
24	Tulandi ..	Do.	0.75	D.W.	36	..
25	Badtelanpali ..	Do.	0.25	R	50	..
26	Gandharel ..	Do.	4.15	R	109 (422)	50 (211)
27	Kalijharan (Derelict) ..	Do.	0.50	R	.. (60)	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Maharani Sagar	.. Balangir-I	..	..	..	..
29	Sanaharakalihal	.. Do.	..	..	..	..
30	Pitarada	.. Do.	..	..	..	..
31	Bhilamunda	.. Do.	..	..	..	..
32	Bichupali	.. Balangir-II	1'00	R	130	..
33	Arjunda	.. Do.	0'50	R	59	10
34	Sankarohuji	.. Do.	0'25	R	40	..
35	Puniyalar	.. Do.	0'50	R	129	..
36	Rakshimunda	.. Do.	0'75	R	30	..
37	Beherapali	.. Do.	0'20	R	30	..
38	Kurul	.. Do.	0'25	R	40	..
39	Bheler (Derelict)	.. Do.	4'00	D.W.	250	..
40	Belbahali	.. Do.	0'60	R	60 (125)	..
41	Khamarimunda	.. Do.	0'25	R	40 (50)	..
42	Bileikani	.. Do.	0'25	R	40 (60)	..
43	Umuria	.. Do.	0'25	R	52	..
44	Kandagada	.. Do.	0'20	R	40	..
45	Padibahal	.. Do.	0'50	R	40 (60)	..
46	Sauntapur (Diversion head) (Derelict)	.. Do.	4'25	D.W.	.. (260)	..
47	Khaliapali	.. Do.	0'25	R	63	..
48	Khaliapali-II (Derelict)	.. Do.	5'00	D.W.	.. (200)	..
49	Malmunda (Derelict)	.. Do.	7'00	D.W.	.. (333)	..
50	Dasapur	.. Do.	0'75	R	40 (60)	..
51	Sambhurkabahal	.. Do.	0'42	R	58	..
52	Pipirda	.. Do.	0'34	R	40	..
53	Chichindapali	.. Do.	0'25	R	20	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54	Suruda	.. Balangir-II	0.25	R	30	..
55	Bhadrapali	.. Do.	0.35	R	50	..
56	Talkamunda	.. Do.	0.40	R	58	..
57	Kasurpali	.. Do.	0.18	R	41	..
58	Sikabahanga	.. Do.	0.25	R	60	..
59	Kalibana	.. Do.	0.10	R	15	..
60	Atgan	.. Do.	0.25	R	40	..
61	Mohimunda	.. Do.	0.50	R	52	..
62	Bileisarda	.. Do.	0.20	R	34	..
63	Durgapalli	.. Do.	0.30	R	30	..
64	Pudapali	.. Do.	0.50	R	85	..
65	Bibikani	.. Do.	..	..	..	..
66	Theikomunda	.. Do.	0.40	R	58	10
67	Mandiapadar	.. Loisinga	0.25	R	40	..
68	Badibahal	.. Do.	0.50	R	30	..
69	Uperudar	.. Do.	0.40	R	35	..
70	Kentipali	.. Do.	0.25	R	50	..
71	Sujia	.. Do.	0.37	D.W.	50 (1394)	.. (706)
72	Kadalipali	.. Do.	0.50	R	50 (60)	..
73	Chelbahal	.. Do.	0.30	R	40	..
74	Jharamunda	.. Do.	0.40	R	55	..
75	Singarimunda	.. Do.	0.40	R	40	..
76	Sargada	.. Do.	0.40	R	35	..
77	Loisinga Sagar	.. Do.	0.45	R	70	20
78	Agalpali	.. Do.	0.25	R	28	..
79	Bhaliāmunda	.. Do.	0.25	R	30	..
80	Kaindapali	.. Do.	0.50	R	25	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	Uparkata	Loisinga	0.11	R	20	..
82	Negipali	Do.	0.25	R	35	..
83	Talpali	Deogan	0.30	R	45 (65)	..
84	Khariguda (Designed)	Do.	1.25	R	.. (70)	..
85	Dangarapara	Do.	..	R	15	..
86	Pandrijore	Do.	4.75	D.W.	80 (569)	..
87	Ainlopali	Do.	0.42	R	89	10
88	Mursingh	Do.	3.00	R	100 (165)	..
89	Arda	Do.	0.25	R	50	5
90	Khaksikana	Do.	0.75	R	50 (155)	..
91	Khachharapali	Do.	0.25	R	55	..
92	Uper Jhar	Do.	0.75	R	128	..
93	Sagarpali	Do.	0.50	R	60 (90)	.. (20)
94	Jalakani	Do.	0.40	R	58	5
95	Banjipali	Do.	0.15	R	26	..
96	Kuturla	Do.	0.50	R	20	..
97	Khairguda	Do.	0.10	R	32	5
98	Arjunpur	Do.	0.10	R	15	..
99	Dhandamal	Do.	0.50	R	64	..
100	Tentulikhunti	Tentulikhunti	1.00	R	129	..
101	Samara	Do.	0.75	R	92	..
102	Danpur (Derelict)	Do.	0.25	R	.. (60)	..
103	Dangara	Do.	0.15	R	17	..
104	Kharada	Do.	0.2	R	40	..
105	Rainbhata	Do.	0.05	D.W.	58	..
106	Salebhata-I (Derelict)	Agalpur	0.50	R	.. (70)	..
107	Salebhata-II (Designed)	Do.	2.00	D.W.	.. (180)	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108	Dungripali	.. Agalpur	0.50	R	70 (90)	..
109	Chingadadar	.. Do.	0.50	R	21	..
110	Magarmunda	.. Do.	0.30	R	27	..
111	Bhaludhar	.. Patnagarh ..	4.00	R	80 (750)	20(80)
112	Kadalimunda (Derelict)	.. Do.	4.00	R	.. (300)	..
113	Bhainsa (Designed)	.. Do.	4.00	R	.. (523)	.. (50)
114	Kerlakata	.. Do.	2.60	R	100 (525)	60 (100)
115	Ulba	.. Do.	0.15	R	25	..
116	Kendumundi	.. Do.	0.30	R	15	..
117	Beherabandha	.. Do.	0.10	R	23	..
118	Mudghat	.. Do.	0.50	R	50	10
119	Chitadungri	.. Do.	0.30	R	36	10
120	Dhodmahul	.. Do.	0.75	R	48	5
121	Phulmunda	.. Do.	0.5	R	55	10
122	Ganjaudar	.. Do.	0.5	R	50	5
123	Ainlatunga	.. Do.	0.75	R	56	5
124	Khairmunda	.. Do.	0.25	R	30	..
125	Khuntasamali	.. Do.	0.25	R	20	..
126	Tendapadar	.. Do.	0.50	R	50	5
127	Beheramunda	.. Do.	0.30	R	30	..
128	Badajhankarpali I	.. Do.	0.10	R	10	..
129	Jalapali	.. Do.	0.05	R	10	..
130	Bijamagur	.. Do.	0.50	R	40	..
131	Samaliswar	.. Do.	0.10	R	20	..
132	Dhatuk	.. Do.	0.20	R	20	..
183	Badajhula	.. Do.	0.25	R	30	..
134	Siltepara	.. Do.	0.15	R	30	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
135	Chuladhar	.. Patnagarh	0.50	R	50	..
136	Pudapadar	.. Do.	0.15	R	20	..
137	Barakata	.. Do.	2.00	R	70	..
138	Nehnabandha	.. Do.	0.50	R	45	..
139	Dhandamunda	.. Khaprakhol	0.60	R	111 (120)	..
140	Sareibahal	.. Do.	0.50	R	32	..
141	Badagurujibhata (Derelict)	.. Do.	0.70	R	.. (140)	.. (20)
142	Bagajharam	.. Do.	6.00	D.W.	60	..
143	Pingalamunda (Derelict)	.. Do.	2.00	R	.. (150)	..
144	Gudrupali	.. Do.	0.50	R	25	..
145	Tangarapadar	.. Do.	0.50	R	53	10
146	Juria	.. Do.	0.50	R	19	..
147	Golamunda	.. Do.	1.00	R	24	..
148	Kutali (Designed)	.. Titilagarh	0.25	R	.. (60)	..
149	Malijhara	.. Do.	0.06	R	10	..
150	Malisira	.. Do.	0.20	R	30	..
151	Jamapada	.. Do.	0.75	R	40 (120)	..
152	Jagua	.. Do.	0.63	R	128	30
153	Desil	.. Do.	0.25	R	20	..
154	Banjihal	.. Do.	0.42	R	25	..
155	Nimainbandha	.. Do.	0.25	R	58	..
156	Kalakut	.. Do.	0.25	R	62	..
157	Makripada	.. Do.	0.35	R	60	..
158	Pipalpadar	.. Do.	0.50	R	80	..
159	Tentulikhunti	.. Do.	0.25	R	60	..
160	Mahada	.. Do.	0.15	R	70	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
161	Bhursaguda ..	Titilagarh	0.10	R	30	..
162	Bhaligan ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
163	Silenda ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
164	Nirizibahal ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
165	Chuliphunka ..	Bangomunda	0.45	R	91 (130)	..
166	Bangamunda II (Derelict)	Do.	2.25	R	.. (400)	.. (50)
167	Arsatula ..	Do.	0.14	R	40	5
168	Saradapur ..	Do.	0.50	R	47	10
169	Chantia ..	Do.	0.17	R	20	..
170	Bongamunda I ..	Do.	3.00	R	33	..
171	Cansil ..	Do.	0.10	R	30	..
172	Ghagarli (Derelict)	Do.	3.00	R	.. (400)	.. (50)
173	Kadalimunda ..	Do.	0.20	R	30	..
174	Kapani ..	Do.	0.50	R	30 (100)	.. (40)
175	Balikhamar ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
176	Surbahal ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
177	Salandi ..	Do.	0.30	R	43	..
178	Ghunsar ..	Saintala	0.20	R	40	..
179	Deng ..	Do.	0.20	R	55	..
180	Phapsi ..	Do.	0.75	R	90 (190)	50
181	Kareldhua ..	Do.	0.95	R	127 (137)	40 (50)
182	Gandapatrapali ..	Do.	0.02	R	13	..
183	Kuargan ..	Do.	0.10	R	50	5
184	Sinkhaman ..	Do.	0.12	R	19	..
185	Bijipur ..	Do.	0.10	R	20	..
186	Davjuri ..	Do.	0.50	R	60	..
187	Ekagudi ..	Do.	0.15	R	35	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
188	Siskela	.. Saintala ..	0.08	R	50	..
189	Dharapagar	.. Do.	3.00	R	80 (200)	20 (30)
190	Biripali	.. Tureikela ..	0.01	R	..	..
191	Kusupali	.. Do.	0.50	R	110	..
192	Gudighat	.. Muribahal	1.00	R	185	50
193	Dangarpada (Designed)	Do.	3.00	R	.. (571)	.. (300)
194	Tanjore	.. Do.	14.00	D.W	100 (1296)	.. (604)
195	Bandupala	.. Do.	1.58	R	180	70
196	Inchapara	.. Do.	2.00	R	27 (200)	.. (60)
197	Kharada	.. Do.	0.10	R	23	..
198	Chanabahal	.. Do.	0.25	R	19	..
199	Tanara	.. Do.	0.25	R	36	..
200	Hadharan	.. Do.	0.12	R	40	..
201	Anjharan	.. Do.	0.10	R	30	..
202	Dangarpada I	.. Do.	0.15	R	30	..
203	Pudisira	.. Do.	0.15	R	60	..
204	Janmura	.. Sonepur ..	0.12	R	20	..
205	Khar Jhura	.. Do.	0.50	R	60 (105)	10 (20)
206	Khair Tikira	.. Do.	0.25	R	30	..
207	Bis Munda	.. Do.	0.10	R	41	..
208	Mallik Munda	.. Do.	0.10	R	15	..
209	Ainlapali	.. Do.	0.15	R	52	10
210	Godia	.. Do.	0.25	R	40	5
211	Balpur	.. Do.	0.10	R	20	..
212	Dahlong	.. Do. ..	0.45	R	60 (120)	10 (30)
213	Nandanmal	.. Do.	2.50	R	80	20
214	Narayanpur	.. Do.	0.10	R	40	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres		
					Kharif	Rabi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
215	Uper Phapsi	..	Sonepur	0.30	R	20	..
216	Hardakata	..	Do.	0.18	R	46	5
217	Pipilipali	..	Do.	0.10	R	16	..
218	Badajhinki	..	Do.	0.25	R	30	..
219	Naikenpali	..	Do.	0.15	R	30	..
220	Sargunamunda	..	Do.	0.12	R	20	..
221	Karlakhaman	..	Do.	0.37	R	75	10
222	Khari	..	Do.	0.38	R	49	..
223	Govindpur	..	Do.	0.25	R	60	..
224	Debpali	..	Do.	0.50	R	69	..
225	Lupursinga	..	Do.	0.25	R	78	..
226	Mayurdan	..	Do.	0.18	R	69	..
227	Mohansagar	..	Do.	1.45	R	62 (225)	30
228	Attasingha	..	Do.	0.10	R	20	..
229	Rengsa	..	Tarbha	1.00	R	103	..
230	Bhandhakhola (Designed)	..	Do.	1.37	R	.. (100)	.. (30)
231	Jharbandha	..	Do.	0.25	R	30	..
232	Khuntabandha	..	Do.	0.10	R	20	..
233	Singhari	..	Do.	0.15	R	57	10
234	Charbhata	..	Do.	2.00	R	30 (150)	..
235	Kandhapali (Derelict)	..	Do.	3.00	R	.. (170)	..
236	Sibtala	..	Do.	0.15	R	30	..
237	Khagsikana	..	Do.	0.20	R	30 (60)	..
238	Menda	..	Do.	0.15	R	40 (50)	..
239	Antarada	..	Do.	0.20	R	20	..
240	Sargaj	..	Do.	0.15	R	41	5
241	Chandanpali	..	Do.	0.10	R	41	5

Sl. No.	Name of the Minor Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
242	Baghia	.. Tarbha	0.25	R	40	..
243	Arda	.. Do.	0.10	R	34	..
244	Taraikela	.. Do.	0.25	R	20	..
245	Naktikana	.. Do.	0.15	R	50	10
246	Badbairo	.. Do.	0.25	R	40	..
247	Tarbha	.. Do.	0.12	R	20	..
248	Kamsara	.. Do.	0.15	R	55	..
249	Dahima	.. Do.	0.74	R	74	..
250	Chadhaipank (Designed)	.. Ulunda	0.75	R	.. (65)	..
251	Bhudhiapali	.. Do.	0.15	R	40 (60)	10
252	Mendlimunda (Derelict)	.. Do.	2.00	R	.. (200)	.. (50)
253	Pankital (Designed)	.. Do.	0.25	R	.. (61)	..
254	Tentelkhol (Derelict)	.. Do.	0.25	R	.. (60)	..
255	Lastala	.. Do.	1.50	R	80 (120)	10 (30)
256	Sindiribahal	.. Do.	1.05	R	40 (90)	..
257	Bodhan (Derelict)	.. Do.	1.00	R	.. (100)	..
258	Nakdin	.. Do.	2.00	R	40 (800)	.. (30)
259	Sindhol	.. Do.	0.25	R	20	..
260	Kapasira	.. Do.	0.12	R	51	5
261	Bhajabahalpur	.. Do.	0.12	R	21	..
262	Sahanidhia	.. Do.	0.50	R	48	..
263	Ghikudi	.. Do.	0.15	R	35	..
264	Daldaba	.. Do.	0.05	R	15	..
265	Karapura	.. Do.	0.12	R	25	..
266	Badpur (Derelict)	.. Birmaharajpur.	1.00	R	.. (80)	..
267	Benramal (Derelict)	.. Do.	1.09	R	.. (95)	.. (10)
268	Hilung	.. Do.	0.12	R	40	5

Sl. No.	Name of the Irrigation Project	Name of the Block	Catchment in square miles	Type	Ayacut irrigated in acres	
					Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
269	Gaudagada (Designed) ..	Birmaharaj-pur.	0.25	R	.. (90)	.. (15)
270	Govindpur ..	Do.	0.25	R	20	..
271	Mahipali (Designed) ..	Do.	0.50	R	.. (80)	..
272	Jatasingha ..	Do.	0.15	R	25	..
273	Duleswar ..	Do.	0.12	R	33	..
274	Achanda ..	Do.	0.25	R	40	..
275	Mendamal ..	Do.	0.12	R	40	10
276	Khandahata ..	Do.	0.20	R	30	..
277	Kumarkei ..	Do.	0.15	R	20	..
278	Champamal ..	Do.	0.25	R	40 (60)	10
279	Kenjiriapali ..	Do.	0.30	R	28	..
280	Gourkela ..	Do.	0.50	R	65	..
281	Mudeitimunda ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
282	Rajpali ..	Binka	..	..	..	..
283	Bhimtikira ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
284	Charada ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
285	Suladi ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
286	Origan ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
287	Sukha-I ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
288	Sukha-II ..	Dungripali	..	..	..	..
289	Sahada ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
290	Badakolleby ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
291	Susamal ..	Do.	..	..	..	..
292	Rampur ..	Do.	..	..	..	..

N. B.:—The figures in bracket indicate the area to be brought under irrigation after improvement of the project.

R.—Reservoir.

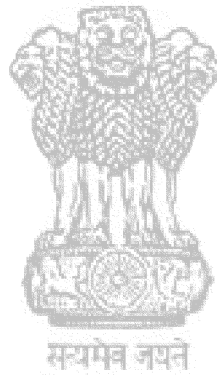
D.W.—Diversion Weir.

[14 B. of R.—26]

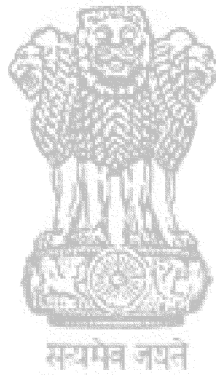
APPENDIX IV

Area under various crops of Balangir District

Name of the crop (1)	Area in acres (2)
Winter Rice	.. 669,000
Autumn Rice	.. 33,000
Summer Rice	.. 9,355
Wheat	.. 4,675
Ragi	.. 11,187
Jowar	.. 730
Bajra	.. 91
Maize	.. 6,964
Small Millets	.. 44,650
Total other cereals	.. 49,932
Mustard	.. 15,704
Niger	.. 417
Sunflower	.. 815
Castor	.. 5,304
Til	.. 31,900
Groundnut	.. 18,477
Linseed	.. 2,854
Jute	.. 157
Cotton	.. 289
Mesta	.. 5,949
Sun-hemp	.. 8,233
Sugar-cane	.. 9,823
Tabacco	.. 4,155



Name of the crop (1)	Area in acres (2)
Dry chillies	.. 7,417
Turmeric	.. 15
Potato	.. 526
Cabbage	.. 1,877
Cauliflower	.. 2,324
Brinjal	.. 7,422
Bhendi	.. 2,472
Sweet Potato	.. 13,755
Saru	.. 1,541
Onion and Garlic	.. 6,332
Other vegetables	.. 16,336
Mango	.. 5,030
Citres fruits	.. 108
Bananas	.. 676
Papayas	.. 12
Cashewnut	.. 70
Other fresh fruits	.. 381
Grams	.. 13,548
Tur, Arhar	.. 6,345
Mung (Kharif and Rabi)	.. 41,505
Biri	.. 40,845
Pea	.. 7,210
Cow pea	.. 250
Kulthi	.. 25,493
Khesari	.. 63,277



APPENDIX V
Area under different crop—(in acres)

	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Ragi	Sugar- cane	Ground- nut	Cotton	Jute	Tobacco	Gram	Pulses	Linseed	Castor	Til	Mustard
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1952-53	.. 433,653	508	..	..	4,078	1,523	1,006	2,077	434	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	.. 471,897	1,160	..	..	3,590	6,168	650	2,055	453	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	.. 630,090	1,233	..	..	1,209	1,478	661	2,255	338	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	.. 666,130	1,805	2,200	12,400	5,400	1,942	1,134	4,480	857	9,800	154,300	..	4,000	67,600	5,300
1956-57	.. 761,563	1,975	2,200	11,300	5,930	1,944	1,129	2,55	562	9,800	154,300	..	..	66,900	8,900
1957-58	.. 761,576	1,960	2,200	11,300	5,380	1,938	1,135	2,007	822	9,800	162,300	8,600	3,900	67,400	5,900
1958-59	.. 761,901	1,985	2,290	12,300	5,495	1,958	1,144	255	392	8,900	192,100	8,600	4,000	67,400	5,600
1959-60	.. 751,000	2,321	..	..	5,555	2,712	1,158	4,049	902	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	.. 644,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	.. 571,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	.. 722,000	2,676	2,908	..	6,942	14,176	230	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	.. 681,000	4,987	..	..	11,352	174,33	254	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964-65	.. 702,000	5,247	7,357	11,318	10,218	17,926	290	160	..	11,406	165,801	2,100	5,906	58,928	18,229
1965-66	.. 702,000	4,675	6,964	11,187	9,754	18,477	289	157	4,055	13,548	187,497	2,854	5,304	31,900	15,704

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

77. Old Time Industries

It is clear from old dumps of slag scattered in different villages in the south-western part of the district in and around Bangomunda that smelting of iron-ore was being practised by the local people of that region. It is from this cottage industry that agricultural implements like ploughshares, sickles, axe and weapons of ancient warfare like swords, daggers, arrow heads and shields were being manufactured. Although it is not possible to say when this cottage industry started, it continued right up to modern times and stopped only when scrap iron became available from different sources. Even today the village blacksmiths make ploughshares, sickles and arrow heads in their smithies out of scrap.

The existence of mediaeval temples from the 10th to the 14th centuries show that there must have been large number of skilled workmen carving and engraving on stone and these workmen were not confined to any particular area. Temples exist from Ranipur-Jharial in the south to Sonepur in the north. Brick structures in ruins at Ranipur-Jharial, Titilagarh and Tusra could only have been made by brick layers molding clay and burning raw bricks.

The district is famous today for hand-woven textiles. Spinning and weaving of a high grade must have been existed in the mediaeval times as is evident from the apparel shown on stone figures in mediaeval temples. The textiles were made not merely of cotton, but probably also of tassar silk. The weaving of tassar-silk today is of an equal standard of excellence with that of cotton fabric.

Images of deities of brass and bell-metal are found in old temples and they are brought to remote village markets (hats) for sale. The braziers excelled in brass and bell-metal casting in mediaeval times.

Other industries which existed in early times were making bamboo mats and baskets, making ropes from thatching grass and Sabai grass, clay pottery, extraction of oil from oil-seeds, etc.

78. Present Day Village Industries

A village industry of outstanding excellence is weaving, both cotton and silk fabrics. Coarse cloth even with attractive design is woven by Gandas and the finer variety is woven by Bhulias. Silk cocoons are reared by Gandas and Panas. Silken textiles

are woven mainly by Kothas. Textiles woven in this district have found markets in distant places like Delhi and Bombay and have even been appreciated in America.

Another industry which continues from ancient times is extraction of hides from dead animals by Gandas. Now-a-days the hides are collected in a tannery for curing. Till recently lac was being grown in the forest and prepared in cottages. But it has now stopped for want of market.

Power Stations

(a) Balangir Power House

Electricity was first made available to Balangir town in 1911 from a thermal station. The initial installed capacity of the power house was then 12 K. W. only. The supply in the beginning was restricted to the palace, a few officers' residences and to some institutions. During 1927-28, two more D. C. sets of 19 K.W. were installed. One 75 K.W. D. C. generating set was added to the power house in 1934. In 1948 consumers were 200 and the total revenue was Rs. 3,000 only. Since, then, there has been a substantial increase as indicated from the following figures:

Capacity of Power House	1948- 109K.W.	1951- 159K.W.	1952- 214K.W.	1961- 493 KW
Units gene- rated and consumed.	42,168	90,864	81,333	2,63,507

In 1950 one 66 K.W. D.C. set was installed. As the electric load of the town was gradually increasing, the whole system of supply had to be changed. The same year, the D. C. current supply was changed to A.C. The installed capacity of the power house and the L.T. distribution inside the town had increased considerably. In 1954, one 66 K.W.A.C. set was installed. Three sets of 100 K.W., 50 K.W. and 55 K.W. were installed in the next year. Another set of 272 K.W. was installed in 1958 bringing the total capacity of the Power House to 493 K.W. Each of the 5 sets are successively used to meet the consumer's demand. The power station maintains 16 miles of L.T. distribution line and 2 miles of H.T. distribution line. The number of consumers using electricity was 590 of which 20 were industrial consumers. Total power-consumption in 1960-61 was 263,507 units.

Apart from the local supply, the power house transmits power to Tarbha and Sonepur. Besides, there were two more diesel power houses, one at Sonepur and the other at Titilagarh.

(b) Sonepur Power House

The diesel power was working on D. C. generating sets. The initial installed capacity during pre-merger period was 10 K.W. D.C. The State Government took over the supply and distribution system in 1948. The installed capacity was raised to 17 K.W. during 1951-52. To meet the increasing power load, an additional 15 K.W. set was installed in 1958. The D. C. current distribution was changed to A.C. during the second plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61).

(c) Titilagarh Power House

Electric power was supplied to the town from 15th March 1957 from a power house installed with 4 A. C. generating sets. It has an installed capacity of 619 K.W. The capacity of the power House was raised by erecting an additional 200 K.W. set during the second plan period. Total units of power consumed during 1960-61 was 190,901 K.W.

(d) Electricity from Hirakud Hydro-electric Project

Electricity from Hydro-electric project was made available at Balangir on the 2nd May 1964 and at Titilagarh on the 9th April 1965. The towns and villages connected to the 33/11 K.V. line in Balangir sub-station are Balangir, Chudapali, Bhainsa, Rampur, Patnagarh, Tarbha, Saragaj, Bhainsar, Sibtoila and Sonepur. The following places are connected to the 33/11 K.V. sub-station : Titilagarh, Bango-munda, Gohirapadar and Kantabanji.

The villages which are on the main 33 K.V. line and getting supply are Dunguripali, Salebhata, Loisinga, Degaon and Saintala.

Rampur and Binka are getting power supply from Bargarh-Barpali 11 K.V. line.

Supply from Hirakud Project is also given to :

- (1) Graphite Factory at Titilagarh,
- (2) Graphite factory at Rampur,
- (3) Government Tannery at Titilagarh,
- (4) Tile Factory at Titilagarh,
- (5) Gun-metal and Aluminium Utensil Industries at Balangir,
- (6) Carpentry units at Patnagarh and Titilagarh,
- (7) Rice mill at Rampur and Rice hullers.
- (8) Oil mills at Balangir and Patnagarh Panchayat Industries.

80. Mining

Except scratching the surface for iron-ore, there was no mining activity in this district until 1917 when a prospecting licence was given for graphite which lasted for 6 years. A mining lease for graphite was granted in 1923, but no mining operation was carried out and the lease was surrendered in 1932. In 1937-38, graphite was found in isolated pockets in 14 villages. The vein of graphite in Lohakan was large enough to employ a daily labour of 333 persons and to produce 323 tons that year. Graphite was exported in the form of plumbago, graphite lumps and powder for pencil and paint industries. The main consumers were Tata Iron and Steel Company, Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Railways. Graphite had also been found at Budhibahal and at Dhaura Khaman which is 5 miles from Hari Shankar Road Railway Station. In 1942, 380 tons of graphite were raised of which Baraghati mine alone produced 280 tons. In 1954 permission was given to raise graphite in 16 villages covering an area of 139.74 acres. The total royalty from graphite came to Rs. 6,128.

Manganese had also been found and worked in a small scale. In 1940, 377 tons were exported. In 1941, there was a mineral survey of Balangir district and neighbouring areas. Manganese was found in more than 70 villages. In 1954, a prospecting licence for manganese was given covering an area of 1,23,735 acres producing a licensing fee of Rs. 1,300. In 1956, there were 10 prospecting licences for manganese, 1 for mica and 3 for graphite. The total area covered was 126.86 acres and a sum of Rs. 40 was raised as licence fee. The mining licence in force that year was 1 for manganese and 8 for graphite. The total royalty received was Rs. 32,268.

In 1960-61, there were 21 prospecting licences for graphite, 19 for manganese and 2 for mica covering an area of 18,065 acres. The mining leases were 9 for manganese and 3 for graphite covering an area of 1,980.36 acres.

In the year 1964, 17 prospecting licenses and 12 mining leases were granted. Of these, one is for China clay and the rest for graphite.

Graphite and manganese ore are the only minerals that are produced in the district. Most of the graphite produced in the district are utilised in the plant set up by Patna State Graphite Mining Co. at Titilagarh. Another plant has been set up recently at Patnagarh for the same purpose. Figures of production for the last three years are as follows:

	1964	1965	1966
Graphite ..	1,061 tonnes	1,242 tonnes	961 tonnes
Manganes ore ..	..	1,019 tonnes	1,125 tonnes

The mineral revenue of this district during 1966-67 was Rs. 83,718'00. The State's revenue from the said source during this period was Rs. 1'66 crores.

A statement showing the working mines in the district is given in Appendix I.

81. Cottage Industries

A considerable number of persons depend for their livelihood on cottage industries. The Bhulias, Gandas and Kulis form the weaver class. Many other industries such as metal working, smithy, carpentry, bamboo-work, tanning and leather work, pottery, oil-milling and rope twisting are conducted on a cottage scale.

(i) Textile Industries

Among all the cottage industries, textiles employ the largest number of persons a fact borne out by the following report ¹: "Textile industry is the principal industry of the State, one-tenth of population being of weaving community. This industry was in a state of decline due to competition from expert weavers of the neighbouring districts and also from that of cotton mills. Most of the weavers were manufacturing generally 'dhotis and napkins' in which the competition from outside was very keen".

The Durbar administration made efforts for the development of this industry as it provided livelihood to 60,000 people (1935-36). Improved types of loom, accessories, dyes and chemicals were introduced amongst the professional weavers, especially the 'Bhulias', who were the most conservative weavers. A weaving demonstration centre was opened in 1935-36 at Saintala to help introduce fly-shuttle looms and a small private handloom factory was organised at Tendapadar with the assistance of Industries Department to give impetus to local cloth and yarn dealers. The dobby machine was also experimented. During 1937-38 the administration allowed import of yarn and export of cloth free of duty. The same year a demonstration centre was opened at Balangir for weaving of various designs of cloth and use of pit fly-shuttle looms.

A weaving factory started in 1940-41 with a modest capital of Rs. 1,000 excluding the value of some useful looms and of parts which had been collected by the Industry Department. Within a short period

1. Annual Report on the Administration of Patna, 1934-35, P. 25

it produced beautiful, cheap and durable finished goods. Later, it became a residential institution with accommodation for the labourers and their families. In 1941-42, the administration helped in the establishment of small handloom factories by local people. Accordingly, three such factories were started at Belgan, Haldi (Titilagarh subdivision) and Bandra (Balangir subdivision). The Patna State Weaving Factory started during 1942-43 at Balangir with an initial capital of Rs. 25,000. By 1946, many modern improvements had been introduced in this weaving factory, which was being worked out on a commercial basis.

By 1951, the total number of establishments dealing with cotton spinning, clearing and pressing were 1,195 and the total number of persons employed in these establishments 2,946 and the total number of persons employed in cotton spinning, sizing and weaving was 25,737.

Villages with a preponderance of textile establishments are Chadai-pank, Subalaya, Kendupali, Jamurapali, Binka, Menda and Panisiala in Sonapur subdivision; Bartanda of Titilagarh subdivision and Agalpur of Balangir subdivision.

There are two textile organisations at Sonapur, one being Government Textile Organisation and the other Pattern Making Factory. The former organisation was originally established in 1945 by the Durbar of Sonapur and was named "Maharaja Birmitrodoya Weaving and Dyeing Factory, Sonapur". The Pattern Making Factory was established in 1954.

(a) GOVERNMENT TEXTILE ORGANISATION

Sonapur claims to be the originator of Tie and Dye design fabrics widely known all over the country. All varieties of textile popularly known as Sonapur patterns are woven here. These include sarrees, bed-spreads, curtains, table cloths, shirtings, etc. All kinds of looms used by the old weavers are found here. The most modern looms with modern devices such as jacquard machines, dobbies are also in use. Long warping and sizing system are in vogue, and all the processes are conducted by manual labour.

There are nearly 30 skilled labourers employed under the organisation. Semi-skilled weavers number about 20. Scope is extended to the skilled weavers for training in the pattern making factory. Weavers from the co-operative fold are taught the use of improved equipments in the handloom industry. The weavers of the organisation are imparted Refresher Training from time to time for keeping them in touch with modern devices.

Raw materials are mostly purchased from local markets like Sonapur, Bargarh and Sambalpur. The Apex Co-operative Society,

the Orissa State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., control production and tackle the problem of marketing of the products. This is a Government sponsored organisation with a capital outlay of Rs. 1,20,712.

(b) PATTERN MAKING FACTORY

The Pattern making factory is a separate organisation for imparting training to workers. It is under the Handloom Development Scheme of the Government.

(c) HANDLOOM

The district plays an important role in development of handloom co-operatives. The number of weavers' co-operative societies in 1966 were 54 with 5,777 members and equal number of looms. The paid up share capital of the societies amounted to Rs. 75,260. The amount of credit limit sanctioned and disbursed to different weavers co-operative societies in the district was Rs. 50,000. Some of the largest societies are located at Deulpadar and Sagarpali in Sonepur Block. The Society in Sonepur town has 150 members with equal number of looms. A list of these co-operatives is given at the end of this chapter. Five of these societies along with other industries is given in appendix III have been affiliated to the Orissa State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. A handloom sale depot has been opened at Titilagarh on behalf of the Apex Society. The Handloom marketing organisation and the Pattern-making factory are located at Sonepur and a subsidised dyeing unit is located at Gogarpali..

(ii) Khadi and Village Industries

A number of co-operative societies of various village industries exist in the district. Of them, 8 are Handpounding Co-operative Societies, 13 Oil Co-operative Societies, 3 Leather Co-operative Societies and 2 Soap-making Societies. For the spread of Khadi industry two Ambar Parishramalayas were started each at Balangir and Bhainsa in 1959-60 and 1957-58, respectively and two Ambar production centres were also started later at these two places. There are two sale centres located at Balangir and Titilagarh since 1956-57 and 1960-61, respectively.

(iii) Brass and Bell Metal Industries

A large number of Kansaris work in bell-metal which constitute an important industry in the district. A number of artisans belonging to Khadura and Kansari castes are concentrated at Balangir, Bairasar Tarbha, Bhainsa and Khumsamala. The articles most commonly turned out are bowls, basins, plates, saucers, drinking mugs, can and lamp-stands.

Curious boatshaped anklets worn by many women in the district are also prepared by local artisans. The total produce is greater than the local demand.

Gold and silver ornaments are made by artisans of Sunari caste. The ornaments most commonly made are the khagla which is worn on the neck, bangles, armlets, anklets, ring and flexible silver waist belts. The usual gold ornaments are armlets, necklaces, nose-buttons, ear-rings and finger rings. Tarbha in Sonapur subdivision is reputed for its silver ornaments. There are good concentration of goldsmiths at Balangir, Titilagarh, Patnagarh, Kantabanji, Binka, Sonapur, Sukha, Kamasara, Belpara, Sainatala, Belgaon, Loisinga, Tusra, Agalpur and Khaprakhol. During the Durbar administration, there was one Patna Silver Manufacturing Company at Bairasar for manufacture of silver ornaments.

(iv) Lac Industries

Much was done during the Durbar administration to boost up this industry. But the industry did not make much headway as it could not command a good market.

(v) Bidi Factories

Kendu leaf is an important produce of the district and although part of the produce is exported outside the district, a considerable portion is used in the manufacture of Bidis for the local demand. The Bidi leaf contractors of Balangir have started a factory at Balangir to meet the demand of the local people. Besides this, there are a few such factories scattered in the district.

The Tile factories at Titilagarh, Silver works factories at Bairasar and the Graphite factory at Titilagarh made good progress during the Durbar regime. All these factories except the Patna State Graphite and Mining Company have been closed.

82. Medium and Small Scale Industries

There were few medium scale industries during the period immediately preceding merger. In ex-Patna State the total number of industries was 18 out of which 15 were registered. A list of 12 such industries is given in Appendix II.

Small-scale industries were mainly in the nature of small textile establishments of which in 1951, 28,683 persons were employed while the number of persons engaged in non-textile establishments was 7,797. These establishments are too small to come within the purview of Factories Act and Mines Act. They are considered as cottage and home industries or small workshops where articles are produced, repaired or otherwise treated for sale, use or for disposal¹.

1. District Census Handbook, Bolangir, 1951.

An economic survey of the State was undertaken in 1954-55 which worked on a sample of 1,047 rural families with different industrial occupations. The survey in respect of this district considered a sample of 77 such families. They have been divided occupationwise as below 1—

Industrial Occupation	No. of families
Weaving	29
Pottery	12
Bamboo and cane-work	8
Blacksmithy	6
Oil ghunny	6
Carpentry	5
Goldsmithy	3
Confectionary	2
Tailoring	2
Bell-metal	1
Line-making	1
Drum-making	1
Horn-making	1
Total	77

The survey reveals that about 38 per cent of the industrial population of rural families depend on weaving as their main occupation. The survey report states the importance of weaving industry in the following words².

While more than 37 per cent of the industrial population in the inland districts take to weaving as their main occupation, the proportion is only 15 per cent in the coastal districts. In the tribal areas, local weaving supplies the entire requirements of the local population. That is one of the important reasons why in these districts a large proportion of industrial families takes to weaving. In fact, some of the agricultural families also take to weaving as subsidiary occupation.

A comprehensive list of 206 industries in this district arranged categorywise is given below:—

Group of Industries	Number
1. Rice Mills and Rice Hullers	51
2. Oil Mills	20
3. Furniture works	16
4. Textile and dyeing factories	13
5. Flour Mills	13
6. Saw Mills	12

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, P. 378.

2. Economic Survey of Orissa, P.380.

Group of Industries	Number
7. Iron and Steel industries ..	12
8. Leather industries ..	8
9. Brass and Bell-metal ..	11
10. Brick and Tile factories ..	6
11. Printing Press ..	6
12. Ayurvedic and Chemical industries ..	5 3
13. Repairing works ..	5
14. Tailoring units ..	5
15. Bakeries ..	4
16. Graphite and crushibles ..	3
17. Aerated water factories ..	2
18. Filigree works ..	2
19. Bidi works ..	2
20. Bamboo works ..	2
21. Dry Paddy Mill (Chuda factory) ..	2
22. Dal Mill ..	1
23. Condiment Powder ..	1
24. Barpali water seal latrine industry ..	1
25. Gur and Khandsari ..	1

Of these industries, 44 are run by Co-operative Societies and financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Handicrafts Board and Panchayat Samitis from the Rural Arts and Crafts Fund. Loans have also been sanctioned under the State-Aid to Industries Act to 40 industries which amount to Rs. 3,44,844. The industries listed above employed a total number 2,820 workers and invested a total sum of Rs. 34,36,429. A list of existing industries with the amount of capital invested in them, their producing capacity and the number of people engaged in them is given in Appendix III.

Many of the industries of the premerger period have adopted meanwhile improved methods of production and technique and some have done away with the old and antiquated method and have replaced it by power-driven machineries. Short narrative account on some of the important industries existing in the district is given below:—

(i) Government Tannery, Titilagarh

The industry was established in 1943 by the ex-State administration, the objects being collection of raw hides and production of tanned leather. The Annual Administration Report for 1941-42 mentions the existence of the hide factory at Titilagarh in the year 1941-42, when 26,063 pieces of hide were received in the factory and 8,340 pieces exported. The industry was then in the making. Later, the Department of Leather Industries came into existence from the 1st April 1942 and from the 31st. March 1943 the hide contract

was ended and the work was taken over by the Department. It was decided to run the industry departmentally in order to make proper use of hides and bones of the dead cattle in an organised and scientific manner. The activities of the organisation then comprised tanning, bone-meal manufacture, glue-making, leather works, horn work and flesh manure. Normal tanning work started at the tannery from the 29th March 1944. To meet the local demand for sole and lining leather, tanning was carried out on a small scale at the Balangir Sub-tannery. A shoe-making section was also added.

After merger, this tannery is functioning as a Governmental commercial unit from the 1st June 1948. It functioned as hide collection and tanning centre obtaining monopoly of collection of raw-hides in the districts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals and in Angul subdivision of Dhenkanal district. Hide collection was being made departmentally, and tannery functioned on a partnership basis from 1953-54 to 1955-56. But at present the tannery is being run departmentally and is engaged in collection of hides, horns, skins, bones and manufacture of crust leather, sole leather and bone-meal. One Leather Experiment centre is attached to it. One Leather Technologist is in charge of the Tannery and one Research Assistant with one Laboratory Assistant is in charge of the Leather Experiment centre. The hide collection work is managed by posting Hide Collectors to important market places and railheads. There are 13 Hide Collectors and 6 Hide Supervisors to look to collection work. From 1948-49 to 1965-66, 528,080 pieces of hide valued at Rs. 14,63,325 were collected. The tanning work is managed by drawing labourers mainly from the Ganda community. The Tannery engages daily on an average 53 persons for soaking, liming, fleshing, deliming, bark pit tanning, myrabolaning, oiling, drying, setting and trimming operations. Further 60 persons are engaged in hide collection and 20 persons in supervision and clerical work. 80 persons have been engaged as hide curers and about 500 persons are engaged in flaying and transporting hide to the collection centres and are paid fixed rates per hide collected. All these operations are done by hand. For mechanical handling of all these operations machinery worth Rs. 1,35,000 has been purchased and installed, so manufacture of chrome leather and compressed sole will start shortly. The Tannery takes forest leases for collection of Sunari bark, myrabolan, etc. It produces mostly crust leather whose price per kilogram comes to Rs. 4.50 in Madras market against the cost of production of Rs. 4.40. The Tannery has taken up bark tanning. Chrome tanning is being started.

During the period from 1953-54 to 1964-65, 288,356 pieces of hide had been Tanned in this Tannery from which 1,713,466 lbs. of

leather have been produced. No tanning was done before 1953-54. The amount of capital invested in this Tannery from 1948-49 to 1965-66 is Rs.43,58,825 and the profit made during this period is Rs. 1,79,304.

It has a good market both in and outside the district. Products are exported to Raipur, Nagpur, Bhatpara, Mahasamund, Bhilai, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Kumakhan, Dhamtari, Champa of Madhya Pradesh, Bobbili, Vizianagram, Sitanagarm, Hyderabad, Kakinanda, Rajmundry, etc., of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur.

The top quality of leather is being sold at Madras through a Commission Agent. Sale depots at Cuttack, Calcutta, Puri, Berhampur, Rourkela and Papadahandi have been started. Leathers required for making boots and shoes for the Police and the Army and for civil population is being supplied to the Government and semi-Government shoe factories and other private merchants. Leather for industrial and other purposes is being supplied to Rourkela Steel Plant and Government Press, Cuttack.

Sale-proceeds of the Tannery of different year are mentioned below (in rupees):—

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Outside State	1,22,665	1,64,400	41,201	2,94,439	2,56,468	3,74,337
Sale at Titilagarh	1,64,020	72,282	1,92,006			

The Survey Committee set up by the Director of Industries in 1956 visited this institution. According to them daily 150 pieces of leather were processed and tanned here to be exported outside being branded as 'East India Keep Leather'. There is considerable demand for this in the Madras market from where these are exported to United Kingdom. The Committee understood that with 70 labourers employed in the Tannery, the factory was running at profit. About 1,500 cat skins and 600 goats skins were available monthly at Titilagarh and the neighbouring places. The chemical required for tanning and processing are imported from outside and the remaining components are available at near about places¹.

From 1962 Hide Control Order having ceased to operate, the Tannery is experiencing competition from private hide collectors. In many cases the Tannery has been able to procure the hide collection licences from local Grama Panchayats, Municipalities and Notified Area Committees. It is proposed to collect hides from Koraput district

1. Report on the Investigation Of Small and Cottage Industries, Cuttack, Puri Ganjam and Bolangir.

at collection centres in addition to the present method of collecting through Leather Co-operative Societies.

(ii) Patna Graphite Mining and Co., Titilagarh

This concern was established in January, 1937 with monopoly for purchasing graphite. The Annual Administration Report ² describes it in the following words :

“The factory for curing, concentrating and preparing various marketable forms of graphite was constructed at the railhead at Titilagarh by the Patna State Graphite Mining Company, the monopolist for purchasing graphite of the State. This factory consists of (i) an oil engine (ii) Pulverisers for powdering graphite from 20 to 400 mesh, (iii) Air separator for separating graphite from the gauge, (iv) Polishing machine for giving a lustre to powdered graphite and (v) washing tank for curing and concentrating graphite. This factory now only needs a Froth Floatation Plant for purifying flaky graphite.

“It is expected that with the addition of this plant, this factory would be unique and self-sufficient one to deal with the graphite trade in India.”

A preliminary survey was undertaken at the initiative of the Director of Industries in 1956. After visit to the Patna State Graphite Mining Industries, Committee recommended detailed investigation regarding the analysis of the fire-clay used in the factory. According to the report, the powder graphite of Sambalpur district is a better variety and a comparative analysis of the Sambalpur and Titilagarh varieties as mentioned by them is given below:—

Graphite	Sambalpur Powder	Titilagarh Powder
Carbon	79.72	74.85
Hydrogenous materials	2.50	2.10
Sio ²	12.24	10.53
Al ² O ³	5.18	6.27
Fe ² O ³	0.12	1.53
Ca _o	0.33	3.70
Soda	A little	1.86

2. Annual Administration Report of Patna State, 1939-40, P.84,
(14 B of R.—28)

With the expansion of steel industries in the country there would always be a demand for graphite crucibles. The Survey Committee further recommended for starting a pencil factory. The Manager of the factory informed the committee that at three places near Titilagarh china-clay was available. This along with the information available regarding the availability of china-clay at other places of the State led the Committee to recommend for establishment of a unit of analysis of this mineral and its proper utilisation.

It has a capital investment of Rs.5,00,000 of which Rs.1,00,000 is in the form of State loan. This concern manufactures graphite of the undermentioned grades.

R. No.999, R. No.555, R. No.501, R. No.101, R. No.333, M. B.F.F., S. P. L., Lustrite, paint graphite, pencil graphite, crucible graphite, dry battery graphite and graphite flakes.

The concern owns mines at Dhorakham, Matupali, Loharhandi and Jamujhari in Balangir district and at Boitara, Denu Sargi, Singhjharan, and Khetapara of Kalahandi district. During 1937—40 the company mined about 800—900 tons of graphite. The ore is reported to be fine enough for the pencil industry. It has also good smearing properties. July to November is the closed season. About 20—25 labourers work in the factory besides 10—12 technical persons. The items of production include pencil manufacturing, foundry graphite and flake graphite for lubricants.

Recently as a part of the expansion of the factory, a crucible factory has been set up at a cost of Rs.17 lakhs to produce graphite crucibles used for smelting and alloys. Production here is to start soon and it will be one ton per day initially, five tons per day being the target of production.

(iii) Bharat Metal Industries, Balangir

The factory was established in 1962 at Balangir. It manufactures bell-metal and brass utensils, which are sold in the local market. The daily wage varies from Rs. 1.25 P. and Rs. 2.00. It has purchased 6 machines to be used for the manufacture of utensils from brass sheets and stainless steel. The Finance Corporation has advanced Rs.71,000 as loan. The workers are provided with rent-free houses.

(iv) M/s. Tribhovandas Raghavji and Co.

The company runs a Bidi factory named 'Dhiru Bidi Factory', which was established in 1947. It is located at Thikadarpada, Balangir. The total financial outlay is Rs. 1,00,000. It is a private concern without any Government share. The raw materials comprise the Bidi leaves

locally available and the tobacco imported from Madars and Gujarat. The factory does not consume power. The workers get wage at the rate of Rs. 1-50 P. for rolling one thousand Bidis. About 50 workers are employed in the factory. It feeds the local market.

(v) **The Mahabir Saw and Oil Mills**

The concern is situated at Balangir on the Balangir-Sambalpur Road. The mill is driven by a 15 Horse power diesel engine. It has employed 10 skilled and 15 unskilled workers. The monthly payment of wage amounts to about Rs.75,000. It is a privately owned concern. It gets the raw materials from the local forests. Besides sawing of timber, it manufactures furniture.

83. Panchayat Industries

Several industrial units have developed under the management of Panchayat Samitis.

Some of these units being mechanised, are able to produce bulk of the requirement at competitive rate. The following Panchayat Industries have been taken up :

Place	Name of the Industries	Annual production capacity	Cost	Production started	Value of goods produced
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Titilagarh	1. Tile factory	500,000 tiles	1,10,000	March 1964	Rs. 21,700 in 1964-65.
	2. Carpentry Unit.		31,900	August 1964	Rs. 9,500 in 1964-65.
Patnagarh	1. Carpentry Unit.		61,000	June 1963	Rs. 25,885 in 1963-64.
					Rs. 22,464 in 1964-65.
	2. Rice Huller-cum-Oil Mill	..	1,03,913	1966	
Rampur	1. Rice Mill	120,000 Maunds	99,080	April 1965	—
Agalpur	1. Oil Mill	7,000 Litres of oil	47,200	1966	..

The working capital is raised from the State Finance Corporation and State Bank of India against mortgage of machinery and through Government guarantee. The Panchayat Industries are managed by Industrial Co-operatives formed for them having as members artisan workers, Panchayat Industries Officer and representatives of Panchayat Samiti and Grama Panchayats of the area.

84. Leather Unit, Sonapur

This unit at Sonapur started as a training-cum-production centre and the Industries Department took over the concern in December 1963. Mainly footwear is produced here and a sum of Rs. 2,500 has been allotted as working capital. The production capacity of this unit is 400 pairs of footwear per month.

85. Potentialities

The National Council of Applied Economic Research undertook a techno-economic survey of Orissa in the year 1959 and after considering the overall profitability, demand, availability of raw materials, skills, transport and power, recommended 92 typical small-scale factory units to be set up in the State during the period 1961-71. Of these 4 industrial units are allotted to this district out of which 2 are forest-based industries, one mineral-based and one agriculture-based industry. The saw mill proposed to be set up at Kantabanji is one of the five important saw mills to be started in Orissa. Another important industry proposed is the tomato-canning factory to be located at Titilagarh.

86. General Condition of Industrial Labour

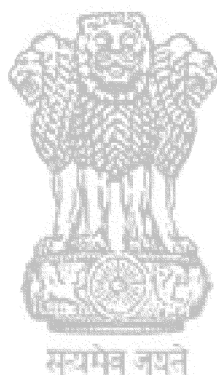
The working class of the district can be divided into two main categories, that is workers in the industrial establishments and workers engaged in agriculture.

Among the factories, Rice Mills are seasonal in operation. They run generally from November to May when there is availability of paddy and remain closed for the rest of the year. Both male and female labourers work in fields. A male labourer gets Rs. 1.75 P. per day and a female labourer Rs. 1.50 P. per day. Labourers working in commercial establishments like shops, hotels, etc., are low-paid and often change from one establishment to another. The male labourers working under contractors' establishments get Rs. 1.50 P. and female workers Rs. 1.25 P. per day.

In 1961, various small-scale industrial units of the district employed 870 industrial labourers both skilled and unskilled. This number has increased to 2,820 by the end of 1964-65 due to opening of new industrial units under Panchayat Industries Programme and expansion of Titilagarh Tannery. Out of these, 1,277 are engaged in textile and dyeing industries, 119 in iron and steel works, 616 in rice mills and rice hullers and other food processing units, 146 in oil mills, 119 in brass and bell metal works, 105 in saw mills, 70 in brick and tile making, 87 in furniture works and 142 in leather works.

Ten two-roomed industrial tenements have been constructed at Titilagarh for occupation of industrial workers. A Reading room *cnm*-recreation centre has been opened there providing facilities for reading of daily newspapers, books, indoor and outdoor games and her recreational activities. Under the rental housing scheme following number of quarters have been constructed at Titilagarh Sonapur and Bolangir.

Name of the place	No. fo 2-RB quarters	No. of 2-RA quarters	No. of 3-R quarters
Titilagarh ..	5	10	..
Sonapur ..	5	10	..
Bolangir ..	10	20	5



APPENDIX I

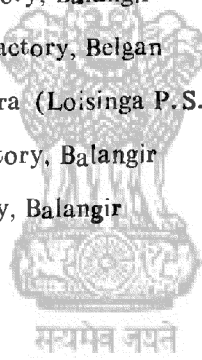
Working mines in the district of Balangir

Sl. No.	Name of the Lessee	Name of the mine	Area	Mineral
1	2	3	4	5
			Acres	
1	Shri J. M. Mediratta	Chandtura Malisira Harabhanga .. }	79	Graphite
2	Ditto	Simila	57.17	Do.
3	Ditto	Bahabal Kutasinga Sargimunda Tara .. }	45.34	Do.
4	Ditto	Charmunda Dudang Lakhanpur Charbhatta Uchhappali Jamjuri Matpali Lahakhan Phapsi Ardendungri Dhaurakhaman No. 1 Dhaurakhaman No. 2 .. }	120.89	Do.
5	Ditto	Malikmunda	28.20	Do.
6	Shri R. K. Kejurwal	Dhoramahul ..	49.29	Manganese ore
7	Shri B. P. Kedia ..	Kapsila ..	12.02	Graphite
8	M/s. S. Lal & Co. (P.) Ltd.	Rengali ..	817.00	Manganese ore
9	Ditto	Dandapani ..	390.65	Ditto
10	Shri R. S. Lath ..	Bhalegaon ..	19.18	Graphite
11	Shri L. N. Agarwal	Barjhulla ..	76.46	Manganese ore
12	Ditto	Champasar ..	17.97	Ditto
13	Ditto	Brahmani ..	137.22	Graphite
14	Ditto	Beheramunda and Bhar- uamunda.	13.70	Do.
15	Ditto	Tentulikhunti ..	64.00	Do.
16	Ditto	Mahanilaha and Ramud	95.12	Do.
17	Shri P. C. Agarwal	Dameipali ..	19.35	Do.

APPENDIX II

List of industries (medium and small-scale) existing during pre-merger period

-
1. **Koshal Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., Balangir**
 2. **Koshal Industrial Development Co., Ltd., Balangir**
 3. **Balangir Trading Co., Ltd., Titilagarh**
 4. **Patna Village Industries Association, Ltd., Lathor**
 5. **Rajendra Tile Works, Ltd., Titilagarh**
 6. **Koshal Industries Development Syndicate, Balangir**
 7. **Patna State Graphite Mining Co., Titilagarh**
 8. **Patna State Weaving Factory, Balangir**
 9. **Mahavir Jain Weaving Factory, Belgan**
 10. **Weaving Factory, Manihira (Loisinga P.S.)**
 11. **Central Jail Weaving Factory, Balangir**
 12. **Hand-made Paper Factory, Balangir**



APPENDIX III

Industries List

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual capacity	Employment	Year of Establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES						
			Rs.			
1	M/S. Kalinga Engineering Works, Kantabanji,	Agricultural Implements.	25,000	5 Tonnes	7	1961
2	M/S. Agricultural Implements and Manu- facture, Kantabanji.	Agricultural Implements.	5,000	1 Tonne	3	1960
3	M/S. Orissa Iron Works, Kantabanji	Window bar etc.	20,000	4 Tonnes	15	..
4	M/S. Sharma Metal Factory, Kantabanji	Agricultural Implements.	5,000	1 Tonne	3	1960
5	M/S. Agarwal Iron and Steel Industry, Kantabanji.	Household and Agriculture materials.	7,000	3 Tonnes	..	..
6	M/S. Chandeswari Steel Trunk Factory, Sainatala.	Trunk, suitcase etc.	20,000	40 Tonnes	7	1961
7	M/S. Thread Ball Factory, Kantabanji	Thread Ball	7,000	350 Gross	1	1964

8	M/S. Ghannawal Iron Works, Titilagarh	Window and roof Bar.	20,000	50,000	15	..
9	M/S. Visbanji and Brothers, Titilagarh	Brush and Broom stick.	15,000	50,000	40	1958
10	M/S. Durga Metal Industries, Balangir	Bucket	20,000	50,000	9	1963
11	Tin Industries.	Tin Containers	10,000	50,000	10	1964
12	Iron Works.	Iron and Steel Processing.	11,000	11,000	3	1960

Total

1,69,000

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RICE MILLS AND RICE HULLERS

1	Ghanshyam Mills, Kantabanji	Rice	10,000	75,000 bags	50	1959
2	M/S. Sitaram Rice Mill, Kantabanji	Rice	5,000	20,000 bags	35	1958
3	M/S. Satyabir Rice Mill, Kantabanji	Rice	40,000	19,000 qtls.	10	1960
4	M/S. Mahadev Rice Mill, Kantabanji	Rice	22,000	60,000 mds.	12	1958
5	M/S. Rampuria Rice Mill, Kantabanji	Rice	10,000	44,400 qtls.	12	1958
6	M/S. Kamala Grain Mill, Kantabanji	Rice	10,000	..	20	1957
7	M/S. R. N. B. Das Rice Mill, Kantabanji	Rice	10,000	12,000 bags	15	1963
8	M/s. Hanuman Oil, Flour and Rice Mill, Kantabanji.	Rice	50,000	15,000 bags	4	1959

(14 B. of R.—29)

APPENDIX III—continued

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual Capacity	Employment	Year of Establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
9	M/S. Roshan Lal Rice Mill, Kantabanji	Rice	20,000	9,000 qtls.	6	1960
10	Shrikrishna Rice Mill, Kantabanji	Rice	15,000	48,000 mds.	6	1961
11	M/S. Biswanath Saw and Rice Mill, Kantabanji.	Rice	50,000	8,000 qtls.	20	1950
12	M/S. Radheshyam Sharma Rice Mill, Kantabanji,	Rice	15,000	7,800 qtls.	6	1963
13	M/S. Mahabir Rice Mill, Tirilagarh	Rice	15,000	100 tons.	12	1963
14	M/S. Ramesh Rice Mill, Titilagarh	Rice	30,000	2,500 tons.	60	1946
15	M/S. Ganesh Trading Co. Tirilagarh.	Rice	20,000	180 tons.	20	1947
16	Patnagarh Panchayat Industry, Patnagarh	Rice	50,225	..	..	1963
17	M/s. Rice Huller, Batharla, Patnagarh.	Rice	4,000	5,000 qtls.	2	1961

18	Rice Huller, Gangasagar, Patnagarh. Rice	6,000	5,000 qtls.	2	1961
19	Rice Huller, Prop. Satyanarayan Pansari, Rice Patnagarh.	10,000	4,000 qtls.	3	1958
20	Rice Huller Unit at Rampur, at, Rice Patnagarh.	5,000		2	1963
21	Rice Huller, Bhainsa, Patnagarh Rice	5,000	5,000 qtls.	2	1961
22	Rice Huller, Belpara. Rice	10,000	..	3	..
23	Rice Huller, At/P. O. Khaprakhol, Patna-garh. Rice	10,320	..	..	..
24	Mahalaxmi Rice Mill, Tarbha Rice	20,000	3,000 mds.	6	1963
25	M/S. Siva Shankar Flour Rice Mill, Tarbha Rice	20,000	15,000 mds.	6	1963
26	M/S. Gupta Rice Mill, Tarbha Rice	20,000	15,000 mds.	5	1964
27	Nuapara Rice Mill, Tarbha Rice	20,000	15,000 mds.	5	1963
28	Padma Chhatra, Jarasingha, Deo-gaon. Rice	15,000	2,550 qtls.	2	1963
29	Daharar Gartiah, Haisara, Deogan Rice	15,000	3,000 qtls.	3	1962

APPENDIX III—*continued*

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual Capacity	Employment	Year of Establishment
2		3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
30	Srimati Laxminati Devi	Rice	15,000	3,000 qtls.	5	1960
31	Shriram Cottage Industry, Loisinga	Rice	24,411	15,000 mds.	9	1960
32	Rice Huller, Sagarda, Balangir.	Rice	2,000	2,000 mds.	3	1964
33	Jogisarda H.P.C.S., Jogisarda ..	Rice	9,000	..	10	1963
34	Rice Huller, R. M. C. S., Dungripali ..	Rice	4,000	3,000 mds.	5	1962
35	Sankar Rice Mills, Prop. Baijnath, Balangir.	Rice	..	8,000 bags	40	1962
36	Laxmi Rice Mill	..	..	..	..	..
37	Sharma Mill Huller, Balangir	..	7,000	25,000 bags	3	1960
38	Madan Sahoo, Rice Huller, Bolangir ..	Rice	5,000	20,000 bags	3	1960

39	Jogeswar Mill, Balangir.	..	Rice	5,000	20,000 Mds.	3	1960
40	Balangir H. P. C. S., Balangir	..	Rice	3,592	1,000 bags	1	1963
41	Rinbachan H. P. C. S.	..	Rice	5,085	2,000 bags	28	1957
42	Sauntpur H. P. C. S.	..	Rice	4,196	1,500 bags	29	1957
43	Loharamunda H. P. C. S.	..	Rice	..	..	..	..
44	Menda H. P. C. S.	..	Rice	2,573	500 bags	17	1963
45	Jogisurda H. P. C. S.	..	Rice	7,532	2,000 bags	28	1963
46	Bharati H. P. C. S.	..	Rice	2,419	1,000 bags	15	1963
47	Jain Rice Mill, Belgan	..	Rice	43,000	2,000 bags	15	1966
48	Annapurna H. P. C. S.	..	Rice	..	..	21	1963
49	M/S. Jain Rice Mill, Belgan	..	Rice	50,000	1,00,000 bags	20	1960
50	Tarachand Jugal Kishore Rice Belgan.	Huller,	Rice	8,000	worth of Rs.14,000	5	1969
51	Rampur Industrial C. S. Rice Rampur.	Huller,	Rice	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX III—continued

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual Capacity	Employment	Year of Establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
			FLOUR MILL			
1	Huller, Patnagarh	Wheat	5,000	4,500 qtls.	2	1962
2	Radheshyam Flour Mill, Titilagarh	Wheat	5,000	3,000 mds.	1	1960
3	M/S. Durga Flour Mill, Titilagarh	Wheat	5,000	3,000 mds.	1	1962
4	M/S. Bajranglal Flour Mill, Titilagarh	Wheat & Besan	3,000	3,000 mds.	1	1960
5	M/S. Zaduram Flour Mill, Titilagarh	Ditto	3,000	3,000 mds.	1	1958
6	M/S. Sitaram Burma Flour Mill, Kantabanji.	Wheat	5,000	15,000 mds.	1	1960
7	M/S. Govinda Flour Mill, Kantabanji	Wheat	40,000	7,000 mds.	4	1958
8	M/s. Satyabir Flour Mill, Kantabanji	Wheat	40,000	6,000 mds.	10	1960

9	M/s. Jaganath Flour Mill, Kantabanji ..	Wheat	4,000	240 mds.	2	1961
10	M/s. Durga Flour Mill, Kantabanji ..	Wheat	..	6,000 mds.	3	1963
11	M/s. Sharma Mill, Balangir ..	Wheat	5,000	3,000 mds.	2	1956
12	M/s. Panalal Mulchand, Balangir ..	Wheat	10,000	30,000 bags.	3	1961
13	Flour Mill, Balangir.	Wheat	5,000	3,500 mds.	3	1960
DRY PADDY MILL						
1	M/s. Chuda Factory, Kantabanji. ..		5,000	18,000 bags	3	1962
OIL MILL						
1	M/s. Hanuman Mill, Kantabanji ..	Oil	50,000	4,500 tins	4	1959
2	M/s. Ghanashyam Oil Mill, Kantabanji ..	Oil	50,000	20,000 tins	50	1959
3	M/s. Govinda Oil Mill, Kantabanji ..	Oil	30,000	4,500 tins	4	1959
4	M/s. Satyabir Oil Mill, Kantabanji ..	Oil	40,000	4,500 tins	10	1960
5	M/s. Durga Oil Mill, Kantabanji ..	Oil	40,000	4,500 tins	3	1963
6	M/s. Biswambarlal Oil Mill, Titilagarh ..	Oil	10,000	7,000 tins	6	1957
7	M/s. Tilak Chand Jain Mill, Titilagarh ..	Oil	7,000	,000 tins	2	1962
8	Patnagarh Panchayat Industries, Patnagarh.	Oil	50,225	..	..	..

APPENDIX III—continued

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual Capacity	Employment	Year of Establishment
		3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.			
9	Loinsinga O. M. C. S., Balangir	.. Oil	12,337	..	10	1963
10	Oil Men C. S., Agalpur	.. Oil	6,937	..	10	1963
11	Jogeswar Oil Mill, Balangir.	.. Oil	10,000	5,000 mds.	3	1960
12	Balangir O. M. C. S., Balangir	.. Oil	8,877	450 mds.	38	1963
13	Kodasingha O. M. C. S., Kodasingha, Balangir.	Oil	10,048	1,620 mds.	34	1956
14	Kachharpali O. M. C. S., Kachharpali	Oil	37,000	1,540 mds.	21	1958
15	Sauntpur O. M. C. S.	.. Oil	..	..	13	1962
16	Menda O. M. C. S.	.. Oil	12,000	1,700 mds.	13	1963
17	Jharsamra O. M. C. S.	.. Oil	5,500	800 mds.	10	1955
18	Brahamanpali O. M. C. S.	.. Oil	9,405	1,700 mds.	16	1955
19	Tusrabahal O. M. C. S.	.. Oil	5,627	800 mds.	12	1955
20	Kuturapali O. M. C. S.	.. Oil	395	100 mds.	17	1964

DAL MILL				
1	M/s. Tilak Chand Jain Dal Mill, Titilagarh Dal	7,000	7,000 mds.	2 1962
BAKERIE				
1	Biscuit Factory, Titilagarh. .. Biscuit, Cake and Bread.	2,000	..	.. 1964
2	M/s. Jyoti Biscuit Factory, Balangir. .. Biscuit & Bread	20,000	60,000 mds.	16 1964
3	Balangir Bakery .. Biscuit & Bread	2,400	11,000 mds.	5 1963
4	Shri P. C. Barai .. Ditto	2,000	15,000 mds.	5 1962
CONDIMENT POWDER				
1	M/s. Jain Condiment Powder Factory, Titilagarh. .. Crushing of Haldi, Chilly, Dhania and Garammasala.	20,000	10,000 mds.	5 1960
AYURVEDIC AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES				
1	M/s. Kailash Chemical Works, Kantabanji Ayurvedic	10,000	Worth of Rs.8,000	8 1954
2	Shri Bankabihari Mishra, Balangir .. Ayurvedic	2,000	Rs.4,000	2 1961
3	M/s. Choudhury Chemical Factory, Pharmaceutical Balangir.	10,000	..	12 1950
4	Jaya Bharat Pharmaceutical Industries, Dusting, Powder, Balangir. Ointment.	50,000	..	10 1950
5	Saredaswari Ayurvedic Chikistalaya, Government Balangir. Concern.			

APPENDIX III—(continued)

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual capacity	Employment	Year of establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TEXTILE AND DYEING FACTORY						
1	M/s. Dungalal Dyeing Works, Kanta-banji.	Dyeing	Rs. 20,000	300 bales	7	1959
2	M/s. Suresh Weaving Factory, Titilagarh	Handloom cloth	8,000	7,500 Piles	30	1960
3	M/s. Jain Weaving Factory, Titilagarh ..	Dyeing and Weaving.	4,000	Worth of Rs. 10,000	15	1936
4	M/s. Kundanlal Weaving Factory, Titilagarh	Ditto	20,000	Worth of Rs. 1,00,000	100	1948
5	M/s. Kedia Weaving Factory, Titilagarh	Ditto	15,000	Worth of Rs. 50,000	17	1957
6	Government Weaving Factory, Sonapur	Ditto	1,10,844	Rs. 85,000	75	1961
7	Lachhipur Weavers' Co-operative Society ..	Ditto	5,531	Rs. 3,711	66	1957

8	Sagarpalli Weavers' Co-operative Society	Ditto	9,087	Rs. 6,266	330	1949
9	Subalaya Weavers' Co-operative Society ..	Ditto	382	Rs. 2,740	86	1957
10	Menda Weavers' Co-operative Society ..	Dyeing and Weaving.	2,712	Worth of Rs. 740	119	1957
11	Binka Gopalji Weavers' Co-operative Society.	Handloom	1,628	Rs. 3,320	163	1951
12	Sonepur Ramji Weavers' Co-operative Society.	Do.	Managed by Sambalpur Bastralaya.	..	163	1951
13	Kamalpur Weavers' Co-operative Society	Do.	3,975	..	103	1951
14	M/s. Jain Weaving Factory, Belgan.	Do	45,000	Rs. 77,946	86	1936
15	Shree Veer Weaving Factory, Belgan ..	Do.	20,000	Rs. 30,000	40	1943

BRASS AND BELL-METAL FACTORY

1	Padma Metal Industries, Tarbha	..	Bel-metal utensils.	15,000	10 tons.	11	1961
2	Laxminarayan Brass & Bell-metal C. S., Tarbha.	Ditto		15,000	19,200 Kg.	54	1963
3	Kanhu Charan Prusti, Patnagarh	..	Ditto	..	..	..	1964

APPENDIX III—(continued)

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual capacity	Employment	Year of establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Binka Brass & Bell-metal C. S.	.. Bell-metal Utensils	7,500			
5	M/s. Bell-metal Industries, Titilagarh ..	Ditto				
6	M/s. Raghubir Prasad Sarma, Kantabanji	Ditto				
7	Balangir Brass & Bell-metal Co-operative Society, Balangir.	Ditto				
8	Choudhury Metal Industries Utensil, Balangir.	Ditto				
9	Dinbandhu Sahoo Sadhuram Metal Store, Balangir.	Ditto				
10	Mahabir Metal Works, Balangir ..	Ditto				
11	Bharat Metal Industries, Balangir ..	Ditto				

Rs.



FURNITURE WORKS

1	M/s. Krishna Furniture Works, Kantabanji	Furniture	12,000	700 cft.	7	1958
2	M/s. Ashok Furniture Works, Kantabanji	Do.	200	360cft.	10	1961
3	M/s. Sonasingha Thakur Carpentry Unit	Do.	200	200 cft.	4	1962
4	M/s. Gugunsingh Carpentry Works ..	Do.	200	120 cft .	3	1964
5	M/s. Nandakishor Carpentry Unit, Kantabanji.	Do.	200	120 cft.	3	1959
6	M/s. Gujarat Furniture, Titilagarh ..	Do.	200	400 cft.	3	1957
7	M/s. Kalinga Wood Products Co-operative Society, Titilagarh.	Do.	..	..	3	1957
8	M/s. Bhoi Carpentry Shop, Titilagarh ..	Do.	1,500	500 cft.	2	1962
9	M/s. Sharma Furniture Works, Titilagarh	Do.	500	300 cft.	2	1962
10	Carpentry Works, Patnagarh ..	Do.	750	Worth Rs. 1,500	2	1958
11	Patnagarh Panchayat Industry Carpentry Society.	Do.	12,200	Rs. 35,000	24	1963
12	Furniture Works, Prop: Chetram Agarwal	Do.	..	..	5	..
13	Carpentry Works, Prop: Harihar Mahu ..	Do.	3,000	Rs. 36,000	5	1963
14	Carpentry works, Abhimanyu Maharana, Balangir.	Do.	2,000	Rs. 12,000	3	1964
15	Laxmi Furniture Works, Tarva ..	Do.	8,000	..	8	..
16	Tankadhar Maharana ..	Do.	2,000	Rs. 12,000	3	1962

APPENDIX III—(continued)

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual Capacity	Employment	Year of Establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.						
SAW MILL						
1	Saw Mill, Prop. Biharilal Tejwal	.. Sawing of wood	..	..	..	..
2	Rotka Saw Mill, Harishankar, Patnagarh	Ditto	..	..	..	..
3	M/s. New Titilagarh Saw Mill, Titilagarh	Ditto	32,000	30,000 cft.	12	1962
4	M/s. Mahalaxmi Saw Mill, Titilagarh ..	Ditto	20,000	25,000 cft.	6	1964
5	M/s. Ambika Saw Mill, Titilagarh ..	Ditto	10,000	15,000 cft.	16	1961
6	M/s. Dodka Saw Mill, Titilagarh ..	Ditto	30,000	15,000 cft.	10	1949
7	M/s. Mahabir Saw Mill, Kantabanji ..	Ditto	20,000	60,000 cft.	10	1961
8	M/s. Ramchandra Saw Mill, Kantabanji	Ditto	20,000	..	6	1949
9	M/s. Laxminarayan Saw Mill, Kantabanji	Ditto	30,000	15,000 cft.	10	1961

. Biswanath Saw Mill, Kantabanji .	Ditto	50,000	20,000 cft.	20	1950
i, Mahabir Saw Mill ..	Ditto	65,000	..	23	1956
i Samaleswari Saw Mill ..	Ditto	30,000	1,00,000 cft.	10	1961

BRICK AND TILE FACTORY

ainsa Pottery & Tile C. S., Bhainsa, Patnagarh.	Brick and Tile	29,868	..	14	1963
tnagarh Brick and Tile Making C. S., Patnagarh.	Ditto	29,840	..	19	1963
tilagarh Tile Making Co-operative Society, Titilagarh.	Tile	.. 1,58,000	..	4	..
ulangir Brick Bhatta C. S., Balangir ..	Brick	.. 18,630	..	15	1963
axminarayan Brick and Tile C. S., Saintala.	Do.	..	..	21	1963
arendra Kumar Gartia ..	Tile	.. 1,000	..	1	1962

APPENDIX III—continued

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual capacity	Employment	Year of establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.			
		AERATED WATER FACTORY				
1	M/S. Abdul Azia, Kantabanji	Soda Water ..	1,500	18,000 bottles	1	1963
2	Soda Factory, Balangir	Ditto	2,500	30,000 bottles	3	1962
			4,000			
		REPAIRING WORKS				
1	M/S. Pradhan Brothers, Leather Work, Titilagarh.	Repairing ..	15,000	..	4	1958
2	M/S Patna Carriage, Prop. Balangir	Electric welding, motor repair.	5,000	..	3	1963
3	Hindustan Motor and Electric Works, Balangir.	Ditto	3,000	..	3	1962
4	Mehboob Workshop, Balangir	Armature binding and fan repairing.	6,000	..	2	1942
5	B. D. Workshop, Balangir	Gas, welding and Motor repairing.	4,000	..	4	1960

LEATHER AND SHOE FACTORY

				Rs.			
1	Sureswari Mochi C.S.	..	Chappal and Shoe.	..	22	1962	
2	Production Centre, Sonapur	..	Shoe ..	..	4	1961	
3	Pioneer Shoe Co., Titilagarh	..	Non leather Shoe.	15,000	12	1962	
4	Abdul Aziz Shoe Factory, Titilagarh	..	Leather Shoe	1,000	2	1960	
5	Government Tannery Factory, Titilagarh	..	..	..	55	..	
6	Balangir Mochi C. S., Balangir	..	Shoe	9,344	24	1960	
7	Titilagarh Shoe Makers C. S., Balangir	..	Do.	..	13	1963	
8	Production-cum-Training Centre	..	Do.	..	..	Not started	
1	Laxmi Press, Titilagarh	..	Printing	3,000	2	1964	
2	Kamala Press, Titilagarh	..	Do.	1,000	3	1964	
3	Sabita Press, Titilagarh	..	Do.	15,000	4	1964	
4	Bharati Press, Titilagarh	..	Do.	15,000	6	1947	
5	Ramai Press, Balangir	..	Do.	..	..	..
6	Dalganjan Press, Balangir	..	Do.	..	..	..
			..	Government Press.	..	..

APPENDIX III—continued

Sl. No.	Name and address of the industry	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment	Annual Capacity	Employment	Year of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
FILIGREE WORKS						
1	Bijaya Karyalaya, Tarbha	.. Filigree	Rs. ..	Worth of Rs. 50,000	8	1961
2	Shri Hazaru Naik, Tarbha	.. Do.	S. Aid Rs. 2,000			..
TAILORING UNIT						
1	Tailoring Works, Patnagarh	.. Dress	2,500	Worth of Rs. 2,000	3	1963
2	Narayani Tailoring C. S., Binka	.. Dress	..	..	..	..
3	Capital Tailoring Unit, Balangir	.. Dress	..	..	..	1963
4	Jarat Mohammed, Sonapur	.. Dress	2,000	Rs. 2,500	..	..
5	Shri Satchidananda Nag, Balangir	.. Dress	1,300	Rs. 1,600	3	1962

		BIDI WORKS			
1	Bidi Works, Patnagarh	..	..	4	1963
2	T. R. & Co., Balangir	..	..	..	..
GRAPHITE AND CRUSHIBLE					
1	Purification Plant, Patnagarh	..	Upgrading of 2,00,000 1,000 tons of Graphite.	7	1962
2	M/S Patna State Graphite and Mining & Co., Titilagarh.	..	Graphite .. 2,00,000	..	..
3	Shri Pranabandhu Das	..	Crushible .. 2,000	..	..
BARPALI WATER SEAL LATRINE					
1	Tankadhar Industrial Works, Batharla,	..	Barpali Latrine 2,500 170 latrines	3	1954
GUR AND KHANDASARI					
1	Bhanpur Gur and Khandasari C. S., Bhanpur.	..	..	..	..
BAMBOO WORKS					
1	Bamboo Works C.S., Ltd., Khaprakhol	..	Bamboo Works ..	..	..
2	Betra Co-operative Society, Balangir	..	Ditto 227	24	1957

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

87. Introductory

The interior area of Balangir was opened to outside commercial world after construction of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway Line in 1933. Businessmen from Bombay, Nagpur and other areas established themselves at different rail-heads of Titilagarh, Kantabanji, Lathoran, at different rural market centres (Hats) of Tusra, Saintala, Bangomunda Sindhekela, Belpara, Sonapur, Binka, Tarbha, Loisinga, Balangir and other places. These businessmen were engaged in procurement of agricultural commodities like paddy, rice, oil-seeds, kendu leaf, bamboo, timber and other minor forest produce and cereals and exporting them to different places outside the district. In the process of procurement they were advancing money to poor cultivators and obtaining their crops at very low rates in the harvest season. They were importing consumer goods like salt, kerosene, cloth and other general merchandise and selling these to village shop-keepers at wholesale rate. Many of these businessmen were functioning as short-term money-lenders to the producers and petty traders. These businessmen were mostly operating in urban areas. The opening of the Titilagarh-Sambalpur line from 1964 has opened further new areas mostly in Balangir and Sonapur subdivisions.

From the Settlement report of 1937 of Patna ex-State, it appears that the Bhulia Meher of Patnagarh and Titilagarh subdivisions, the Agharias of Balangir subdivision and some rich land-owning Brahmins were operating as village money-lenders. These money-lenders were also rich land-owning agriculturists and almost all of them were lending paddy to the poor villagers in need.

The Sundhis in Titilagarh who were deriving great profit from liquor shops and distilleries, Gujaratis and Marwaris who have settled at market places of Balangir, Patnagarh, Titilagarh, Kantabanji, Tusra and Loisinga were operating as money-lenders among Adibasis by engaging agents to go round the villages for purchasing the products from these people and advancing petty sums to be repaid in kind at harvest agricultural period.

The Wazib-ul-Urz of the settlement of 1937 provides that "cases of sublease which are for more than one year and in which the rents are alleged to be paid in advance at a time shall be treated as cases of usufructuary mortgage." This shows that businessmen and money-lenders were keeping mortgage of landed property. Other mortgageable assets were gold and silver

ornaments, utensils, agricultural implements, household goods and furniture and sometimes house-sites. The short-term loans by the businessmen were usually at prohibitive rates of interest if the debtors had no assets to be given on mortgage. Lending of money at the rate of interest of 300 per cent, 150 per cent, 75 per cent, 37·5 per cent and 18·75 per cent was prevalent. Some time lending of very small amount like Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 at the rate of 25 np. per rupee per month was being made. But generally for lending of sums of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, the rate of interest was 150 per cent to 75 per cent. In the case of loan for Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 the rate of interest was 37·5 to 18·75 per cent. Under the Money-lenders Act, 226 persons in Balangir subdivision, 80 in Sonepur subdivision, 91 in Titilagarh subdivision and 144 in Patnagarh subdivision have registered themselves as money lenders.

Paddy lending was also practised by many Agharias and Bhulias. The paddy loan was to be repaid during harvest period at 25 per cent rate of interest.

A Co-operative Bank started at Balangir in 1934 and subsequently in 1956 the Balangir District Central Co-operative Bank was opened amalgamating both the Balangir and Sonepur Co-operative Banks. A branch of the Balangir District Central Co-operative Bank is now functioning at Sonepur. After formation of this Bank many Co-operative Societies sprang up and their activities have been expanded to 898 societies with 112,653 members and Rs. 1,44,23,000 working capital. But the amount of loan available through these agencies do not fully meet the volume of rural credit needs. The State Bank of India established branches at Balangir and Titilagarh only in July 1957 and May 1959, respectively.

The All-India Rural Credit Survey found that 75 per cent of the borrowings of cultivators are made from private money-lenders. In Orissa 87·35 per cent of total outstanding debt is from the money-lenders. In Balangir district 58·48 per cent of the total borrowing is from money-lenders, 10·99 per cent from Government, 3·05 per cent from Co-operative Banks and 4·38 per cent from miscellaneous sources and rest from relations, friends, employers and traders. The purpose of borrowing is mostly for marriage, birth and death ceremonies and other social activities. Out of the total debt, 67·62 per cent is in terms of cash and 32·38 per cent in shape of kind, i.e. foodgrains and other consumer goods. Of the total amount of borrowing against mortgages 32·30 per cent were at the rate of interest of 26 per cent, 4·57 per cent of the total borrowing was at the rate of interest of 37½ per cent, 31·46 per cent at the rate of interest of 50 per cent and 7·48 per cent was usufruct loans.

38. History of Indigenous Banking

No banks existed in this district till 1943. The Meheras Agharias, Sundhis and rich agriculturists were advancing small sums of money at exorbitant rates of interest. These money-lenders constituted a very small minority and besides money-lending they had other business to attend to. The agriculturists used to obtain such loans from them which were obviously far short of their requirements. The people of the district were too poor to afford any saving.

Gradually, Marwaris, Gujaratis, etc., and other business communities began to settle at Titilagarh, Kantabanji and other places and started business mainly in agricultural products, viz., paddy, rice, oil-seeds, tute and hemp and in timber, and forest products. The children of the soil had a chronic apathy towards business. After sometimes with the increase of population, the merchants started business in cloth, oil and other articles and the need of banking facilities were increasingly felt.

The first bank to come to this district was the Calcutta City Bank which opened its branch offices at Kantabanji and Balangir in 1943 and wound up their business in 1946 with enormous public and institutional deposits. The people were without any banking facilities for a long time. In 1956 the Balangir District Central Co-operative Bank came into being. When the Imperial Bank was nationalised and renamed as State Bank of India it started its office at Balangir with a branch at Titilagarh.

89. The Central Co-operative Bank

Balangir District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. started functioning from the 15th August 1956. The Sonepur Central Co-operative Union was amalgamated with it and a branch of the Central Co-operative Bank was opened at Sonepur.

The management of the Bank has been vested in a Board consisting of 15 Directors, among whom 8 members are the representatives of the member Co-operative Societies, two from amongst the private depositors and the rest 5 are the nominees of the State Government. The ultimate authority of the Bank is vested with the General Body of the Bank.

Besides, there are Executive Committee, Loan Committee, Appointment Committee, etc. for looking to the day-to-day administration of the Bank. For facilitating the work of the Bank, a local committee has also been constituted for the Sonepur Branch consisting of 3 members.

A detailed statement of its membership, paid up share capital reserves, borrowings, deposits and working capital is given in Appendix I.

The Bank is self-sufficient without any borrowings from any Banks or institutions. It has got large amount of investment made by the Government. Further, the Government has also contributed Rs. 1,05,000 as share capital.

90. State Bank of India

The State Bank of India has opened branches at Balangir and Titilagarh, with effect from the 3rd July 1957 and the 15th May 1959, respectively. These branches are in a position to cater to the banking needs of quite a vast area.

The Titilagarh branch extends banking facilities from Khariar Road to Rupra Road including Kantabanji, Kesinga and Titilagarh. The State Bank has thus extended banking facilities of every description to the rural parts of the district. Besides the acceptance of deposits it has granted credit limits to various small-scale industrial units and to mercantile firms. It has also given finance to holders of warehouse receipts granted by the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation. It has assisted the financing of export trade by allocation of suitable discounting limits. The branches have opened letters of credit for import of raw materials and machinery from foreign countries. The financial co-operative institutions have also been taken up and remittance facilities are also frequently availed of. Besides these, the branches also maintain the Government Currency Chest and Small Coin Depot and have taken over the Government work of the Treasury. The Titilagarh branch has opened a Pay Office at Kantabanji in March 1961. The volume of business handled by these branches since their establishment upto 1965 are given below:

Year	Titilagarh Branch	Balangir Branch
	Rs.	Rs.
1957	..	1,51,37,307
1958	..	4,83,49,957
1959	87,75,000	6,52,96,299
1960	3,17,60,000	5,72,91,690
1961	5,60,75,000	8,71,61,616
1962	6,35,75,000	12,40,00,540
1963	5,43,53,000	15,55,79,895
1964	7,16,78,000	18,45,29,884
1965	7,21,58,000	19,23,96,272

91. Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank

Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Banks have been established at Balangir in 1960 and at Titilagarh in 1964-65. The membership of the Balangir Bank is 2,176 and its working capital is Rs. 6,14,199. The Bank has paid up share capital of Rs. 52,371 and deposits of Rs. 5,084

and investment of Rs. 43,853. The borrowing of the Bank is Rs. 5,56,495 and it has advanced loan of Rs. 3,13,937. The recovery of loans at the close of the financial year 1964-65 is Rs. 31,015 and the amount outstanding is Rs. 8,08,562.

92. Co-operatives

From the Settlement report of Patna ex-State of 1937, it appears that the Co-operative Department of the ex-State started on the 29th October 1934 and the Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Balangir, was registered on the 19th November 1934. The number of its members then was 273 (192 individuals and 81 societies). Members of Societies could get loans at the interest of 8 per cent as against 25 to 50 per cent which they had to pay to money-lenders. The total number of members of these 81 societies was 1,488 and the loan amounting to Rs. 57,000 was advanced to them. Of the 81 societies 65 were Agricultural, 3 Weaving Societies and 13 were Credit Societies.

On the 1st August 1956 Balangir Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was amalgamated with the Sonapur Central Co-operative Union and was named Balangir District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., having a branch at Sonapur.

The total number of the societies of various categories from 1961-62 to 1964-65 is given in appendix I.

The largest number of Co-operative Societies are Small-sized Co-operative Societies. These are also known as Agricultural Credit Societies. The Statement below indicates their progress in increasing the volume of credit available through them to the agriculturists.

Year	No. of C. S.	Loans advanced	Loans out-standing	Over due	Collection
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	.. 593	4,89,503	12,18,905	4,92,502	3,21,968
1957-58	.. 593	5,19,312	13,92,632	5,83,511	3,45,585
1958-59	.. 593	5,34,608	14,72,409	5,34,608	4,54,831
1959-60	.. 593	6,40,012	14,84,274	5,83,646	6,28,148
1960-61	.. 593	9,02,106	16,14,991	4,57,000	7,71,059
1961-62	..	Not available			
1962-63	..	Not available			
1963-64	.. 593	11,70,000	..	..	10,49,000
1964-65	.. 468	11,81,000	..	..	..

(i) Graingola Co-operative Societies

Taking each family consisting of 5 members, the total number of families in the district comes to 203,337 (as per 1961 Census) and nearly 40 per cent of these families have been brought into the fold of Graingola membership. Of the 751 Societies there are 468 Small-sized Agricultural Societies having 13,292 members and working capital of Rs. 22,76,000. They are advancing loan to the extent of Rs. 11,81,000. But large portion of the Co-operative membership and investment is found in 156 Graingola Co-operative Societies with 81,281 members and working capital of Rs. 62,61,000. They lent out Rs. 26,31,000 in the year 1964-65. They are also known as Service Co-operatives. In the year 1964-65, 185,000 quintals of paddy and cash of Rs. 18,83,813 were the demand to be collected by these Graingola Co-operative Societies.

They deal mainly in paddy and cash loans and advance improved paddy seeds like nucleus paddy seeds, 'A' and 'B' class paddy seeds, Dhanicha seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, etc. They are established within the Grama Panchayats and the population of the Grama Panchayat area are taken to be its members. The building for the paddy storage is constructed by the Government and given to the Grama Panchayat along with initial funds to purchase paddy and start lending. Out of the total number of 151,222 agricultural families as many as 81,281 are members of these Service Co-operatives. The volume of fertilisers, cash, and paddy loaned out, collected and outstanding for the year 1964-65 are given below:

		Paddy Quintal	Cash (Rs.)	Fertiliser
Demand	Principal	1,85,283	18,83,813	174,512
	Interest	97,199	2,64,720	..
Collection	Principal	79,188	9,06,954	42,645
	Interest	39,410	1,17,429	..
Balance	Principal	1,06,095	9,76,859	131,867
	Interest	57,789	1,47,291	..
Per cent of collection		43 %	48 %	24 %

The rate of interest of paddy loans is 25 per cent of which 15 per cent appropriated towards cost of servicing the loan and the remaining 10 per cent is paid to the Grama Panchayat on account of the initial paddy deposit. The rate of interest on cash loan is 8 per cent out of which 1.5 per cent goes towards the servicing charges and 6.5 per cent

is paid to the financing agencies. No interest is charged on the fertiliser loans. In years of good crops, collection of paddy loan goes up to 60 per cent and sometimes to 70 or 80 per cent and in bad years it drops down to 30 per cent to 35 per cent. The collection of cash loan depends also on good crop conditions. The borrowing of paddy and cash through these Societies are not adequate in as much as the average amount of paddy and cash loaned out works at less than 2.2 quintals and Rs. 23 only per member against the normal average credit of 8 to 10 quintals of paddy and Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 in cash. Similarly, the quantity of fertilisers made available through cash sale (Rs. 95,355) and loan (Rs. 62,631) works out at less than Rs. 2 per member. Urgency of extensive enlargement of paddy loan and cash loan facilities through these societies was felt during the last drought situation when almost every family had to depend for his entire seed requirement on Graingola and Taccavi Loan to pay the price of the seed. Nearly 18 lakh quintals of paddy seeds were provided for sale and free distribution and Rs. 72,44,680 as Taccavi loans.

The statement below indicates the progress of Grain gola Co-operative activities from the year 1953-54 to 1963-64.

Year	No. of Co-operative Societies	Total No. of Members	Working Capital in Rs.	Share	Reserve Fund and other funds in Rs.
1953-54	.. 156	7,843	1,85,666	C. 9,059 G. 39,834	
1954-55	.. 156	21,337	5,55,998	C. 23,913 G. 93,784	
1955-56	.. 156	27,238	9,17,862	C. 2,91,718 G. 50,729	1,537
1956-57	.. 156	46,274	21,63,870	C. 6,65,212 G. 53,305	13,232
1957-58	.. 156	57,208	18,35,296	C. 6,95,399 G. 56,336	13,332
1958-59	.. 156	58,177	20,24,756	C. 7,20,390 G. 58,405	18,335
1959-60	.. 156	62,134	25,70,735	C. 7,14,109 G. 61,336	27,518
1960-61	.. 156	65,013	29,77,683	C. 7,26,908 G. 64,279	27,518
1963-64	.. 156	81,281	44,86,000	..	..

(ii) Consumers' Co-operatives

The statement below indicates the number of Consumers' Co-operatives existing in Balangir district in 1964-65 and their membership, paid-up share capital, reserve fund, value of their purchase and sales, profit and loss and their working capital.

Sl. No.	Name of the Store	No. of stores	No. of members	Paid-up share	Reserve Fund	Purchase	Sale	Profit	Loss	Working Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PRIMARY CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES										
1	Pruthviraj High School Co-operative Store, Balangir.	1	499	4,970	28,029	29,809	31,931	..	880	4,815
2	Agharia Krushak Co-operative Store, Balangir.	1	402	12,320	8,123	..	..	..	3,020	443
3	Rajendra College Co-operative Store, Balangir.	1	409	945	262	..	..	..	1,207	..
4	Peons' Co-operative Store, Balangir	1	28	176	456	..	..	..	1,097	632
5	Mahamunda Co-operative Store	1	30	1,320	405	..	..	..	..	2,591
6	Panchamahar Co-operative Store	1	175	1,780	57	..	..	..	..	1,787
7	Kantabauji Rly. Employees Co-operative Store.	1	313	1,870	842	..	..	..	..	2,725
8	Praja Sahajog Bhandar, Balangir	1	210	3,608	14,540	..	..	150	..	18,814
9	Extension Training Centre Co-operative Store, Larkipali.	1	760	769	199	7,574	8,169	549	..	1,048
10	Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Store, Balangir.	1	140	1,950	..	6,294	64,236	1,368	..	2,049
MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE STORES										
11	Rot	1	102	965	..	..	..	1	..	965
12	Chuliphunka	1	213	2,764	..	..	..	6	..	2,764
13	Madanmohan	1	255	4,936	4,788	..	..	367	..	9,724
14	Chhatanakhani	1	13	30	12	..	..	90	..	42
15	Subnameru	1	32	55	197	..	..	..	65	1,132
16	Malpada	1	13	26	..	..	..	..	1,217	6,974
16		16	3,594	38,484	57,910	43,677	1,04,336	2,536	7,486	56,505

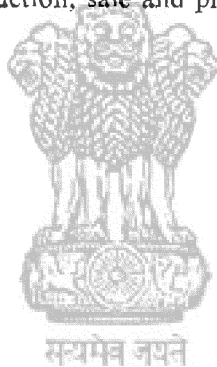
Out of these 16 Stores, the first 10 are Primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores and the last 6 are Multipurpose Co-operative Stores.

Six out of these are located at Balangir. The Store of Pruthviraj High School has membership of 499 and its total sale is Rs. 13, 931. The Government Employees' Store, Balangir having a membership of 140 has a total sale of Rs. 64,236. The Extension Training Centre Store, having the highest number of members of 760, has got a sale of Rs. 8,169 only. Other Stores are not active.

During the year 1965-66, all these 16 societies had a total share capital of Rs. 29,627 and Reserve Fund of Rs. 51,645. They purchased goods worth Rs. 1,88,165 and sold goods worth Rs. 1,87,650.

(iii) Joint Farming Co-operative Society

The Statement overleaf indicates a list of Joint Farming Co-operative Societies existing in 1965-66 in this district. Their membership, total acreage covered, share capital contributed, borrowings made, their production, sale and profit are also indicated.



Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Farming Society	Name of the Block	No. of Members	Coverage	Share Capital	Borrowings	Production	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1	Indupur Adibasi Re-Settlement.	Patnagarh	43	56-00	2,065	7,750		..		..
2	Kutumdala	Balangir-1	14	56-00	2,130	7,750	6,297		2,119	..
3	Silati	Binka	34	90-00	2,300	7,750	546 Quintals of paddy.	527 Quintals of paddy.		..
4	Singhijuba	Binka	16	..	2,085	7,750	..	..	..	..
5	Bisalpali	Binka	11	..	2,015	7,750	..	..	..	..
6	Ghodadhar	Binka	11	..	2,100	7,756	..	..	..	..
7	Kaŕtang	Binka	17	..	2,016	7,756	..	..	..	..
8	Kandiamunda	Binka	17	..	2,080	7,750	..	..	..	..
9	Sankara	Binka	12	48-00	2,055	7,750	127 Qnts. of paddy.	..	97	..
10	Arigaon	Binka	22	..	2,021	7,750	..	..	..	..
11	Saragaj	Tusra	20	..	2,190	7,750	Rs.	..	..	..
12	Bijoy	Agalpur	13	45-00	2,110	7,750	303	..	..	..
13	Sargul	Dungripalli	13	..	2,120	7,750	..	..	..	..
14	Pragati	Agalpur	18	52-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
				254	347-00	27,287	1,00,762			

Among the members, there were 151 land-holders, 89 agriculturist-labourers, 14 full-time working members and 59 part-time working members. 5 of these Farming Societies had 316 acres of land, out of which 291 were under cultivation. The Khutumdala and Silary Societies made profits of Rs. 5,464 and Rs. 3,912 respectively in 1964-65 and Rs. 2,119 and Rs. 7,790 respectively in 1965-66.

The Indupur Adibasi Resettlement Society received land late and could not start working. It received a subsidy of Rs.20,000 from Government. The Singhijuba, Sisalpali, Ghodadhar, Kartang and Kandiamunda Societies have not yet been able to get land on lease from Government and consequently have not started working. The Arigaon and Sargaj Societies have not worked as cultivators withdrawn their lands after pulling for the formation of the society

(iv) **Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies (1964-65)**

There are three Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies in this district located at Balangir, Kantabanji and Birmaharajpur. The area covered by the Balangir Society is the whole of Balangir subdivision, Sonepur subdivision and Titilagarh subdivision except the Birmaharajpur and Ulunda area of Sonepur subdivision and Kantabanji police-station area of Titilagarh subdivision. The Kantabanji Society covers whole of Patnagarh subdivision and Kantabanji police-station area of Titilagarh subdivision. The Birmaharajpur Society covers the Birmaharajpur and Ulunda areas of Sonepur subdivision. A statement indicating the number of members of these societies, paid up share capital contributed, Reserve Funds and deposits, borrowings for the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 are given below. The value purchases and sales, profit and loss for the year 1964-65 are also given.

Sl. No.	Name of the R. M. C. S.	No. of Members		Paid in Capital			Funds	
		Society	Individual	Government	Societies	Individuals	Reserve	Deposits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Balangir	109	55	1,45,000	36,325	184	12,879	14,93,412
2	Kantabanji	39	39	70,000	5,475	681	4,247	535
3	Birmaharajpur	10	22	25,000	250	165	55	164
		158	116	2,40,000	42,050	1,030	17,181	14,94,111

Government	Borrowings			Purchase	Sale	Profit	Loss
	C.F.A.	S. B. I.	Others				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61,166	50,000	1,21,872	Nil	5,39,084	4,42,560	27,921	Nil
71,875	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,24,212	36,704	Nil	9,575
34,121	Nil	Nil	Nil	38,807	63,254	388	Nil
1,67,162	50,000	1,21,872	Nil	7,02,103	5,42,518	28,309	9,575

1965-66

Sl. No.	Name of the R.M.C.S.	Total No. of members	Total paid up share capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Total Borrowings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Balangir	192	2,26,474	..	26,841	97,152
2	Kantabanji	85	76,156	17,592	1,071	71,875
3	Birmaharajpur	32	25,415	..	..	96,022

(v) Weavers' Co-operative Societies (1964-65)

A statement indicating the names of the Weaving Co-operative Societies, their membership, number of looms, share capital, borrowings, investment, production and sale, profit and loss for the year 1964-65 is given in Appendix II.

Out of the total 54 Societies, 25 are located in the Sonapur subdivision and 8 in Loisinga Block, 5 in Agalpur Block, 7 in Balangir Blocks I and II, 2 in Deogan Block area of Balangir subdivision. Out of the remaining 7 Societies, 4 are located in Patnagarh and 1 in Belpara Block area of Patnagarh subdivision and 2 in Saintala Block of Titilagarh subdivision. Among the Societies in Sonapur subdivision Ramji, Sagarpali and Satyanarayan Bastralaya of Sonapur Block, the Janata Sukha Society in Dungripali Block, Gopaljeu Society of Binka Block, Menda Dadhibaban Society of Tarbha Block, Subalaya and Kamalpur Societies of Birmaharajpur Block are having good production and sale and consequently good profit. In Balangir subdivision the Chandanbhati Society of Balangir Block I, Malmunda Society of Balangir Block II, the Salebhata Society of Agalpur Block and Jarasingha Society of Deogan Block are having good production and sale.

In Patnagarh subdivision Sarmuhan Society is having good progress.

During 1965-66, one more Weaving Co-operative Society was organised and the total number of members has gone up to 5,986. The total share capital of the Societies in 1965-66 increased to Rs. 84,977, the borrowing increased to Rs. 1,42,766 and the total production and sale increased to Rs. 10,76,079 and Rs. 7,43,800.

(vi) Industrial Co-operative Societies

There were 38 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the year 1964-65. Among these, 13 were Oil-men Co-operative Societies, 3 Brass

and Bell-metal Co-operative Societies, 4 Tile and Brickmaking Co-operative Societies, 8 Hand Pounding Co-operative Societies, 1 Gur and Khandsari Co-operative Society, 2 Betra Co-operative Societies, 1 Blacksmithy and 1 Siali Leaf Co-operative Society. A statement indicating the names of these societies along with their membership, paid up share capital, borrowings, investment, production, sale, profit, and loss is given in Appendix III.

Among the Oilmen Co-operative Societies, the Santarapur, Brahmanipali, Tusurabahal and Podasinga are working well. The paid-up share capital of these 13 Oilmen Societies amounts to Rs. 2,986 their borrowings Rs. 56,978 and investment Rs. 2,180. Five of these societies have produced goods worth Rs. 8,701 and all of these except Podasinga have made total profit of Rs. 2,111. Podasinga has incurred a loss of Rs. 46.

Among the Brass and Bell-metal Societies, the Balangir societies have produced goods worth Rs. 1,40,681 and earned a profit of Rs. 10,400.

The Laxminarayan Society has produced goods worth Rs. 76,826 and made profit of Rs. 8,914. The Binka Society has produced goods worth Rs. 59,559 and has made a profit of Rs. 1,804.

Among the Leather Co-operative Societies, the Sureswari Moch Society has produced goods worth Rs. 5,055 and has made a profit of Rs. 2,215. Balangir Mochi Society has produced goods worth Rs. 6,593 and has made a profit of Rs. 863.

Among the Brick and Tile Societies, the Balangir Brickmaking Society has produced bricks worth Rs. 26,794 and has made a profit of Rs. 3,879.

Among the Soap-making Societies, the Janata Society has produced goods worth Rs. 3,553.

93. Loan Advanced under the State-Aid to Industries

Under the State-Aid to Industries Loan Act, every year the Director of Industries is advancing loans for establishing new Small-Scale Industries and for extension of the existing ones. For advancing this loan, pledge of immovable property like land and building and of fixed capital like machineries are taken. The District Industries Officer processes the loan applications after enquiring suitability of market, availability of raw materials and the solvency of the party. In this district loans have been given from year to year for establishing Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Bucket Factory, Biscuit Factory, Rope-making Unit, Carpentry Unit, Brick Kiln, Tile Factory, Trunk Factory, Barpali

Latrine, Lime-bearing Kiln, Filigree Works, Smithy Works, Graphite Industries, Agricultural Implement Factory and for purchase of Power and Electric Machinery.

A list of Industries and the amount sanctioned yearwise is given in Appendix IV.

94. Life Insurance

A branch of Life Insurance Corporation of India started at Balangir on 2nd November 1958. The extent of business done through this branch and the number of policies completed up to 1965-66 are given below yearwise.

Year	Number of Policies completed	Sum assured Rs.
1959	678	34,04,450
1960	576	33,54,000
1961	570	33,37,000
1962-63	754	42,27,000
1963-64	665	29,56,000
1964-65	676	30,67,500
1965-66	1,427	76,09,800

95. Trade and Commerce

The Raipur-Vizianagram Railwayline runs through Patnagarh and Titilagarh subdivisions and the Jharsuguda-Titilagarh line passes through Balangir and Titilagarh subdivisions. The former line was opened for traffic in 1933 and the latter in 1964.

Prior to opening of Railway traffic trade relation of this district was being maintained through Sambalpur district. After opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram line, important markets have developed around Kantabanji, Titilagarh and Lathor (Harisankar Road) stations and after opening of Jharsuguda-Titilagarh line markets around Balangir, Loisinga, Dungripali and Saintala stations are coming up. All these railheads handle bulk of export and import of the district.

The main exportable commodities are paddy and rice, mung, biri, kulthi, khesari, gurji, ragi, sun-hemp, til, onion, gram, linseed, coriander, kendu leaves, timber, graphite, graphite-ore, mohua and

hill brooms. Main imports are cloth and yarn, salt, wheat, sugar, groundnut, coconut oil, kerosene, cement, potato, dry-fish, molasses, hardware, fancy goods. Nearly 50 thousand tonnes of export and 25 thousand tonnes of import are carried through the railheads of Lathor, Titilagarh, Kantabanji, Balangir, Loisinga, Dungripali and Saintala.

A list of goods exported and imported in 1961-62 is given in Appendix V along with the places from which they are sent and received.

The importance of the district as the exporter of oil-seeds, cereals, forest produce and hand-woven quality cotton and tassar cloth, and leather goods is gradually increasing after 1933. Goods are exported mainly to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Madras, and mainly imported are from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, North Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. 75 per cent of the export goods move through Titilagarh, Kantabanji and Lathor and the remaining 25 per cent through Sambalpur. The mode of transport in the interior is mainly bullock-cart and motor trucks.

In order to feed these railheads with export goods, a net-work of rural markets amidst the growing centres have developed. Some of them like Tusra, Saintala, Sindhekela, Belpara, Bhainsa, Bangomunda, Dungripali, Patnagarh, Jogimunda, Kamia, Dhandamunda, Gambhar, Tarbha, Binka and Mahadevpali have grown to be heavy marketing centres.

Before opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway line trade was being conducted in the form of exchange. The tribal people of Baudh-Khondmals and Kalahandi and of this district were collecting their marketable goods of cattle and agricultural products in the markets of Tusra, Dhandamunda, Bangomunda, Loisinga, Binka and Tarbha. To these markets traders carrying foreign goods and goods of their area were regularly visiting. These markets along with others have subsequently flourished with the opening of new roads and availability of vehicular traffic. Hundreds of carts and even a few trucks are now seen on market days in rural markets which were previously accessible to pack bullocks and pack ponies of traders. With advancement of the area the markets are now seen selling and purchasing many foreign-made fancy goods and articles of daily use. Traders have been coming from neighbouring areas of Sambalpur, Raipur, Vizianagram, Waltair, Ankapali, Kakinada, Nagpur and Bilaspur. Opening of new railway line from Sambalpur to Titilagarh has increased the importance of markets of Balangir and Sonepur subdivisions.

96. Regulated Markets

At Kantabanji, one regulated market has been established with the intention of regulating the purchase and sale of agricultural produce assembled within the market yard constructed here for the purpose. Licensing the traders, commission agents, brokers, and weighmen and auctioning of the commodities arriving at the market after suitable gradation have been undertaken. A Marketing Committee has been constituted since 1959 taking members from among the licenced traders, agriculturists and local N. A. C. Fees are being levied from the traders, brokers, commission agents to meet the expenses of the establishment. The market has been able to earn an income of Rs.12,000 on account of market fees and license fees during 1960-61. Better prices are being obtained for the agriculturist by sampling and gradation of the products and fixation of price by auction.

Important commodities assembled in the marketyard are paddy, rice, til seeds, linseed, mustard, horsegram, blackgram, gurji, jute and sun-hemp.

97. Centres of Wholesale business

There are three important wholesale markets in the district, viz. Kantabanji, Titilagarh and Balangir. Tusra, Loisinga, Harisankar Road, Tarbha, Sonapur, Patnagarh, Bhainsa and Dhandamunda are wholesale assembling markets.

(i) Kantabanji

It is a terminal and assembling market for the produce of its own area as well as for the Padampur area of Sambalpur district, Khariar area of Kalahandi district, the whole of Patnagarh subdivision and a portion of Balangir subdivision. This is the biggest exporting market for the agricultural produce under free trade. Many of the established business centres of Calcutta, Raipur and Bombay have their branches at Kantabanji. It exports agricultural produce besides large quantity of timber and Kendu leaves. It imports large quantity of textiles and supplies to the markets of Balangir, Kalahandi and Baudh-Khondmals districts. It has an industrial estate of saw mills. It assembles jute, sun-hemp, paddy, rice, Kendu leaves, gurji, ragi, oil-seed, til, linseed and exports them to the consuming mills. It is an assembling market during the fair weather. During the monsoon it disposes of the produce assembled in the dry season. It has a Regulated market and a Regional Marketing Co-operative Society.

(ii) Titilagarh

It is the gate-way of Balangir district. It imports and exports all controlled goods required for the district and handles agricultural produce. It has increased its importance due to being served by

all-weather road to Balangir and Sambalpur. Previously traders used to book their goods from South-India to this Railway Station and transport them by road to Sambalpur and other places for which there was a regular fleet of motor lorries. But after 1964, the Titilagarh—Sambalpur Railway is carrying the bulk of trade. It has five rice mills, two oil mills a Government Tannery which collects raw hides from both the districts of Balangir and Kalahandi and a Graphite Factory. Large quantities of blackgram (Biri) are exported every year to South India, Delhi and Bombay. It assembles the produce of Titilagarh subdivision a portion of Balangir subdivision and of the interior of Balangir district. Major portion of the industrial imports of the district is done through this centre.

Titilagarh is also an important market for livestock. Cows, bullocks goats and buffaloes are assembled here even from a distant place like Parvatipuram. The weekly assembling in the peak season is estimated to be 5,000 to 6,000 cattle.

(iii) Balangir

Balangir is the headquarters of the district. It is regarded more as a consuming centre than as assembling centre. Paddy, rice, jute hemp, etc., of the area move direct from the rural producing centres to rail-heads. It works more as a banking centre than a Mandi.

Balangir weekly market is also important for livestock trade which runs up to 8,000 to 10,000 cattle during the peak season.

(iv) Patnagarh

Patnagarh is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. Very large quantities of agricultural produce are handled here. The main commodities of trade are paddy, jute, horse-gram, sun-hemp, oil-seeds, til and gram (Tiasi). The place is connected by a fair-weather road with the nearest railhead of Kantabanji, a distance of 25 miles.

(v) Tusra

It is an important assembling weekly market for the tribal people. It assembles the agricultural products of Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi and Balangir districts. It is 37 miles by all-weather road from Titilagarh and 7 miles from Deogan on the Titilagarh-Balangir road.

(vi) Tarbha

It is one of the wholesale markets of Sonepur subdivision and assembling market for the border areas of Baudh subdivision of Baudh-Khondmals district and the Bhawanipatna subdivision of Kalahandi district in addition to its own area. It assembles the agricultural products. There is a small-scale industrial centre for bellmetal utensils, silver ware and tobacco preparations.

(vii) Binka

It is situated on the bank of the Mahanadi and is one of the assembling market in Sonepur subdivision. It assembles rice, paddy, gram and timber. The agricultural produce assembled here are carried to Bargarh, Sambalpur and Titilagarh.

(viii) Sonepur

It is the headquarters of the Sonepur subdivision. It is more of a consuming centre. There is a Handloom Weaving Factory run by the Government. It uses cotton and tassar yarn.

(ix) Bhainsa

It is one of the important assembling markets in Patnagarh subdivision. It is noted for jute and sun-hemp besides Deshi-gram and paddy. It is connected with the railway stations of Kantabanji and Harisankar Road by a fair-weather road.

(x) Harisankar road

Of late due to congestion at the neighbouring railway stations of Kantabanji and Titilagarh, this road-side railway station has grown in importance for the clearing of the supply bamboos to the Bengal Paper Mills, Ltd. It assembles and exports the produce of Khaprakhol and Patnagarh areas of the district. About 1,600 wagons of bamboo are exported from this railhead.

98. Fair Price Shops

During the year 1965, there were 37 fair price shops of rice in Titilagarh subdivision, 55 shops in Balangir subdivision, 24 shops in Patnagarh subdivision and 21 shops in Sonepur subdivision. There were 47 fair price shops of wheat in Balangir subdivision, 23 shops in Sonepur subdivision, 58 shops in Titilagarh subdivision and 7 in Patnagarh subdivision. For kerosene there were 76 shops in Balangir subdivision, 45 shops in Sonepur subdivision, 183 shops in Titilagarh subdivision and 34 shops in Patnagarh subdivision. Besides, there were 8 wholesale dealers and 55 retail dealers of sugar in Balangir subdivision, 5 wholesale dealers and 21 retail dealers in Sonepur subdivision, 8 wholesale dealers and 37 retail dealers in Titilagarh subdivision and 2 wholesale dealers and 15 retail dealers in Patnagarh subdivision.

A list of the weekly markets is given in Appendix VI

99. Weights and Measures

In addition to the weights and measures prevalent before, the metric weights and measures are being introduced gradually. The following local weights and measures are common.

(i) Measures

Hath	.. Length of a cubit roughly one and half feet.
Gira	.. One sixteenth of a yard mostly used in cloth trade.
Kos	.. Roughly two miles
Kanda	.. Length of a span roughly nine inches

Besides, miles, furlongs, yards, feet and inches are also in use. The metric length of kilometer is used on the railways and the metric measure system is gradually coming into use in the cloth trade.

(ii) Weights

Massa	.. 8 Ratis
Rati	.. 1 Ganja
Paw	.. 4 Chhataks or $\frac{1}{4}$ Seer
Seer	.. 80 Tolas or 4 Paws or 16 Chhataks

Massa and Rati are in use in jewellery shops.

The metric Kilogram is coming into use in the grain trade.

(iii) Time

The common people are still in the habit of making use of natural phenomena for noting time. Terms like Kukuda Daka (Cock's crow), Bhuasuni Gadhua (Bride's bathing) meaning roughly 4 A. M. and Belud meaning 6 A. M., Belbuda (meaning 6 P. M.) are prevalent among them.

(iv) Money measures

People are in the habit of counting fraction of a rupee in terms of annas and old pice though the decimal coinage of paise ($1/100$ of a rupee) is the legal small coin.

(v) Volume

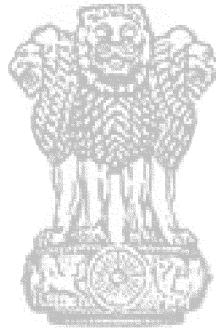
(a) Used in the ex-Patna State area (comprising the whole of the district except Sonapur subdivision).

Ada	One standard Seer of fine rice—
Sola	.. Half Seer
Gidha	.. One fourth of Seer
4 Adas	.. 1 Mana (4 Seers)
120 Manas	.. One Pauti

(b) Used in ex-Sonepur State area

Thambis=One measure of fine rice weighing 110 Tolas.
Paya=One weight of a Tambis.

These standards are commonly used in the weekly markets where 90 per cent of the retail trade is transacted with the people. These are more or less dry measures which have no substitute in the metric system.

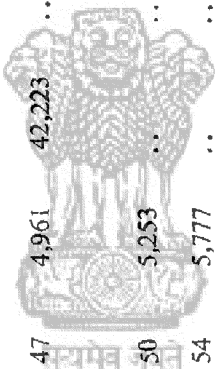


सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX I
Co-operative Bank and Societies

Sl. No.	Name of the Societies	Years	Nos.	Mem- bership	Paid up share capital	Deposits	Reserve	Borrowings	Working capital	Profit and Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Central Primary Land Mortgage Bank.	1961-62	1	160	16,627	2,293	62	2,23,310	2,42,722	187
		1962-63	1	198	23,120	13,338	..	4,08,771	4,40,229	3,748
		1963-64	1	1,689	34,435	4,150	62	5,96,638	6,35,285	2,861
		1964-65	2	2,272	..	..	..	..	6,15,000	..
		1961-62	2	235	1,68,047	58,777	13,651	1,16,268	3,56,743	..
2	Regional Marketing Co- operative Societies.	1962-63	3	269	1,68,430	9,36,760	14,518	1,62,250	12,81,958	2,262
		1963-64	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	-39,174
		1964-65	..	274	..	..	..	..	21,39,000	..

4 Large-sized Co-operative Society.	1963-64	1	95	34,575	..	300	17,22,079	2,06,954
	1964-65	1	95	..	..	..	..	2,26,000
	1961-62	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1962-63	2	338	27,332	315	335	34,792	61,774
	1963-64	2	337	..	..	..	..	..
5 Gola Co-operative Society	1964-65	2	336	..	..	..	..	31,000
	1961-62	156	..	15,09,290	17,90,229	93,466	7,76,723	41,69,708
	1962-63	156	73,801	16,89,227	18,28,437	18,24,776	8,66,476	62,08,916
	1963-64	156	77,914	17,19,963	17,41,574	1,68,821	8,50,095	44,80,453
	1964-65	156	81,221	..	..	..	..	62,61,000
6 T a s s a r Co-operative Society.	1961-62	26	771	14,134	9,763	7,202	57,955	89,054
	1962-63	26	792	14,736	11,593	6,693	52,330	85,712
	1963-64	26	815	15,781	14,000	7,533	63,094	1,00,408

Sl. No.	Name of the Societies	Years	Nos.	Mcm- bership	Paid up share capital	Deposits	Reserve	Borrowings	Working capital	Profit and Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Weavers Co-operative Society.	1961-62	47	41,867	Rs. 41,912	Rs. ..	Rs. 6,948	Rs. 35,355	Rs. 84,709	Rs. 10,709
		1962-63	47	4,961	42,223	..	9,073	45,543	96,839	1,737
		1963-64	50	5,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1964-65	54	5,777	..	..	..	..	3,11,000	..
										
8	Farming Society	1961-62	2	64	125	..	..	..	125	..
		1962-63	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1963-64	9	187	14,873	..	..	54,250	69,087	1,401
		1964-65	13	242	..	..	..	..	1,28,000	..

—4,324

Sl. No.	Name of the Societies	Years	Nos.	Mem- bership	Paid up Share Capital	Deposits	Reserved	Borrowings	Workings Capital	Profit and Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Industrial Society.	1961-62	9	228	2,531	..	8	29,028	31,567	3,857
		1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1964-65	37	928	..	..	..	..	1,73,000	..
13	Central Bank.	1956-57	1	926	2,45,355	19,36,976	44,453	1,58,886	23,85,670	..
		1957-58	1	967	4,40,906	18,43,381	71,307	75,528	24,31,122	..
		1958-59	1	1,006	4,79,220	21,73,423	81,676	89,215	27,93,534	..
		1959-60	1	1,034	5,24,080	2,69,475	1,27,700	55,170	34,01,707	..
		1960-61	1	1,054	5,68,230	32,20,682	1,73,163	45,228	40,07,308	..
		1961-62	1	1,054	6,02,440	30,63,647	2,39,807	40,483	39,46,377	1,25,780

1962-63	1	1,063	6,29,800	25,29,010	2,83,975	3,38,500	38,44,285	3,748
1963-64	1	1,067	6,62,770	27,31,093	3,60,245	6,38,600	44,02,009	72,941
1964-65	1	1,066	..	..	..	..	47,29,000	..
1961-62	6	652	8,764	..	1,212	9,034	19,010	830
1962-63	6	625	8,764	..	829	9,034	18,627	235
								—1
1963-64	6	625	8,764	..	829	7,828	17,421	436

Year	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
15 Agricultural Co-operative Society.	11,189	11,925	12,142	13,879	14,140	24,120	15,583	15,381
	34,935	37,138	42,194	47,430	53,896	59,125	6,66,632	72,833
	91,815	97,581	96,649	98,245	1,03,581	20,250	1,36,219	15,42,926
	15,89,212	16,34,884	17,54,281	17,51,662	19,30,155	20,25,791	16,85,442	23,77,634
	..	..	..	..	..	15,42,226	21,97,611	18,26,926
	..	..	..	..	..	56,569	..	55,184
	..	..	..	..	..	-10,143	..	-2,410

APPENDIX II

Weaving Co-operative Societies

Sl. No.	Name of the Weaving Co-operative Society	No. of Mem-bers	No. of Looms	Share Capital	Borrow-ings	Invest-ment	Produc-tion	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BALANGIR BLOCK-I										
1	Manhara	102	102	652	2,998	725	..	..	..	350
2	Chandan bhati	64	64	1,367	6,773	1,903	16,440	19,889	428	..
3	Nuapada	70	70	350	..	13	..	..	1	..
BALANGIR BLOCK-II										
4	Malmunda	28	28	469	356	2,364	9,668	7,927	240	..
5	Bubel	14	14	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Arjunda	167	167	835	..	245	..	..	..	..
7	Mahumunda	452	452	2,260	..	99	..	..	1	..

LOISINGA BLOCK

8	Badibahal	..	48	48	171	..	5	..	..	..	..
9	Kaudajori	..	120	120	600	..	490	..	..	..	..
10	Loisinga	..	91	91	425	..	54	..	..	..	..
11	Saragal	..	41	41	205	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Luchki Bahal	..	194	194	1,030	..	13	..	2	..	..
13	Taljuri	..	5	5	55	..	57	..	..	..	..
14	Jharmunda	..	27	27	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Sujia Collective	..	11	11	55	..	10,458	..	..	..	..

AGALPUR BLOCK

16	Agalpur Biswakarma	..	48	4	119	..	10	..	..	..	..
17	Agalpur Y.D.C. S.	..	94	94	475	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Agalpur W. C. S.	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Agalpur Debang	..	3	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Salebhata	..	44	44	1,682	6,312	2,569	3,303	2,554	554	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Weaving Co-operative Society	No. of Mem-bers	No. of Looms	Share Capital	Borrow-ings	Invest-ment	Produc-tion	Sale	Profit	Loss	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
PATNAGARH BLOCK											
21	Tamia	..	174	174	1,325	4,413	676	1,385	302	91	..
22	Saramuhan	..	51	51	631	1,125	245	9,870	7,373	300	..
23	Khalli Pathar	..	25	25	310	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Patnagarh	..	3	3	3	..	210	..	..	5	..
SAINTALA BLOCK											
25	Kandhkelgan	..	19	19	206	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	Kansara	..	48	48	240	..	233	..	..	1	..
TARBHA BLOCK											
27	Tarbha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Menda Alekha Mohima	..	104	104	1,303	..	1,385	..	..	28	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Weaving Co-operative Society	No. of Mem- bers	No. of Looms	Share Capital	Borrow- ings	Invest- ment	Produc- tion	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DUNGRIPALI BLOCK										
41	So hela	..	31	31	1,125	6,750	3,766	..	..	164
42	Digsira	..	204	204	2,040	..	2,197	..	..	92
43	Chingarkata	..	90	90	99	..	161	..	..	5
44	Janata Sukha	..	120	120	3,121	1,500	170	24,603	21,703	2,179
45	Naikanipalli	..	159	159	932	..	2,022	..	..	81
BELPARA BLOCK										
46	Belpara	..	15	15	75	..	..	..	..	..
DEOGAN BLOCK										
47	Jarasinga	..	109	109	2,902	6,847	2,085	13,455	14,280	..
48	Bandhapara	..	46	46	230	..	18	..	..	1

BIRMAHARAJPUR BLOCK

49 Subalaya	..	68	68	2,003	4,675	1,184	9,830	9,209	832	..
50 Kamalpur	..	105	105	2,098	8,456	3,041	9,189	7,742	..	832
51 Nuapali	..	203	203	3,045	..	4,653	..	..	146	..
52 Kendupali	..	316	316	3,200	..	3,747	..	..	130	..

ULLUNDA BLOCK

53 Chadaipanka	..	157	157	1,650	..	562	..	..	19	..
54 Nimna	..	224	224	2,240	..	904	28	..

5,777	5,781	75,080	1,01,113	1,28,826	5,48,777	6,15,518	24,311	3,497
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Source—Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

APPENDIX III

Industrial Co-operative Societies

Sl. No.	Name of the C.S.	No. of Members	Paid up Capital	Borrowings	Investment	Production	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kacharapali	21	210	489	200	..	..	..	..
2	Loisinga	13	13	7,502	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kutarapali	17	395	5,000	390	..	..	..	..
4	Tarbha	17	298	5,002	70	..	..	..	..
5	Jharsamara	13	330	5,437	170	..	..	..	..
6	Brahminpali	16	406	7,500	400	2,073	..	160	..
7	Balangir	33	378	2,312	340	262	228	553	..
8	Insa	15	15	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tusra Bahal	12	190	5,006	10	2,062	2,072	108	..

10	Kodasinga	..	34	648	3,720	600	1,638	26	..	46
11	Menda	..	14	15	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
12	Santarapur	..	14	28	5,000	..	2,666	157	390	..
13	Kalapathar	..	12	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRASS AND BELLMETAL										
1	Laxinarayan	..	95	1,220	2,648	..	76,826	72,279	8,914	..
2	Binka	..	67	5,870	10,000	15	59,559	57,874	..	1,804
3	Balangir	..	36	2,830	19,000	1,560	1,40,681	1,25,771	..	10,490
SOAP MAKING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY										
1	Janata	..	12	1,200	11,068	10	3,553	..	..	..
2	Prabhat	..	10	3,500	35,250	10	367	..	..	..
LEATHER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY										
1	Titilagarh Mochi	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sureswari Mochi	..	21	180	7,200	..	5,066	4,928	2,215	..
3	Balangir	..	24	12,400	..	6,593	6,312	863	..	..

Sl. No.	Name of the C. S.	No. of Members	Paid up Capital	Borrowings	Investment	Production	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BRICK AND TILE									
1	Balangir (Brick)	..	136	20,037	..	26,794	7,384	3,879	..
2	Laxminarayan (Brick)	..	610	26,000	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bhainsa(Pottery &Tile)	..	150	24,319	..	..	..	..	..
4	Patnagarh (Pottery & Tile) ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HAND POUNDING Co-OPERATIVE SOCIETY									
1	Jogisarda	..	51	7,500	..	7,732	6,735	27	..
2	Menda	..	26	2,550	..	2,810	1,245	87	..
3	Laharmunda	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Annapurna	..	31	3,150	..	210	210	5	..

5 Bharati	..	20	23	2,450	..	1,693	..	4	..
6 Ribacha	..	33	165	1,042	10	5,782	5,850	..	11
7 Saintipur	..	69	346	..	10	3,667	3,667	247	..
8 Balangir	..	21	34	3,150	..	25,465	5,395	62	..
GUR & KHANDASARI									
1 Bhapur	..	13	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
BETRA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY									
1 Balangir	..	24	29	..	..	121	..	..	..
2 Meherundi	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
BLACK SMITHY									
1 Kharada	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEALI LEAF									
1 Bhanpur	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source—Registrar of Co-operative Societies

APPENDIX IV

Amount of money advanced under State Aid to Industries Act

Sl. No.	Type of Industries	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1	Purchase of power and winn- owing Machine.	1955-56	15,000
2	Purchase of Electric Motor ..	1955-56	4,000
3	Saw Mill ..	1955-56	10,000
		1959-60	7,500
		1961-62	10,000
4	Graphite Industries ..	1955-56	1,00,000
5	Condiment Power ..	1955-56	13,000
6	Agricultural Implements ..	1959-60	20,000
7	Oil Mill ..	1959-60	47,500
		1960-61	10,000
		1964-65	2,000
8	Flour Mill ..	1961-62	600
		1963-64	7,000
		1961-62	4,000
		1964-65	1,300
9	Bucket Industry ..	1961-62	15,744
10	Biscuit Factory ..	1963-64	18,000
		1963-64	1,500
11	Rope Making Industry ..	1963-64	10,115
		1965-66	1,400
12	Non-Leather Shoe ..	1964-65	14,085
13	Bakery Factory ..	1961-62	2,000
14	Carpentry Unit ..	1961-62	4,000
		1964-65	1,000
15	Tailoring Unit ..	1961-62	4,000
		1962-63	1,300
		1963-64	2,000
		1964-65	1,500
		1965-66	800

APPENDIX IV—*concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Type of Industries	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
16	Brick Industry	.. 1961-62	2,000
		1963-64	1,200
17	Panmasala Industry	.. 1961-62	2,000
		1963-64	2,000
18	Kaviraj Unit	.. 1961-62	2,000
19	Tile Unit	.. 1962-63	1,000
20	Trunk Factory	.. 1963-64	2,000
21	Barpali Latrine	.. 1963-64	1,500
22	Crucible Workshop	.. 1964-65	2,000
23	Filigree Work	.. 1964-65	2,000
		1965-66	3,600
24	Smith Works	.. 1965-66	3,400
25	Lime Works	.. 1965-66	2,000
			3,56,044

Source—District Industries Officer, Balangir

APPENDIX V
Exports and Imports

Name of the commodity	Kanta- banji	Titila- garh	Patnagarh, Balangir, Dhandamunda, Tusra and Bhainsa and Loisinga Harisankar Road					Sonepur Tarbha and Binka	Total	Exported to
			1	2	3	4	5				6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
1. Paddy (Rice figures included).	220,000	180,000	120,000	150,000	100,000	770,000	West Bengal			
2. Black Gram	..	30,000	20,000	5,000	10,000	2,000	67,000	Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Delhi.		
3. Horse Gram	..	25,000	5,000	8,000	60,000	..	98,000	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.		
4. Gram (Khesari)	..	10,000	..	35,000	80,000	12,000	137,000	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.		
5. Kudo	..	5,000	3,000	..	40,000	..	48,000	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.		
6. Gurji	..	15,000	3,000	..	50,000	..	68,000	Ditto		

7. Ragi	..	5,000	6,000	..	..	11,000	Andhra Pradesh, Cochin Vezward.
8. Jute	..	10,000	9,000	7,000	40,000	66,000	Vizianagram a n d Raigarh.
9. Hemp (Sun)	..	15,000	..	10,000	5,000	30,000	Vizianagram a n d Glatiwal.
10. Til seed	..	60,000	3,000	..	10,000	73,000	Vizianagram, Madras and Cochin.
11. Onion	..	..	5,000	..	..	5,000	Inter State
12. Dry Chillies	..	..	5,000	..	..	5,000	Ditto
13. Corriander	..	..	3,000	..	..	3,000	Ditto
14. Linseed	..	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	Madras and Vizwada
15. Bran	..	10,000	5,000	..	..	15,000	Inter State
16. Bunt	..	2,000	..	7,000	..	9,000	Ditto
<hr/>							
		417,000	247,000	192,000	445,000	114,000	1,415,000

APPENDIX V—*concl'd.*

Forest Products	Value or quantity	Destination	Industrial and Forest Products Exported
1. Kendu Leaves	Rs. 630,000 300 Wagons	Cochin and all towns and cities.	Accurate figures may be available with Forest Department
2. Hill Brooms	Rs. 100,000	Bombay	
3. Graphite ..	Rs. 80,000	Bombay and Cochin	
4. Mahua flower	10,000 Mds.	Andhra Pradesh and Inter State.	
5. Manganese Ore	1,000 Tons	Waltair	

IMPORTS

Name of Commo- dity	Volume or value	Main sources
1. Cloth and yarn.	12,000 Bales	Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajanadagan, Nagpur, Raipur, Madurai, Coimbatore, Madras.
2. Wheat	60,000 Mds.	Madhya Pradesh, Via, Sambalpur
3. Salt ..	130,000 Mds.	Nuapada, Waltair
4. Sugar ..	15,000 Mds.	Rayagada and North Bihar Mills.
5. Edible oils, Groundnut, Mustard, Coconut.	25,000 Mds.	Vizianagram and Raipur.
6. Kerosene oil	90,000 Mds.	Calcutta, Waltair
7. Iron and Steel.	700 Tons	Tata
8. Fancy Goods	8,00,000,	Via Raipur, Sambalpur, Calcutta.
9. Gur ..	4,000 Mds.	Anakapali
10. Cement	2,000 Mds.	Rajgangpur, Vezwada, Jabalpure.
11. Dry Fish	3,000 Mds.	Andhra, Cochin, Bombay.
12. Potatoes ..	40,000 Mds.	Uttar Pradesh, Mettupalayam
13. Onions ..	10,000 Mds.	Nasik

SOURCE—Regional Marketing Officer, Balangir

APPENDIX VI
Weekly Markets

Name of the place	Days of sitting	Total annual assemblies of agricultural products
1	2	3
1. TITILAGARH SUBDIVISION		
		Mds.
1. Titilagarh (P.-S.)	.. Saturdays	60,000 (Plus Cattle market)
2. Kholan	.. Thursdays	5,000
3. Holdi	.. Fridays	5,000
4. Luthorbandha	.. Sundays	3,000
5. Bitabandha	.. Mondays	1,500
6. Digsira	.. Tuesdays	10,000
7. Sindhekela(P.-S.)	.. Wednesdays	5,000
8. Jharial	.. Mondays	5,000
9. Sardhapur	.. Sundays	3,000
10. Bhuslai	.. Saturdays	3,000
11. Tuekela	.. Thursdays	4,000
12. Lebda	.. Fridays	2,000
13. Kursad	.. Saturdays	2,000
14. Saintala (P.-S.)	.. Mondays	10,000
15. Ghumsar	.. Wednesdays	4,000
16. Belgan	.. Tuesdays	3,500
17. Chhanchada	.. Saturdays	1,500
18. Khumbhari	.. Tuesdays	1,000
19. Badgarhbahal	.. Wednesdays	2,000
20. Gudighat	.. Sundays	2,000
21. Andalpara	.. Tuesdays	1,000
22. Kantabanji (P.-S.)	.. Mondays	40,000
23. Bangomunda	.. Sunpays	20,000
24. Biripalli	.. Thursdays	8,000
25. Chaulasukha	.. Wednesdays	4,000
26. Sargul	.. Fridays	1,500
27. Gumuda	.. Wednesdays	5,000
28. Chuliphunka	.. Tuesdays	6,000
29. Gowntri	.. Tuesdays	2,000

Name of the place	Days of sittings	Total annual assemblies of agricultural products
1	2	3
		Mds.
30. Dehong	.. Thursdays	3,000
31. Muribahal (P.-S.)	.. Tuesdays	4,000
32. Bhalumunda	.. Saturdays	2,000
33. Ramud (Turekela P.-S.)	.. Wednesdays	4,000
34. Badabanki	.. Wednesdays	3,000
35. Dholamandal	.. Tuesdays	2,000
36. Kuibahal	.. Tuesdays	1,500
2. BALANGIR SUBDIVISION		
Ilangir (P. S.)	.. Sundays	1,00,000 (Plus cattle market)
2. Chandanbhati	.. Mondays	4,000
3. Salebhata	.. Mondays	4,000
4. Bilaisarda	.. Mondays	4,000
5. Agalpur	.. Wednesdays	4,000
6. Atgan	.. Thursdays	3,000
7. Chudapali	.. Thursdays	6,000
8. Loisinga (P. S.)	.. Tuesdays	9,000
9. Sountpur	.. Fridays	2,000
10. Bubel	.. Tuesdays	2,000
11. Bhaliamunda	.. Saturdays	1,000
12. Kusanga	.. Saturdays	3,000
13. Nagan	.. Saturdays	5,000
14. Sargad	.. Thursdays	1,000
15. Jharmunda	.. Fridays	1,000
16. Jharuapali	.. Thursdays	1,000
17. Rampur	.. Tuesdays	20,000 (Plus cattle market)
18. Digsira	.. Wednesdays	12,000
19. Tusra (P.-S.)	.. Fridays	1,00,000
20. Dahimal	.. Tuesdays	2,500
21. Gudbenela	.. Sundays	3,000
22. Jamut	.. Thursdays	8,000
23. Deogan	.. Sundays	3,000
24. Arjunpur	.. Saturdays	3,000
25. Bandhapara	.. Saturdays	1,000
26. Sibtola	.. Mondays	1,000
27. Uparjhar	.. Mondays	1,000
28. Buthiarbahal	.. Tuesdays	1,000

Name of the place	Days of sittings	Total annual assemblies of agricultural products
1	2	3
3. PATNAGARH SUBDIVISION		Mds.
1. Patnagarh (P.-S.)	.. Sundays	60,000
2. Jogimunda	.. Tuesdays	30,000
3. Bhainsa	.. Tuesdays	60,000
4. Pandhol	.. Saturdays	10,000
5. Kendumundi	.. Wednesdays	15,000
6. Luhasingha	.. Thursdays	10,000
7. Khuntasamali	.. Thursdays	8,000
8. Tamia	.. Fridays	30,000
9. Larambha	.. Saturdays	12,000
10. Baghamunda	.. Mondays	6,000
11. Lathor (Harisankar Road R. S.)	.. Sundays	30,000
12. Dhandamunda	.. Wednesdays	50,000
13. Gambhari	.. Fridays	30,000
14. Rengali	.. Fridays	10,000
15. Bhanpur	.. Mondays	10,000
16. Kapsipalli	.. Mondays	3,000
17. Belpara (P.-S.)	.. Sundays	8,000
18. Ghagurji	.. Tuesdays	9,000
19. Dokara	.. Saturdays	6,000
20. Mondai	.. Thursdays	7,000
21. Dhumbhata	.. Fridays	8,000
22. Kapani	.. Saturdays	5,000
4. SONEPUR SUBDIVISION		
1. Sonapur (P.-S.)	.. Mondays	5,000
2. Baidyanath	.. Wednesdays	4,000
3. Mahadevapalli	.. Thursdays	20,000
4. Binka	.. Sundays	30,000
5. Tarbha (P.-S.)	.. Wednesdays	8,000
6. Menda	.. Fridays	5,000
7. Brahmni	.. Saturdays	3,000
8. Kamasara	.. Saturdays	1,000
9. Singhabahali	.. Sundays	10,000
10. Jaloi	.. Wednesdays	2,000
11. Ophula	.. Thursdays	2,000
12. Kardapal	.. Fridays	2,000
13. Khandahat	.. Fridays	2,000
14. Ullunda	.. Fridays	2,000

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATION

100 Old time Trade routes

According to Dr. V. S. Agarwalla, the present Titilagarh in Balangir district was known in ancient times as *Taitila Janapada* and was a centre of trade as early as the time of Panini, the famous Grammarian. It was then connected with a number of good roads with different parts of India. A notable trade route connected Titilagarh with Sonepur where punch marked coins of pre-Maurya period are found in large number.

In the 4th century A. D. an important road from Kausambi in northern India towards the eastern coast passed through modern Sambalpur and Balangir districts, and Samudragupta is known to have invaded South-India through this road in circa 350 A. D. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang (7th century A. D.) is reported to have travelled from the capital of Kalinga to that of Kosala through Parimalagiri (po-lo-mo-lo-ki-li) indentified with Gandhagiri in the north of the present Balangir district. It appears that a road from Kalinga to Kosala passed through this region during early medieval period and very likely ran by the side of Ranipur and Jharial where extensive antiquities are found at present. During medieval period the town of Sonepur, located at the confluence of the Tel and the Mahanadi, was a seat of political importance. It was the headquarters of royal dynasties like the Somavamsis, Kalachuris, and the Telugu Chodas, and was connected by roads with Ratnapur in the west, Jajpur in the east, and Barsur (headquarters of Naga rulers of Bastar) in the south. After coming of the Chauhans in the 14th century A. D. the town of Patnagarh flourished as a place of political and commercial importance and it was connected by roads with towns like Jeypore (in present Koriaput district), Sambalpur and Puri. Towards the last part of 18th century, there was a regular road from Cuttack passing through Banki, Baidyeswar, Baudh, Sonepur, Sarangagarh, etc. to Nagpur and it was followed by Elliot and Lecky in 1878. Another infrequented road from Cuttack to Nagpur also passed through Sonepur.

The work of construction and maintenance of the communication system in the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur rested with their respective Rulers. The extent to which it was developed in ex-Patna State is known from the following extract from Cobden Ramsay¹.

1. Ray B. C. Orissa under Marathas, 1959, pp. 150-151.

2. Cobden-Ramsay, L. E. B., Feudatory States of Orissa. p. 295

"There are two excellent murramed (gravelled) and bridged roads in the State: one from the border of the State at Salebhatta on the Ang to Bolangir, the headquarters, a distance of 19 miles; the other from Bolangir to Tarbha, a large mart on the Sonepur border: a portion of the main road from Raipur to Vizianagram runs through the southwestern extremity of the State for a few miles, passing near Sindhekela. An unbridged surface road 34 miles in length, runs due south to the Tel river, the boundary of the Kalahandi and Patna States, starting from Bolangir and forms the main line of communication from Sambalpur to the headquarters of the Kalahandi State: there are rest houses at Salebhatta and Deogaon on this route. There is a good surface road from Bolangir to Patnagarh, the former headquarters of the State: a cold weather surface road with rough wooden trestle bridges runs from Bangomunda through the forest tracts on the west of the State to Agalpur. The State is thus provided with good communications and there are several fair village tracks."

The communication system existing in Sonepur ex-State in the corresponding period has been described by the same author as follows:

"The greater part of the export trade of the State is carried by the Mahanadi and a considerable export of rice and pulses is carried on with Cuttack and Sambalpur.

"The Tel is comparatively free from obstruction and during the monsoon months there is some boat traffic from Patna and timber is also floated down from the upper reaches of this river in the Kalahandi State.

"In the Mahanadi, just opposite Sonepur, there are dangerous apids, which render navigation difficult. There is a good road, the Cuttack-Sonepur-Sambalpur road on the right bank of the Mahanadi connecting with Dhama in the Samblapur district and passing through the important village of Binka; there are bungalows every ten miles from Cuttack up to Baudh-Sonepur border: there are also bungalows at Sonepur and Binka in the Sonepur State and at Dhama. A new road is under construction from Dhama the northern bank of the Mahanadi in Sambalpur district, to the border of the State on the northern bank of the river and from there a State road is being constructed to a place opposite to Binka and in future the traffic between the State and the Sambalpur district will cross the Mahanadi at Binka, a far easier crossing than at Dhama. There is an excellent road on the western border of the State forming the connecting link between Sambalpur, Baragarh and Barpali in the Sambalpur district and Salebhatta on the main road to the Patna and Kalahandi States. There is a rest house on this road at Dungripali, in the Sonepur State 12 miles from Barpali. There is a surface road from Sonepur to Tarbha, an important mart

on the border of the Patna State. The imperial post runs from Sambalpur to Sonepur and on to Baudh; there is a sub-post-office at Sonepur and letter boxes at important villages in the State¹."

The above quotations depict the state of communication in both the ex-States during the early part of this century. The Durbar administration was making annual budgetary allotments for construction of new roads and maintenance of the old ones. Some achievements of the ex-Rulers deserve special mention. The road from Balangir to Khaprakhol was constructed during the period of Dalgarnjan Singh Deo (1895—1910) and a bridge named after Sir Henry Wheeler, Lt. Governor was constructed on the Sonagarh river during the rule of Prithviraj Singh Deo (1910—1924). Trees were planted on both sides of the road and wells were dug at places.

By 1933, the Public Works Department started in Patna State. The normal staff of this Department comprised 19 employees, namely, the State Engineer, one Supervisor and two Overseers, the rest being in the estimating and clerical branch. The Department was looking after all buildings, roads, bridges and culverts in the State².

A committee named 'Patna State Post-War Reconstruction Committee' was set up in October 1943 to collect various data to implement the post-war reconstruction programmes. A long-range programme formulated in this connection included metalling and widening of the main roads from Balangir to Salebhata, Titilagarh, Kantabanji and Bairasar. The improvement of the road from Balangir to Kantabanji via Patnagarh was then considered to be of more urgent necessity. It was further decided to include the programme of the construction of bridges on streams, rivulets and nalas falling on any of the above roads. The post of a Special Engineer for the examination and execution of post-war reconstruction scheme was created, with effect from the 6th June 1945. It was decided to lay priority on the major roads then having a total length of 205 miles. The post of 4 overseers and other estimating and clerical staff was sanctioned for the purpose³.

The following roads within the ex-State of Patna were receiving due attention in matters of repair and construction of bridges:

	Miles
1. Balangir-Salebhata Road	.. 21
2. Balangir-Bairasar Road	.. 13
3. Balangir-Titilagarh Road	.. 42
4. Balangir-Kantabanji Road	.. 50

1. Cobden—Ramsay, L. E. B.,—Feudatory State of Orissa PP. 323-24

2. Sankhpta Koshala Itihas—Mullick S. C.

3. Annual Administration Report of Patna State 1941-1942

4. Ibid for the year 1945-46.

101. Road Transport

No National Highway passes through the district. The State Public Works Department maintains 90 miles of State High Wy 206 miles of Major District Roads and 21 miles of other District Roads. Brief notes on each of the roads is given below:

(i) State Highway No. 2—Bhawanipatna-Bargarh Road

The length of the road within the district is 54 miles 5 furlongs. The portion lying within the ex-State of Patna was constructed during Durbar Administration and was transferred to the Public Works Department of the Government of Orissa in 1948 after integration of the State. It passes through the following villages of Balangir district.

North—Balangir, Loisinga, Burda Salebhata and Dungripal and connects Sambalpur district.

South—Balangir, Deogan, Saintala, Belgan and connects Kala-handi district.

There are about 141 cross drainages in this reach. The main rivers are Tel at 33rd mile, Barmal at 29/4, Kusumkhal at 31/7, Ang at 24/0, Sonegarh at 13/6, Santsat 13/3, Sinkhamanjore at 7/2, Lakhm ore at 2/6, Ongara at 3/7, Suktel at 9th; Kusurugi at 11/0 and Bordanala at 14th miles*. During Durbar Administration the width of the road was on an average 16ft. and was unmetalled. After merger, the width of the road has been doubled. The entire road is now metalled and almost all portions are black-topped. The road which crosses the river Lanth just after Saintala has not yet been bridged. But to provide all weather passage over this road a link road has been constructed connecting Deng in Major District Road 40 (Saintala-Titilagarh Road) with Petrapali in this road. The main bridge constructed during the plan period is on the Tel at a cost of Rs. 9.70 lakhs. There is provision in the Fourth Plan to improve the surface of the road at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. Inspection Bungalows have been constructed along the road side at Balangir, Deogan, Saintala, Belgan, Burda and Salebhata. Some of these Inspection Bungalows were constructed during Durbar Administration.

(ii) State Highway No. 3—Sohela-Nowapara-Kharar-Titilagarh-Belgan Road (Portion from Bhalumunda to Belgan via Bangomunda and Titilagarh).

The length of the road lying within Balangir district is 35 miles 4 furlongs. This was constructed during Durbar Administration. It is an earthen road and investigation for improvement of this road is in progress. Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been proposed for improvement of the road during the Fourth Plan period. This is a fair-weather road.

* The distances are from Balangir Town

(iii) Major District Road**(a) M. D. R. No. 35—Balangir-Sonepur-Kantabanji-Chandutara Road**

This road was constructed during the period of Durbar Administration. It passes through Sonepur, Bairasar Balangir, Patnagarh, Belpara, Kantabanji, Bangomunda, Sindhekela and Chandutara. At the last named place it connects M. D. R. No. 41 i. e. Khariar-Bhawanipatna Road. The portion of the road from Sonepur to Patnagarh for a length of 55 miles is all-weather and the rest is fair-weather. Previously the road was 16' wide and unmetalled. Improvements have been made to raise the standard of the road to M. D. R. specifications. The total length of 102 miles of the road is metalled and 40 miles black-topped. Rs. 12.85 lakhs has been spent to improve this road so as to make it all-weather.

The main cross drainages are Suktel at 15/4, Patnagarh bridge on Subarnarekhanala at 23/6, Belparanala at 38/3-4, Somilinala at 45/6, river Lanth at 48th mile and Indra river at Sindhekela.

There are Inspection Bungalows at Sonepur, Bairasar, Patnagarh, Kantabanji and Balangir, all constructed during the Durbar period.

(b) M. D. R. No. 36—Patnagarh-Padmapur Road

This road starts from Patnagarh and passing for a length of 13 miles through this district, enters into Sambalpur district. The road was constructed during Durbar administration. This is an earthen road with two unbridged rivers, named Mayabati at 0/4-5 and Suktel at 9/6-7 miles. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been spent in the Third Plan for improvement of this road. There is only one rest-shed at Dhandamunda at 11th mile under Revenue Department.

(c) M. D. R. No. 37—Patnagarh-Harisankar-Khaprakhol-Lathor Road

The length of the road is 30 miles and this was constructed during the Durbar Administration with murrum surfaced and a formation width of 16'. Improvements have been made to raise it to M. D. R. standard. The road is fair-weather and there are 4 main crossings at 5/5, 9/7, 13/0, and 20/0 miles. Provision for the improvement of the road has been made in the Fourth Plan to make it all-weather at an estimated cost of Rs. 440 lakhs. There are two rest-sheds along side the road, one at Jogimunda and the other at Khaprakhol, constructed during the ex-State administration.

(d) M. D. R. No. 39—Sonepur-Binka-Dungripali Road

The road having a total length of 40 miles was constructed during the Durbar Administration. It starts from M. D. R. No. 35 at Sonepur and joins the State highway No. 2 at 34/3 miles at Dungripali.

It is an earthen road partly surfaced with murrum. There are 14 main cross drainages. They are Ang river at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Tundpallinala at $3\frac{1}{1}$ miles, Kaolipallinala at $18\frac{0}{0}$ miles, Girikatanala at $17\frac{2}{2}$ miles, Singhijuba at $20\frac{2}{2}$ miles, Kanara at $21\frac{2}{2}$ miles, Bankipali at $29\frac{0}{0}$ miles, Pipalli at $29\frac{1}{1}$ miles, Langala at $30\frac{5}{5}$ miles, Sadhapali at $33\frac{0}{0}$ miles, Durgripali at $34\frac{3}{3}$ miles and at Behera Road. Provision to the extent of Rs. 4,32,000 has been made in the Fourth Plan for the improvement of this fair-weather road. There is one Inspection Bungalow at Binka at $14\frac{3}{3}$ miles.

(e) M. D. R. No. 40—Titilagarh-Saintala Road

This all-weather road starts from State Highway No. 2 at Saintala and meets State Highway No. 3 at Titilagarh. The road which is about 21 miles 2 furlongs is entirely black-topped. The road was constructed during Durbar Administration. A link road connects this road at Deng with State Highway No. 2 at Patrapali. There is an Inspection Bungalow at Titilagarh.

(f) Titilagarh-Sindhekela Road

This is an Other District Road, with total length of 17 miles 4 furlongs. Constructed during the Durbar Administration the road continues to be a fair-weather one. There are 2 main rivers Tong and Minapali which are unbridged. A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been proposed during the Fourth Plan to raise its standard.

(iv) Revenue Roads

This apart, $274\frac{1}{2}$ miles of revenue roads have also been transferred to Public Works Department for improvement and maintenance. List of these roads with mileage is given below:

List of Revenue Roads transferred to P. W. D.

Sl. No.	Name of Roads	Mileage
		Miles
1	Burda-Arjunpur Road via Bisimunda ..	25
2	Turekela-Kantabanji-Gudighat-Tikerpara-Deogan-Tusra-Arjunpur.	64
3	Belpara-Baijalsagar (Pithapathar Via Dhandamunda and Bhanpur).	25
4	Lathor-Turekela ..	10
5	Lathor-Budhikahman (Balangir border) ..	6
6	Balangir-Arjunpur via Mahimunda ..	11
7	Bangomunda-Gudighat via Muribahal ..	15
8	Titlagarh-Gudighat via Gulmi	17
9	Tusra-Kalahandi Border via Gudbhela ..	9
10	Patnagarh-Dong (via TIKARAPARA) ..	33
11	Roads to the Rly. Station at Turekela ..	4
12	Ditto Ditto at Siker ..	1
13	Ditto Ditto at Saintala	1
14	To Rly. Station to Deogan ..	2
15	Ditto Loisinga ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
16	Ditto Salebhata ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
17	Ditto Dungripali ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
18	Latamunda Branch Canal ..	6
19	Rampur Distributary ..	12
20	Barkarlay Distributary ..	5
21	Bhimtikra Distributary ..	10
22	Barikarly Distributary ..	10
23	Sukha Distributary ..	7

(v) Roads maintained by other Bodies

Rural Engineering Organisation maintains 186 miles of village roads in the district. Almost all the roads are fair-weather. The following are some of the important roads: Loisinga-Agalpur via Digsira (15 miles), Patna-Dumkipali via Larambha (19 miles), Khapra-khol-Juria via Digsira (12 miles), Dharasala-Subalaya (19 miles), Karkachia-Ratakhundi via Jharmunda (18 miles), Chulbandh-Lakapara via Sauntpur (15 miles), Cherupali-Agalpur via Sukha (11 miles) and Salebhata-Agalpur (11 miles).

An allotment of Rs. 600 per mile for Rural Engineering Organisation roads and Rs. 400 per mile for Panchayat Samiti Roads are given by Government to Rural Engineering Organisation towards annual cost of maintenance of the roads. In 1966-67 because of drought Rs. 7,00,000 were spent under Test Relief Grant out of which 80 miles of roads have been improved.

Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats of the district maintain 190 miles and 350 miles of village roads respectively. During 1965-66, Grama Panchayats spent Rs. 2,12,600 for construction and repair of roads under their jurisdictions.

The roads maintained by Forest Division, Balangir, comes to about 113 miles. The roads which are partly earthen and partly moorumed are used mainly for the transportation of forest products. The Division has spent Rs. 1,54,875 from 1954-55 to 1965-66 for the maintenance of the roads. Some of the important forest roads are Turekela-Mahakhand (10 miles), Turekela-Lathor (10 miles) Muribahal-Gulmi (11 miles), and Kanda-Muribahal (15 miles).

The Municipalities and Notified Area Councils remain in charge of maintenance of the roads under their jurisdictions. They also receive from year to year grants from Government to effect annual repairs. The Balangir Municipality maintained about 33 miles of roads and spent Rs. 48,758 in 1965-66 for maintenance, whereas the Sonapur Municipality maintained about 18 miles of roads and spent Rs. 6,815 for maintenance. The Notified Area Councils at Titilagarh, Kantabanji and Patnagarh maintained about 15 miles of roads each and incurred the expenditure of Rs. 20,751, Rs. 5,934 and Rs. 1,500 respectively during 1965-66 for maintenance.

102. Vehicles and Conveyances

Bullock-carts constitute the main bulk of conveyance in the district. Of late, cycles have gained great popularity in the villages. the number of cycles in the rural areas is about 10,000. As

communication to the interior is still undeveloped, bullock-carts continue to maintain their popularity as the only vehicle for goods and passenger transport. Their rates vary from Re. 0.50 P. to Re. 1 per mile according to the condition of the roads. Trucks, bullock-carts and cycle-rickshaws are used for transportation of goods in town areas. With the development of urban communication, cycle-rickshaws have gained importance and instances of rickshaws plying to a distance of 10 to 12 miles from the town areas are not uncommon. The statement below indicates the number of cycle-rickshaws and carts licensed in different Municipalities and Notified Area Councils.

	Cycles	Cycle- Rickshaws	Carts
Balangir Municipality ..	750	82	126
Sonepur Municipality ..	258	..	30
Titilagarh Notified Area Council ..	298	26	82
Patnagarh Notified Area Council ..	455	..	125
Kantabanji Notified Area Council ..	164	14	88

In Balangir town cycles are available on hire basis. The total number of motor vehicles registered in the district in 1965 is 851 out of which 130 were cars, 169 jeeps, 124 motor cycles, 102 stage carriages, 172 goods vehicles, 28 tractors, 81 trailers and 45 other categories of vehicles.

103. Public Transports

Prior to 1945, the management of the motor transport services in the State was with private operators. It was in June 1945 that the Patna Duihar Administration took over its management. In 1948, the Government of Orissa introduced the State Transport Services in the district. The routes from the town of Balangir to Cuttack, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Titilagarh, Patnagarh, Kantabanji, Khariar, Lathor, Sonepur, Tarbha, Agalpur, Bhawanipatna, Tasra, Baudh and Belpara were nationalised. A statement showing the particulars of the routes is given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the routes	Distance in Km.	No. of trips daily	No. of vehicles plying	Date of operation	Fair-weather or All-weather
1	Balangir-Cuttack	428	1	2	1-4-1960	All-weather
2	Balangir-Raipur (Inter-State)	298	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	21-5-1962	Ditto
3	Balangir-Sundargarh	222	1	2	16-9-1961	Ditto
4	Balangir-Sambalpur	138	1	2	1-10-1948	Ditto
5	Balangir-Bhawanipatna	109	1	2	1-1-1948	Ditto
6	Balangir-Titilagarh	67	4	4	1-1-1948	Ditto
7	Balangir-Belpara	62	3	3	10-4-1959	Ditto
8	Balangir-Agalpur Via Salebhata	53	1	1	28-3-1955	Ditto
9	Balangir-Tusra	34	1	1	28-3-1955	Ditto
10	Balangir-Mandal Via Patnagarh	62	1	1	15-2-1965	Ditto
11	Balangir-Kharlar	117	2	2	1-2-1958	Fair-weather
12	Balangir-Kantabanji Via Titilagarh	125	1	2	15-4-1954	Ditto
13	Balangir-Boudh	99	1	2	1-5-1957	Ditto
14	Balangir-Lathore Via Patnagarh	90	1	1	7-5-1958	Ditto
15	Balangir-Kantabanji Via Patnagarh	80	1	1	1-2-1954	Ditto
16	Balangir-Sonepur Via Burda	70	1	1	1-2-1954	Ditto
17	Balangir-Bandhpura	32	1	1	26-3-1966	Ditto
18	Balangir-Agalpur Via Bharsuja	45	1	1	12-4-1961	Ditto
19	Balangir-Padmapur	81	1	1	1-4-1966	Ditto
20	Balangir-Arigoan Via Sonepur	98	1	1	25-5-1957	Ditto

Besides the above services, a State Transport bus runs from Jeypore to Sambalpur via Balangir and another of Road Transport Organisation operates between Bhubaneswar and Balangir (via Baudh) during fair-weather.

The Balangir unit of State Transport Service with that of Bargarh and Khariar Road constitute the Balangir Zone under the administrative control of the District Transport Manager, Balangir.

A Central Workshop for the State Transport services is located at Balangir for body building and repairing of buses. The workshop is registered under the Factories Act and it is well-equipped.

The rates charged by State Transport Organisation are 4 Paise and 3.5 Paise per kilometre per passenger for upper and lower classes, respectively. The freight charges are 1 Paise per kilometre per kilogram subject to free luggage allowance of 14 kilograms per adult and 7 kilograms per child.

Waiting rooms and rest-sheds have been constructed at important stations. The frequency of service has been increased in many routes according to the density of traffic. Express services have been introduced on long routes with a view to enabling passengers to catch corresponding trains and bus services of different places. Advance booking is available at some stations. Special buses on demand and buses on reservation with special facilities for students, athletes and delegates are also provided.

The statement given below indicates number of passengers travelled and income derived by the State Transport Services from 1963-64 to 1965-66 in the district.

Years	No. of passengers travelled	Income
		Rs. P.
1963-64	1,020,349	19,13,891.03
1964-65	1,069,666	19,72,789.50
1965-66	1,970,214	19,29,786.94

There are no privately owned or Municipal owned bus or taxi-services. There are also no tramways in the district.

104. Rail Roads

In 1896, Mr. Hedges undertook the survey for a railway line from Raipur to Vizianagram. What was contemplated of this railway line may appear from the following account in the Feudatory States of Orissa of 1907 by Cobden Ramsay:

"The State is thus provided with good communication and there are several fair village tracks. The new line of rail from Raipur to Vizianagram will pass through the southern portion of the State via Sindhekela and Saintala, on the main road from Bolangir to Kalahandi, a branch line is projected from Saintala to Sonepur, passing near Bolangir."

But the line was not opened till 1932. It traverses a length of 72 kilometres in this district with stations at Dakhna, Harisankar Road, Turekela Road, Kantabanji, Muribahal and Titilagarh. The railway did not, however, pass through Sindhekela and Saintala as was originally contemplated. No branch line through Balangir to Sonepur was constructed. The economic consequence of this line provided so much work for labouring classes that there was a fall in emigration to tea gardens of Assam.

Under the Post-War Reconstruction Programme of 1945 a survey was contemplated to connect Kantabanji with Sambalpur via Dungripali, Balangir, Patnagarh, Bargarh and Barpali. The construction of the Hirakud Dam gave a fresh fillip to the idea of connecting Sambalpur with the Raipur-Vizianagram railway. Additional incentive came from the Kiriburu iron-ore project for supplying iron-ore to Japan. A fresh survey was undertaken to find the shortest route from Kiriburu to Visakhapatnam. The route which was found through Sambalpur and Titilagarh was constructed under the D. B. K. Railway Project. The line traverses 106 kilometres of this district and has stations at Dungripali, Khaliapali, Loisinga, Balangir, Deogan Road, Saintala and Siker. At present passengers and goods trains are running on this line. An express train runs twice weekly between Tatanagar and Waltai.

105. Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

There were not many ferries in the ex-State of Patna as the only big river, the Tel does not admit of ferry service except during the monsoon when it is too rapid for safe ferrying. The income from ferries in 1890 was only Rs. 58. The Sonepur ex-State had, however, a number of ferries.

Some of the important ferries are at Thanghars on river Tel, Bilai sarda on Suktel, Gurcheepali on Ang, Agalpur on Ang, Harbhaga on Ang, Chandanbhati on Suktel, Dungripali on Suktel.

The types of boats used for these ferries are called Dangas which are dug-outs, Patwas which are long narrow boats made of Sal planks fitted with iron nails and Kuslis which are broader than Patwas. The ferry service across the Mahanadi is extremely dangerous on account of out-crops of boulders, but the boat-men know from years of experience how to avoid these rocks. At present the Government of Orissa have transferred 138 ferries to Grama Panchyats of the district. The ferry

ghats over the rivers Mahanadi and Tel at Sonapur and over the river Ang on Binka-Rampur-Dungripali Road are managed by Public Works Department. The income derived by Grama Panchayats and Public Works Department of the district from ferry ghats during 1965-66 amounted Rs. 80,119 and Rs. 21,817 respectively.

A number of bridges were constructed during Durbar administration. 7 bridges were constructed on the Balangir-Salebhata road during 1929-33 and 34 bridges on Balangir-Patnagarh road during the same period and 7 bridges on Balangir-Saintala-Titilagarh road were constructed between 1921 and 1941. A list of some of the major bridges of the district is given below:

Bridge over Suktel --

At 15/4 mile of Major District Road No. 35. Overall length of the bridge is 735'. Total No. of spans—7. Each span is 105' in length. Date of completion—30-6-1958.

Patnagarh Bridge on Subarnarekha nala —

Overall length is—325'. Number of spans—6. Each span length—50'. Date of completion—15-5-1959.

Girder bridge at 12/7 mile of Major District Road No. 35.

Overall length is 191'. No. of spans—3. Each span—60'. Constructed during ex-Durbar Administration.

Bridge over Lanth in Major District Road No. 40

Overall length is 570 feet. Number of spans—32. Each span—15'. Arched bridge with concrete decking. Constructed during Durbar Administration.

Bridge over Lanth at 40th mile on Major District Road No. 35 --

Length—335'. Number of spans—6. Each span—50'. Estimated cost of construction Rs. 3,30,900. Constructed in 1967.

Bridge over Suktel on State Highway No. 2 —

Length including abutment—672'. Number of spans—3. Length of each span—200'. Total cost—Rs. 4,63,906. This is a high level girder bridge constructed during Durbar Administration.

Bridge over Ang in State Highway No. 2 —

Length of the bridge—1,484'. Number of spans—7'. Length of each span—2000'. This is a high level girder bridge constructed during Durbar Administration.

There is also a major bridge over Tel in State Highway No. 2 constructed during 2nd Plan Period at a cost of Rs. 9.70 lakhs.

106. Travel and Tourist Facilities

There is no special facility for tourist traffic in the district. There are, however, two Dharmasalas at Balangir and inspection bungalows scattered over important roadside places. Many of these bungalows were constructed by the Rulers during Durbar Administration and some have been done by the Public Works Department of the Government of Orissa. For convenience of the State Government non-gazetted employees on duty a number of rest-sheds have also been constructed which are being maintained by the Revenue Department. There are also rest-sheds maintained by Forest Department in the district. A list of Inspection Bungalows and rest-sheds have been given at the end of the Chapter. There is no Tourist Information Officer and it is usually local officer whom the visitors contact for their trips to places of interest like Harisankar and Ranipur-Jhari. There are no travel agents or guides in the district.

107. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone

By 1908 the ex-State of Patna was relieved of all contribution for postal service. There was a daily service between Balangir and Sambalpur and between Sambalpur and Sonepur up to Baudh. Besides the Post Office at headquarters, there were letter boxes at School houses of all important villages in ex-Patna State. There was a Sub-Post Office at Sonepur and letter boxes at important villages in the ex-State.

During 1933-34, installation of telephone system between Balangir and Kantabanji, a distance of about 50 miles was taken up. It was during 1935-38 that the telephone line from Patnagarh was extended to Kantabanji. By 1940, there were one combined Post and Telegraph Sub-Office at Balangir, one Sub-Post Office at Titilagarh and ten Branch Post Offices. There was a scheme to open a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Titilagarh, but it was postponed owing to outbreak of war. Like Titilagarh, the town of Kantabanji also grew into a sufficiently large business centre, so the status of the Branch Post Office there needed to be raised. A through motor mail service from Balangir to Titilagarh and from Balangir to Bargarh was functioning. A motor mail service between Balangir and Patnagarh was also introduced with effect from 1st November, 1939. The State telephone connected Balangir with Patnagarh, Belpara, Titilagarh and Kantabanji.

At present, Balangir is a second class Head Office with combined telegraphic and public call facilities. There are combined Sub-offices with telegraphic facilities at Bangomunda, Belpara, Binka, Kantabanji, Loisinga, Patnagarh, Saintala, Sonepur-Raj, Tarbha, Titilagarh and Churapali and Sub-offices at Salebhata, Jogimunda, Harishankar Road, Birmaharajpur, Sindhekela, Balangir Railway Station and Tusra. There exists one extra Departmental Sub-Post Office at Marwari bazar inside

Balangir town. There is a proposal to open combined offices at Tusra, and Salebhata and post offices at 12 other places within the district during the Fourth Plan period.

Steps are taken for speedy transmission of mail in this division by making the best use of railways and transport services wherever available. The Postal transactions for the years 1963 to 1966 are given in the statement below:—

Savings Bank

Year	No. of Savings Bank deposits	Amount deposited	No. of Savings Bank withdrawals	Amount withdrawn
		Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1963	.. 13,498	43,19,516·51	11,016	32,98,529·90
1964	.. 14,625	34,78,476·89	15,388	43,02,154·16
1965	.. 18,563	47,79,744·46	12,375	51,70,205·38
1966	.. 19,507	42,91,638·61	14,504	4,37,11,017·27

Radio Licence

Year	No. of licence issued	Licence fee realised
		Rs. P.
1963-64	.. 1,440	19,609·04
1964-65	.. 1,599	20,540·77
1965-66	.. 2,146	31,226·26

Money-orders

Year	No. of money-orders issued	Value of money-orders issued	Commission realised
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1963	.. 89,249	38,48,410·47	60,416·40
1964	.. 89,352	45,23,315·07	71,052·67
1965	.. 92,564	51,26,996·64	80,334·77
1966	.. 89,796	51,57,631·25	78,897·19

Year		No. of money-orders paid	Value of money-orders paid
			Rs. P.
1963	..	46,629	22,47,053-24
1964	..	47,281	25,20,907-58
1965	..	50,527	30,59,702-68
1966	..	47,977	26,49,272-48

Registered Letters and Parcels

Year		No. of registered letters issued	No. of registered parcels issued
1963	..	86,040	10,232
1964	..	96,089	10,932
1965	..	114,027	11,492
1966	..	91,928	11,753

108. Telephone

There are telephone exchanges at Balangir, Kantabanji, Titilagarh and Tarbha. Balangir exchange was opened on the 25th February 1957 and at present it has a central battery of 200 lines. The exchange at Titilagarh was opened on the 28th February 1960 and has a central battery of 100 lines only. Similarly, Kantabanji and Tarbha exchanges have capacity of 100 and 25 lines respectively. There are Public Call Offices with extensions at Patnagarh and Sonapur and one without extension at Saintala.

A separate trunk board at Balangir with an additional trunk line between Sambalpur and Balangir and Balangir-Cuttack has already been provided.

109. (a) Radio and Wireless Stations

There is no wireless transmitting stations in the district. The Police have their own wireless system which are both static and mobile. The Police pigeon loft at the headquarters and a mobile loft at Sonapur have 21 and 10 birds respectively.

(b) Air-Strip

In 1967, an air-strip, having a runway 4500 feet by 300 feet, has been constructed by the State Government at a cost of Rs. 4,19,000 near Sargada on the Deogan—Tusra Road.

List of Circuit House and Inspection Bungalows

1. Circuit House, at Balangir
2. Inspection Bungalow, Balangir, P.O. Balangir,
3. I. B., Burda, P.O. Loisinga
4. I. B., Salebhata, P.O. Salebhata
5. I. B., Deogan, P.O. Deogan
6. I. B., Sonapur, P.O. Sonapur
7. I. B., Binka, P.O. Binka
8. I. B., Birmaharajpur, P.O. Birmaharajpur
9. I. B., Patnagarh, P.O. Patnagarh
10. I. B., Saintala, P.O. Saintala
11. I. B., Belgan, P.O. Belgan
12. I. B., Titilagarh, P.O. Titilagarh
13. I. B., Kantabanji, P.O. Kantabanji
14. I. B., Bairasar, P. O. Tarbha

FOREST REST SHEDS

1. Rest-Shed, Lathor, P.O. Harisankar
2. Rest-Shed, Harisankar
3. Rest-Shed, Matakhand, P.O. Kantabanji
4. Rest-Shed, Muribahal, P.O. Kantabanji

Revenue Inspection Bungalows and Rest-Sheds

Name of Subdivision	Name of Tahasil	Name of Inspection Bungalows
Balangir ..	Balangir Sadar ..	Agalpur, Chudapali, Rado- singha, Arjunapur, Mahatia- Jamut, Nagan, Balangir, Dungripali, Bandhapara, Bharsuja, Dudka, Tusra, Purnapani.
Titilagarh ..	Titilagarh ..	Bijepur, Bangomunda, Bhalu- munda, Ghunsar, Gudighat, Kursad, Lebda, Patrapali, Sindhekela, Turekela.
Patnagarh ..	Patnagarh ..	H a r i s a n k a r, Fambhani, Dhandamunda, Khaprakhol, Luhasingha, Jogimunda, Bel- para, Kanut, Dumavata, Mandal.
Sonepur ..	Bir maharajpur	Subalaya, Pitamahul, Chadei- pur, Khandhata, Kotsamalait Ullunda.
	Sonepur	Khagsana, Tarbha, Sukha, Gajabandh, Menda, Kam- sara, Lachhipur, Digsira, Singhijuba.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

110.A majority of the population of Balangir district are dependent on agriculture and only a small percentage pursue non-agricultural occupation as means of their livelihood. The Census of 1961 revealed that of the total population of 1,068,686 as many as 401,907 are mainly dependent on agriculture. This figure includes both cultivators and agricultural labourers. They constitute 28.8 per cent and 8.9 per cent respectively.

Out of the total population, 0.2 per cent are working in mining, quarrying, livestock and forestry, fishing, plantation orchards and allied activities and 3.9 per cent at household industry. There are 0.1 per cent of people in manufacturing other than household industry. The number of people engaged in construction works is negligible. In trade and commerce 0.6 per cent, in transport, storage and communication 0.2 per cent, and in other services 5.5 per cent of people are employed. Besides, there are 51.8 per cent of the total population who are economically passive having no income of their own and are entirely dependent on other resources. Children, full-time students, old men, women, beggars and vagrants mostly constitute this class.

The following table shows the number of female workers per 1,000 male workers in each category.

Name of occupations	Number of female worker per 1,000 male workers
Cultivators ..	425
Agricultural labourers ..	490
In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation, orchards and allied activities.	349
At household industry ..	890
In manufacturing other than household industry.	208
In construction ..	89
In Trade and Commerce ..	671
In Transport, Storage and Communication ..	31
In other services ..	632

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people engaged in different occupations is shown as below :

TABLE 1

Name of category	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cultivation ..	26,351	13,682	46,666	20,925
Agricultural Labourer ..	15,384	8,188	15,328	7,940
Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation, orchards and allied activities.	195	207	99	84
Household Industry ..	5,184	3,653	2,024	2,199
Manufacturing other than household industry.	135	33	78	28
Construction ..	182	49	52	1
Trade and Commerce ..	287	374	87	254
Transport, Storage and Communication.	236	15	53	..
Other services ..	9,954	8,071	6,001	5,905

It has been observed that among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes artisan classes such as barbers, oilmen, carpenters, washermen and the like are not generally found. The hill man has a few wearing apparels and so he does not require a washerman. Hair dressing is done by a helping hand. In his society money is scarce and to purchase the services of others is not easy for him.

111. Public Administration

(i) Union Government Employment

Prior to the inauguration of the D. B. K. Railway, almost all the Union Government employees were of one service, i.e. the Post and Telegraphs. With the opening of the Project the number of Central Government employees swelled. They are bound by the same service conditions which are common throughout India. According to 1961 Census, there were 468 employees who were administrators and executive offices under the Central Government.

(ii) State Government Employment

The persons employed under the State Government enjoy certain amenities and privileges according to the condition of service, which are shared by their compeers in other districts of the State. The clerical staff in the Collectorate are known as Ministerial Officers. There is an organisation of the clerical staff called Ministerial Officers, Association which looks after difficulties of its members. This Association is the District Branch of an All-Orissa Organisation of the same name. Besides, there are many different departments such as Police, Excise, Community Development, Commercial Tax, etc.

Many of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers are provided with Government quarters on payment of a reasonable rent fixed according to pay. According to 1961 Census, there were 132 employees who were administrators and executive officers of the State Government.

(iii) Local Self-Government Employment

There are three types of Local Self-Government bodies in the district, which have been discussed elaborately in Chapter XIV. They are — (1) Zilla Parishad, which has replaced the old District Boards 2) Municipalities, Notified Area Councils and Panchayat Samitis and 3) Grama Panchayats.

112. Legal Practice

This category of occupation generally includes the persons associated with the administration of law. Most of the lawyers are stationed at Balangir and at Sonapur. According to 1961 Census, there were 136 persons in legal profession among whom were included Judges, Magistrates, Advocates and petition writers.

113. Medical Practice

There has been rapid increase in the number of persons following this profession. Of the qualified medical practitioners only a few are private practitioners living in urban areas specially at Balangir and Titilagarh. According to 1961 Census, there were 117 persons having medical practice, out of whom 77 followed Ayurvedic system.

According to 1961 Census, there were 190 compounders in the district. Most of them were Government employees and retired persons.

114. Teachers

There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons engaged in educational service in the district. This is a result of the increasing provision of educational facilities through Sevasram Schools and Secondary, Middle and Primary Schools. More attention is now paid to technical education. It is found that more and more ladies

are entering into teaching profession. According to 1961 Census there were 2,485 persons in this profession out of whom 19 were lecturers, 113 were Secondary School teachers, and 2,039 were middle and primary school teachers.

115. Men of Arts, Letters and Science

Different types of persons are included under this broad category. They are musicians, singers, dancers, actors, authors, editors, journalists, architects, engineers, surveyors, artists and social scientists. The following table gives the number of persons following different avocations of this class as principal means of livelihood.

TABLE 2

Number of persons engaged in Arts, Letters and Science (1961 Census)

Name of occupation	Total workers		Urban areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Architects, engineers and surveyors	74	..	54	..
Social Scientists	2	6	2	6
Artists, writers and related workers	63	5	23	3

116. Priests, Astrologers and Palmists

Religion has been a full-time occupation and the main source of income for some persons, among whom the most numerous are the priests. The priests conduct worship and perform rites in accordance with religious scriptures and recognised practices in temple, church or mosque. They are called Poojari, Padre and Imam according to faith or denomination to which they belong. The non-ordained religious persons assist the ordained ones in conducting worship and perform rites on occasions like marriage and death. Among the Hindus, there are several persons who practise the art of astrology and palmistry. The astrologers prepare horoscopes of persons showing aspects of stars at the time of birth and interpret horoscope to tell past events in their lives and predict future. The palmists interpret lines and other symbols on palms of persons. They also practise the art of fortune telling from facial signs and prepare talismen, charms, etc. According to 1961 Census, there were 415 persons who were following this profession.

117. Fishermen

The fishermen, known as Keutas, catch fish in rivers and tanks by using different types of fishing implements and laying nets in water.

The Keutas of Sonepur also ply boats in the Mahanadi for earning livelihood. There were 1,193 persons in the district who were following this occupation.

118. Drivers

The chauffeurs drive motor cars according to owner's requirement as paid employees. There are also a few taxis plying in the district. The bus-drivers drive omnibus to transport passengers. They are experienced in driving at night over long distance and are able to do running repairs. The truck-drivers transport goods. There were 212 persons working in this occupation.

There were 63 cycle-rickshaw pullers plying rickshaws on hire or as paid employees for transporting passengers and light goods. They were working mostly in urban areas.

Besides, there are a few persons plying carriages or carts or other vehicles drawn by animals. According to 1961 Census, the number of persons following this occupation was 148. There are a few Doli or Palki bearers who carry palanquins or Doli on shoulders in groups of two or more, for transporting one or more persons.

119. Tailors

This category of service is done by men irrespective of caste and creed. Tailoring is attracting a number of persons in urban areas and consequently many tailoring shops are being established in Balangir, Sonepur and Titilagarh. In majority of the shops the owners with one or two relatives carry on the work. The occupation provides whole-time employment.

The value of business done daily varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 according to the size of the shops. During the marriage season and other festive occasions tailors have a brisk business and earn Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per day.

There were 346 persons working in this occupation according to 1961 Census in the district.

120. Cobblers

The cobblers or Mochis recondition old, worn out or defective foot-wear. They perform other repairing jobs such as attaching heels and toe cleats, stitching ripped seams, patching holes and polishing shoes. The experienced cobblers make complete foot-wear like Chappals and Sandals.

The value of business done daily varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 according to the nature of work. 198 persons were earning their livelihood by this occupation.

121. Blacksmiths

The village blacksmiths forge domestic and agricultural articles required in villages. They heat metal in furnace to required degree of temperature and hold it on anvil with tongs and get it hammered to desired shape and size. They fit metal tyres on cart-wheels and shape and fit iron shoes on hooves of animals. The village blacksmiths are also experienced in simple carpentry, tinsmithy and allied works. They make and repair cart-lamps, containers, funnels, oil-cans, siphons, etc; from thin mild steel, galvanized or other sheets according to instruction for commercial and domestic use. According to 1961 Census, there were 1,439 persons following this profession and they get works in all seasons of the year.

122. Gold and Silversmiths

There are quite a few establishments of gold and silversmiths in urban areas. Titilagarh being a commercial centre, attracts more persons to this occupation, than Balangir. Most of the shops are family concerns, where the owners carry on the works with the help of male relatives. The smiths make and mend gold and silver ornaments and fix precious stones. Tarbha is famous for its filigree works. According to 1961 Census, there were 1,976 persons following this profession as a whole-time occupation.

123. Potters, Brick-layers and Masons

The potters shape and form articles from clay by moulding clay in the centre of a flat-wheel. They revolve the wheel with tradle or by giving quick turns to it with a stick and by sprinkling water.

The brick-layers mould bricks and tiles of various sizes and shapes using appropriate moulds. According to 1961 Census, 3,383 persons worked as potters, brick-layers and masons in the district.

124. Bakers and Sweet-meat Makers

The bakers make bread, cakes, biscuits and other products by mixing ingredients such as, flour, sugar, water and yeast into dough. The sweet-makers prepare different varieties of sweets and usually sell by opening stalls in front of their houses. They are known as Gudias by caste. Some of them are employed in hotels and restaurants. On marriage occasions they are called to prepare sweet-meats. On festive occasions they prepare large quantities of sweet-meats of different shapes and kinds and earn a daily income of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. According to 1961 Census there were 1,499 persons who were bakers or sweet-makers.

Barbers

There are a few hair-cutting saloons in the urban areas and there is a tendency among barbers to have fixed establishments in some important localities. Most of the shops are small establishments each engaging 1 to 3 persons. Generally they are family concerns where the owners with the help of male relatives run the shops.

The services of the village barbers is traditional and almost hereditary, and they are serving in rural areas on wages in cash or in kind generally by annual contract. As the income is not sufficient for his livelihood the village barber generally enters into some other service. In ceremonies like Upanayan and marriage and also in funerals the services of barbers are essential. The village barbers move from street to street to attend the call. According to 1961 Census, there were 782 persons following this occupation.

126. Washermen

The washermen are of two types. Some carry on the work of washing, cleaning and ironing of clothes at home and others have shops of their own in the bazar area. In the towns, laundries are on the increase. All the laundries are family concerns, where the owner with the help of family members carry on the business. The service of the washerman like that of the barber are traditional especially in rural areas where they are sometimes paid annually in terms of rice and paddy. They are Dhobas by caste. According to 1961 Census, 2,294 persons were engaged in laundry service. Their total number both in town and rural area in the 1951 Census were 953 including 229 females.

127. Basket weaving

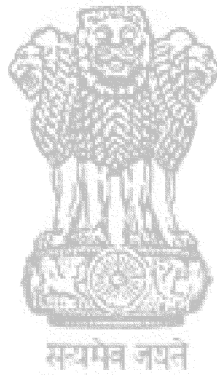
This occupation is mostly followed by a scheduled caste called Betra. The bamboo workers make bamboo furniture by sizing and dressing bamboo pieces. The basket weavers weave baskets from bamboo wickers and also make basket of wicker, reed and cane. The broom-makers make thin tapered wickers out of bamboo and reeds. In 1961 Census, there were 2,948 persons engaged in this occupation.

128. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers

According to 1961 Census, there were 17,015 persons (male 9,348, female 7,667) who were working either as spinners, weavers, knitters or dyers and in other relating works. Out of them, 986 persons (male 567, female 419) were working as spinners, piecers and winders, 13,889 persons (male 8,380, female 5,509) as drawers and weavers and 2,138 persons (male 399, female 1,739) as bleachers, dyers and finishers (excluding printers). Most of them were working in manufacturing cotton textiles.

129. Domestic servants

Cooks, water-carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants are included in this class. These persons are mainly employed by rich and well-to-do people of the district. The cooks are of two types those who serve regularly in private houses throughout the year, and those who are mostly employed at the time of marriage ceremonies and other festive occasions. The latter are generally male cooks. Some of the cooks who serve regularly in private houses are women. The cooks are paid in cash and food. The water carriers bring water from nearby tanks, wells or stream. The water is carried on big pots of brass or earth. The domestic servants who constitute mostly women, clean utensils, wash clothes, broom house floors and sometimes take care of babies. According to 1961 Census, there were 1,149 persons who were engaged in these services in the district.



CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

130. Introductory

The district of Balangir which extends over an area of 3,411.6 sq. miles is ranked eleventh among the thirteen districts of the State in area. The density of population of the district is 313 persons per square mile while the State average is 292. Its *per capita* income was Rs. 169 in 1956-57 as compared to the State and all-India averages of Rs. 186 and Rs. 294, respectively. Structurally, its economy is predominantly dependent on agriculture. Manufacturing industry is of much less importance. Agricultural productivity both in relation to land and working force is very low because of relatively poor crop yields and the low harvest price of paddy, the principal crop which covers over 4.4 per cent of the district's cultivated area. The average yield rate of paddy is about 12 maunds per acre in the district. The low yield rate in the district is due to lack of improved agricultural techniques and absence of other facilities such as irrigation. The district is very rarely affected by flood but in some years drought poses a very big problem for the people due to insufficient or uneven distribution of rains.

About 78 per cent of the population derive their means of livelihood from agriculture whereas about 60 per cent of the total income is derived from agriculture. The best cultivation of the district is found in Sonapur subdivision and in the northern part of the district, particularly on both sides of the Balangir-Sambalpur Road. From Balangir southwards the land is strewn with undulating patches of forests generally unsuitable for cultivation. Yet here and there considerable areas of fertile lands and prosperous villages are met with. The lands in Dungripali and Binka Blocks are fed by the Hirakud Canal System and the remaining areas mainly depend on rainfall.

There are few small industries existing in the district but mostly the disorganised cottage industries like handloom weaving have survived, though miserably, from the last few centuries till today.

The district is not endowed with rich minerals like iron and coal. Few deposits of inferior manganese and graphite of Patnagarh subdivision have been utilised in recent years. But these mineral resources are too inadequate to provide a base for the development of large-scale industries. However, the district provides ample scope for developing agriculture based industries such as food processing industries, sugar industries, live-stock and forest-based industries. In recent years a few State sponsored industries like carpentry, tile making and oil and rice mills have been set up on co-operative basis at the Panchayat level

The great famine of 1899-1900 caused considerable loss of population in the district. After 1901 the district quickly recovered from the effects of the famine and the persons who had left their homes returned and took part in the revival of agricultural prosperity which continued on extensive scale throughout the decade. Development of road communication was also one of the causes of the prosperous material condition of the people. The disastrous decade of 1911—20 which ruined the prosperity of many of the districts of Orissa, spared this district almost entirely. In the following decade from 1921—30 agricultural conditions were very encouraging both from the point of view of good harvests and expansion of cultivation and there was no scarcity of food, no flood, no smallpox or other epidemics. Cottage industry, particularly the textile products in Sonepur attracted attention of the outside world. The period from 1931—40 was one of general progress and prosperity. The harvest was good throughout and public health, except for localized outbreaks of cholera and smallpox, was excellent. During the forties, however, the prosperity of the districts was somewhat affected by special circumstances, such as, the war conditions and the merger of the States with Orissa. Agricultural conditions were as favourable as in the previous decade but there was general rise in the prices of commodities which brought distress to the poorer section of the people. Public health seemed to be deteriorating and there were frequent outbreaks of epidemics. During the last decade of 1951—60, which was comparatively free from natural calamities there was a marked revival of agricultural prosperity and general standard of public health. The benefits of Hirakud Canal System were extended to Dungripali and Binka police-stations of Sonepur subdivision. The major part of the district was covered with Community Development Blocks. A good number of minor irrigation projects were completed in every subdivision. Besides the development of road communications a railway line connecting Titilagarh with Sambalpur was completed. Several miles of all-weather motorable road and rail road serve now as life line for carrying surplus rice, groundnut, pulses and other agricultural produces to neighbouring States and bring all that is required for the people of the district starting from salt and kerosene oil to cosmetics.

The southern and western parts of the district, though originally famous for the rich forests, now present a bleak and barren landscape owing to large-scale destruction of the forests by unscrupulous coupe contractors and the illiterate mass of people. One can traverse miles and miles over the narrow winding roads rarely coming across a shady growth of vegetation, though here and there can be spotted a tree, leafless and decaying, that has been hacked down for its bark. But in this part of the district there has been heavy concentration of population

and this brings to an unmistakable conclusion that once upon a time the area was rich and prosperous. In these regions a traveller also comes across a hill stream here and there flowing all the year round over a circuitous path with cool and crystal water which unfortunately has never been harnessed to the advantage of the cultivators. Suddenly one meets a deep gorge or a terrifying terrain which goes on widening from time to time because of denudation of the soil. It is gratifying that in recent years, intensive schemes of soil conservation and afforestation have been launched, irrigation sources have been surveyed and above all, there is an awareness by the authorities of the magnitude of the problem which left to itself might shatter the economy of the district beyond recognition.

It is an interesting study that though rich in agriculture especially after the construction of the net work of the Hirakud Canal System, Sonapur presents a picture of general decline in prosperity. This phenomenon is significant as it reveals a paradox in the developing economy of the State. As a subdivision, Sonapur is situated at an extreme corner of the district. It is not a railhead, nor is there any good system of road communication. Even the physical contiguity of the subdivision has been marred by a natural barrier, i.e., the river Mahanadi which separates a major portion of the subdivision and makes it inaccessible for months together during rains. The headquarters town of Sonapur because of its peripheral location does not serve as a fit centre for marketing even the agricultural produce, and the farmers of Binka and Durgipali police-stations would rather prefer Balargarh because of nearness, facilities of transport and communication and above all, the prospect of a bigger market. Sonapur does not possess mineral deposits which could be extracted. As a matter of fact, extraction and processing of minerals seem to be the only industrial venture of the district. But Sonapur unfortunately lacks it. Hence agriculturally and industrially Sonapur is in a disadvantageous position. Really the Sonapur town appears to be a big village with some Government offices. There is also a steady decline in the population of Sonapur town from year to year. The band of officials and courtiers who depended on Durbar Administration before States' merger have long left the town in quest of other pursuits. The families of weavers who could produce Tusser textiles so rich in texture and super in design have migrated to other commercially important centres like Bargarh or Sambalpur, because their handicrafts did not find an adequate market in Sonapur whose population was on the decrease and where, too, the synthetic fabrics because of their texture, glamour and cheaper cost replaced the handwoven textiles. The value of land, rural and even urban, has also remained steady although in other parts of the district it has almost doubled during the last ten years. This is perhaps due to a sense of apprehension in the minds of the people that the whole

of the subdivision might come under water after the construction of the Tikkerpara Dam Project. Although the scheme has almost been shelved, a hazy fear still lingers around. Sonapur has an ideal situation as it borders the district of Sambalpur and Baudh-Phulbani, it has rich paddy fields and a cultural history as revealed from the multitude of temples and ancient relics. In spite of the temporary decline in prosperity, it is a land of promise which needs revival.

Although the former citadel of the ex-State of Patna, the present subdivision of Patnagarh is the smallest in the district in area and population. The area is predominantly mountainous inhabited by illiterate mass of aborigines who are easily contented with a modest living. The Adibasi has no big ambition and all that he wants is a morsel of food and a rag of cloth. Life crawls with an indolent ease. There are about half a dozen hillstreams which are perennial or semi-perennial in nature, but the volume of crystal water flows on languidly only to meet the bigger rivers. But the people still look heaven-wards for the monsoon to break. If nature fails as in 1965, the population is in the grip of a famine and starvation. But still the streams flow. It is disheartening that neither the people nor the Government take any effective steps to harness the volume of water which so wastefully flows on to the rivers. The subdivision has the poorest irrigational facilities, although its economy is predominantly agricultural. Hence the agricultural outturn in the subdivision is poor and most uncertain.

The subdivision is also industrially most backward, although there is rich deposit of minerals on the Gandhamardan range. Because of inaccessibility of the area, difficult transport and high cost of extraction, no private entrepreneur is encouraged to explore the hidden treasures of the land. The Government have likewise not taken any move in this direction. Thus the area, rich in natural resources, remain unexplored and poor.

The subdivision has an undulating surface interspersed with hill streams and 'Nallas' thus rendering it impassable for about four months in a year during the rains. It has an all-weather metalled road for about twenty miles, and the only railhead of the subdivision, namely, Hari-sankar Road is situated at a distance of about thirty miles, totally unfit for vehicular traffic. The only means of communication is the traditional bullock-cart which moves haltingly—the symbol of the life of the people. Marketing of agricultural produce thus becomes a costly problem, and the Marwari businessman exploits the situation by local purchase of the foodgrains from the farmers who, unable to make their own arrangement for marketing, are forced to part with their produce for a nominal price.

Patnagarh is the vicious centre of the Bhulia money-lenders who practically fleece the unsophisticated rural folks who, because of extreme poverty, mass illiteracy and drunken habits, become an easy prey to the 'Bhulias'. It is unfortunate that the co-operative institutions in the district have hardly been successful in tackling the problem of rural indebtedness in the area.

The problems discussed above are eternal for the subdivision and its economy has remained almost stagnant. The impact of development has been rarely perceptible, and though there is no deterioration in the ever unfortunate situation and life has remained static, the subdivision has not moved in the paths of progress keeping in harmony with the general prosperity of the subdivisions of Titilagarh and Balangir.

131. Livelihood Pattern

It appears from Cobden Ramsay's Orissa Feudatory States, 1910 that "The occupation of the people of the State is mostly agriculture, 57 per cent of the total population being agriculturists and 13 per cent field labourers. A small number of people live on the income derived by smelting iron and making iron instruments. There is no manufacture in the State worth notice, weaving of dhuris, newar, etc., with the fly shuttle loom is largely carried on in the State Jail. Bhulias, Gaudas and Maharas or Kulees, who are the principal weaving class in the State supply the ordinary cloth used by the people of the State. Iron weapons such as axes, daggers, etc., of good quality are manufactured in Bangomunda Zamindari of this State. The principal exported articles are rashi (sesamum seed). Traders from Ganjam and Raipur come to the State to barter salt, dry fish, cocoanuts, tobacco, nabat (raw sugar) and iron bar mainly for oil-seeds and rice. The other imported articles are spices, mill clothes, thread and kerosene oil".

The Settlement Report of 1937 of Patna State reveals that 90 per cent of the total population were concerned with agriculture. Permission granted by the State authorities to export rice and other food crops and opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway line increased the volume of trade and attracted quite a large number of merchants from outside the State. This improved the material condition of the agriculturists also. The principal cottage industries of the State were weaving of cotton, bell-metal, gold and silver smithy, wood working, bamboo working, tanning and leather works, pottery, oil milling and rope twisting. Of the cottage industries, weaving was the most important industry of the State. About one-tenth of the total population of the State belonged to the weaver class. The Bhulias of Patnagarh and other places used to produce good quality textiles in cotton such as 'lungis' of variegated colour and napkins with ornamental borders. The Ganda weavers also prepared bed-sheets and other clothes from a coarse yarn.

According to 1951 Census, the total populion of this district was 917,875 of which 759,020 (82.70 per cent) were agriculturists along with their dependents, 158,855 (6.81 per cent) were engaged in production other than cultivation, 15,680 (1.71 per cent) in Commerce, 7,340 (56 per cent) in transport, 75,461 (8.22 per cent) in other services and miscellaneous occupations. Among the agriculturists, 562,643 persons (61.30 per cent) were cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned by them and by their dependants 29,876 persons (3.26 per cent) were cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned by them and by their dependants, 22,020 (28 per cent) persons were non-cultivating owner and 163,894 persons (17.86 per cent) were agricultural labourers with their dependants.

The Census of 1961 classified the total population of 1,068,686 into two categories of workers and non-workers. In the category of workers there are 5,148,842 (48.2 per cent) persons and in the category of non-workers 553,844 (51.8 per cent) persons. Further the persons in the category of workers are divided into 9 broad categories which have been dealt elaborately in Chapter VIII. The Census data reveal that cultivators and agricultural labourers have the highest concentrations in rural areas, a fact which indicates great dependence of the people of the district on agricultural operations. The district has more females than males and the proportion of females engaged in household works as well as in trade and commerce is the highest in the State. In hats and bazars, mostly women are found selling vegetables, rice and other merchandise. There are instances of several house-holds, where male members look after the up-keep of the house, tend the cattle and take care of the children, whereas the women go out in economic pursuit, such as hawking of fruits and vegetables, or eatables made at home, such as 'Chura', 'Murhi', etc. or plucking of kendu leaves from forest areas for sale to contractors. In recent years the way of living and the sources of earning have undergone slow changes. The isolated economy of the district is gradually breaking up, through the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway line in 1932 and the Sambalpur-Titilagarh line in 1964. People get an opportunity to despatch their goods to distant markets and earn a better livelihood.

Consequent on abolition of Zamindari and Ticcadari systems the tillers of the soil have been given absolute right over the land and this has saved them from the pernicious effects of *bethi*, *rasad*, *Magar*, *ticca bethi* and other abuses. This too has given them an impetus to acquire, possess and develop the land and strive more towards commercial than a mere subsistence farming.

132. Prices

Grain is cheap for a month or so after harvest throughout the district when the producer is obliged to sell in order to procure the means to pay the rent and to liquidate his debt. Generally, coarse rice is deare

at Titilagarh and Patnagarh than at Balangir, Titilagarh being a railhead and an exporting centre, price is necessarily higher and Patnagarh being nearer the railhead has also higher prices. There is, however, not much difference in the price of wheat which is an imported commodity. 'Mung' is cheaper at Titilagarh than at Balangir, probably because of the wide extent of area under mung cultivation in Titilagarh subdivision. Harad, molasses and gram have standardised prices throughout the district. Conditions have now changed after the opening of the Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway line which runs through the main agricultural centres of the district. It will have the effect of standardisation and stabilisation of prices throughout the district. During the later part of the thirties, as a result of general economic depression in the country the prices of all commodities in this district evinced a steep downward trend. In the year 1939, however, the prices were more or less steady. The yield of paddy crop, sugarcane and all other Rabi crops was also satisfactory.

At Balangir price of rice in the pre-war years, ranged between 24 to 13 seers a rupee, where as at Titilagarh it varied from 19 to 12 seers a rupee. In Patnagarh, rice could be obtained between 20 to 12 seers a rupee. The price of wheat during this period did not show any marked fluctuations. It was available at 9 to 10 seers a rupee. This was also the case with other cereals like mung, gram, kulthi, harad and molasses.

In the post-war period the price of all essential commodities shot up very high. After 1942, price of rice ranged between 6 to 8 seers at Balangir and at Titilagarh between $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 seers a rupee. In Patnagarh, rice could be obtained between 6 to 8 seers a rupee, while in Sonapur the price rose as high as 4 seers.

This upward trend is also marked in other cereals like wheat, gram kulthi, mung and molasses. In view of the dislocation of trade due to abnormal conditions, the ex-Patna State Government set up a Price Control Committee in 1942 for equitable distribution of food-stuffs. The Government also implemented the Foodgrains Control Order which provided for licensing of wholesale transactions. Distribution of sugar was controlled and the wholesale and retail prices were fixed for the benefit of the consumers. In the year 1943, a Food Control Order was promulgated to ensure a free flow of rice and paddy to the weekly markets for the general consumption of the people and also to achieve equitable distribution of stocks both in the urban and rural areas and to maintain a reasonable price level.

It was expected that with the end of the War, conditions would improve, but it was found otherwise and the war-time increase in the price level accelerated. During the fifties, the prices of all commodities rose high and rice, the principal food, was available only at 3 seers to

3½ seers a rupee. During recent years, the prices of all commodities have increased abnormally and the consumers have been hard-hit. This is due to the recent drought conditions, low yield rates of the land, devaluation of money, speculative hoarding and the overall inflationary pressures from which the country is suffering. A detailed list indicating the trend of change of the purchasing power of rupee in terms of rice, wheat, biri, mung, arhar, kulthi, channa, gram, ragi as prevailed in the market of Balangir during the years from 1896 to 1966 is given in the Appendix.

133. Wages

The Census of 1961 reveals that there are 93,925 agricultural labourers among the working population. The non-workers include their family members not earning any income and on the same basis taking at least an equal number of dependants the number of agricultural labourers along with their family members comes to 187,850. Many of the labourers engage themselves in farm work and non-farm work at different times of the year, because agriculture, being seasonal in character, cannot provide yearlong employment. Besides domestic works, construction of houses, digging of tanks and various types of work of similar character have to be attended to in the villages. It is very often alleged that employment of rural labour is uncertain and precarious in character. A daily labourer may not know where and what kind of work he would get on the morrow. In busy seasons of farm operations labourers are in great demand and during those few months they get ample work. But during the rest of the year employment facilities are very much irregular and uncertain.

The table given below indicates the distribution of rural labourer according to their mode of employment. These figures consist of labourers who depend for their subsistence primarily on wages.

		Per cent
Male labourer	Casual	54.17
Female labourer	Casual	8.33
Male labourer	Weekly	2.50
Male labourer	Monthly	5.00
Male labourer	Annual	30.00

It can be seen from the above figures that the majority of labourers, consisting of 62.50 per cent of the total labour population are employed on casual basis. It may be that some labourers work under a particular employer day after day during certain season but they have no
(14 B. of R.—41)

claim to such work and there is no agreement or understanding of any kind for any employment beyond the particular period of employment for which they have been engaged. The next important mode of employment is on the basis of annual contract. Such labourers are usually farm labourers who are commonly known as *Gutis* or *Halias*. A few of them may be domestic servants or in some other work assigned to them by their employer. The conditions of the agricultural farm labourers more than a half century ago are given below.

1907

"The field labourers are here called *Guti* or *Halia* and are generally hired for the year. They get for food two to three khandis of paddy (1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mds.) per mensem. At the end of the year they receive 3 to 6 Mds. of paddy with two clothes worth 12 annas, where sugarcane is cultivated, the sugarcane grown on the patti is allowed to every *Guti* and the value of this is about Rs. 2. Likewise 20 seers (one Khandi) of paddy and 1 seer 4 Ch. (one Tambi) of pulse and til (sesamum) are sown for each *Guti*, who is also given grain at the time of harvest for the work of threshing at the following rates. For paddy one tamb (one seer) for each one maund of paddy threshed. For pulse and other crops only as much as required for the days' food. The more skillful labourers or head *Guti* (Khamari) gets 16 Khandi (8 maunds) instead of 12 in a lump at the end of a year and enjoys other privileges. Stipulation is often made that the *Guti* is to be lent from Rs. 4 to Rs. 20 a year without interest, provided he does not throw up his situation until he repays the money. This loan is termed in the State as Bahabandha.

The lads employed for grazing cattle or other cultivating business are called Kuthia. They are supplied with food and clothes, and at the end of the year paddy 2 to 4 maunds.

Besides daily labourers are often hired in gangs to work in the fields for weeding, sowing and ploughing at two tambis (2 seers) and for transplanting (3 seers) 3 tambis of paddy per day per head. These labourers are called Bhiari. In Khondan tracts Khonds hire labourers at a lower rate giving them requisite food in their houses and paying them lump sum of Rs. 4 in cash in the year and three pieces of clothes. During late years the average rate of daily wages of ordinary unskilled labourers was 2 annas per male and 1 anna 3 pies for females, superior mason 14 annas ordinary mason 8 annas, carpenter superior 1 rupee, common carpenter 10 anna, blacksmith 10 to 6 annas."

The condition of the Halias has now improved. He is being engaged on annual basis and paid wages in kind, i.e., paddy which he takes for food every month at the rate of 3 Khandis to 5 Khandis ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Mds.)

and at the close of the year in lump 5 to 8 Puduga (20 Mds. to 32 Mds.) as Bartan. He is also given two to three pieces of clothes. He also takes some grain from the threshing floor on the closing day of the threshing which is variously known as Bharamuthi or Kulapari. There are also Kuthias who usually look after the cattle herd of the agriculturist. They are engaged on annual contract basis getting daily food and three pieces of clothes and about 3 to 4 Pudugas (12 Mds. to 16 Mds.) of paddy in lump at the close of the year. Usually young boys who are not fit enough to do hard work like ploughing take up this work. But bulk of the labour for transplanting, Beusan and deweeding operation and harvesting are engaged on daily wage basis and are paid 2 to 3 tambis (2 to 3 seers) of paddy per day in kind or Re. 1 to Rs. 1.50 in cash. At the time of transplantation, weeding operations and harvesting slightly higher wages are paid to attract large number of workers. But most of the able-bodied people choose to go to forests to bring firewood for sale in the markets or work under P. W. D., Forest and Kendu leaf contractors to earn higher wages. Only labourers having below the average strength choose to come to agricultural operation. In Balangir and Sonepur subdivisions where there are more intensive agricultural operations Halias are paid about $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds to $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of paddy per month and about 20 to 32 maunds of paddy at the close of the year. But in Kandhan and Binjhalti areas of Patnagarh and Titilagarh where there are more than high lands with low yield, the Halias are paid at the rate of 2 maunds per month for their food and at the close of the year 6 to 8 maunds of paddy in lump as Bartan. He also gets about one maund of paddy as Bharamuthi and two pieces of cloth known as Angchhi and Kodakari. The male daily labourers in Kandhan and Binjhalti areas get about 4 seers of paddy or Rs. 1.75 P. in cash. The female daily labourers get 3 seers 4 chhataks of paddy per day or Rs. 1.37 P. in cash. In order to keep the Halia engaged in work continuously he is given usually a sum of money which varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 depending upon the good relationship between the employer and Halia. This is known as Bahabandha. The amount is paid only in principal or with a very low rate of interest. This money is given as an advance on execution of a Handnote. In case of sugarcane cultivation the labourers engaged on annual basis are paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 maunds of paddy per month for food, 20 to 32 maunds as Bartan and at the end of the year the yield of gur, from one Patti of land from which nearly 2 pots of gur can be produced. Usually 32 seers of gur are received from one Patti

Thus in Binjhal and Kandhan areas the Halia gets wages in paddy 33 maunds and in Balangir and Sonepur areas they get 39 maunds. Usually tribals from whom water can be accepted for drinking by the caste Hindus are engaged as Halias. The wages of Halia and daily labourers will be just adequate as subsistence wage and nothing more

The working time is 8 hours a day usually from morning 7 A. M. to 12 noon and in the afternoon from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. No sickness leave or allowance is given to the Halia. But considerate employers give some paddy during period of sickness if it does not exceed a few days. But most of the employers insist on a substitute usually a son or wife of the Halia to work in place of the ailing Halia. Women do not get engaged as Halias but come as daily labourers at the time of transplanting, weeding and harvesting. Piece-rate wages are also paid at the time of transplanting or Beusan operation and this is bargained at the spot after examination of the volume of work to be done. The labourers engaged by Public Works Department, Forest Department and private contractors are mostly on piece-rate basis.

It is a well-known fact that agricultural labourer constitutes the lowest income group in the community. Moreover, for a considerable part of the year the rural labourer does not find any employment. As such, the daily wage which he earns is not a proper indication of his total earnings. In the district not only wage rate is low but the system of payment of wages is also primitive in character. In many places wages are paid in kind. Since the Second World War, with the rise in prices wage rates in kind have undergone frequent change. The percentage of income earned by rural labour in cash and kind are 32.31 and 67.69 respectively.

A review of the wage rates since 1937 shows that unskilled labourers used to get from 10 to 20 paise as their daily wages and skilled labourers such as carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors and masons, etc., between 37 paise to one rupee. This low rate was maintained up to the year 1941. In the year 1942 the scope of employment of both skilled and unskilled labour increased due to mining operations, works in Public Works Department, forest operations, works in Rice Mills, Graphite Factory and other private concerns. There was slight rise in the wages of skilled artisans due mainly to the rise in the prices of foodgrains. The rate of cart hire per day ranged between 50 paise to Rs. 1.50 P. A section of the labouring class particularly from among those residing on the border areas preferred to go outside in quest of employment with higher wages. Wages shot up abnormally in 1945. The wages of skilled labour varied from Re. 0.37 P. to Rs. 2 and that of unskilled labour from Re. 0.19 P. to Re. 0.50 P. The rate of cart hire per day ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. Since 1960, there has been a further rise in the wages of labourers due mainly to the rise in the price of foodgrains. The wages of skilled labourers like carpenters, masons and blacksmiths varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 and sometimes Rs. 7 for specially good quality of work. Now a field worker gets about Rs. 1.50 P. and other agricultural labourers Re. 1. Certain village servant receive a part of their wages in the shape of paddy. For instance, the village barber and the village

washerman receive their wages in shape of paddy from every farmer at the time of harvest. As a matter of fact agricultural wages continued unchanged for a fairly long period till rise in prices was acute and persistent. The wages received in kind by male and female labourers are considerably different but when payment is received in cash the difference is very much narrowed down. Besides, there is wide difference between maximum and minimum wage in respect of both farm work and non-farm work. While the maximum wage received in agricultural work is Rs. 1.75 P. and the minimum wage is a rupee one, in non-farm work the maximum wage is as high as Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 and the minimum is Rs. 3.50P. This rate of wages clearly shows that a large percentage of the rural population depending on labour for subsistence is obliged to remain underpaid and poor.

134. Standard of Living

The district of Balangir is mainly a land of agriculture and the prosperity of the people depends mostly on rainfall which is uncertain. In spite of this unstable condition it can be said that the standard of living of the people of this district is improving due to adoption of improved agricultural techniques, execution of irrigation projects, use of improved seeds and manures and above all, general consciousness created through the agency of Community Development Blocks. In markets consumer goods and fancy articles find ready customers. Utensils of brass and bell-metal, lanterns, buckets, ready-made dresses, cycles, soap, books, umbrellas, gold and silver ornaments, shirting and suiting cloth, handloom and millmade dhotis, sarees, lungis, vests, chaddars, plastic wares and hard-ware products are in common use among the rural folks. The majority of houses have mud walls, particularly in rural areas. The next largest group of houses in villages is with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboos. But in urban areas brick walled houses or those with corrugated iron and other metal sheets, cement concrete, etc., form the second largest number. Against this preponderance of brick walled houses in the towns, the villages have such walls only in about 15.4 per cent of the houses. Similarly, roofs made of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, concrete, etc., are a rare sight in the rural areas. In rural areas, the largest number of houses have thatched roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, wood or bamboo.

Trade and Commerce have increased owing to an influx of traders from outside. The people are also developing a commercial outlook. On account of the high prices prevailing in the market the surplus agricultural produce fetches quite a handsome income to the common farmers. With this income the cultivator is able to pay rent, clear outstanding loans and also invest some funds in improving his

agriculture. He now spends on luxuries too. But it is a pity that on account of gross illiteracy, a great share of this income is squandered away by drinking country liquor which is abundantly available almost in every village. As a result, the farmer continues to be as wretched and miserable as ever.

Pulses, maize, and oil-seeds are grown in the district in plenty. Different kinds of vegetables such as brinjals, pumpkins, radish, potatoes and tomatoes are raised more or less throughout the district. Cauliflowers, cabbages and other winter vegetables are also grown and cultivation of these crops is becoming increasingly popular. Sonepur is famous for its betel leaf and handspun cloth. The weavers of the district are very skilful. Dhotis, sarrees, bed-sheets, napkins, shirting, table-cloth, purdahs, dusters and other cotton articles of daily use and tussar articles are manufactured. The products are in demand in foreign countries and in the past also received certificates of merit in several exhibitions held in India. The silver ornaments of Tarbha cater to the taste and fashions of at least six districts of Orissa and the bordering districts of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Since 1952-53 the consumers are being hard hit due to rise in prices of all essential commodities. Particularly the low income-group and those with fixed salaries suffer the most. To meet the enhanced cost of living, dearness and other allowances are paid to the Government servants. In recent years, the influence of urban life through the modern means of communication have been noticed to some extent on the food habits and luxuries even in the remotest corners of the district. Beverages like tea and coffee are becoming quite common in villages along with cycle and tailoring shop, sweet-meat stalls, stationery and ready-made cloth shops and medicine stores.

A specimen account of the food habits and necessities of the rural as well as urban population according to expenditure groups is given in the Appendix. The pattern of consumption as has been indicated in the Appendix is one of stratified systematic sampling obtained as a result of survey of a few house-holds in rural as well as urban areas. From Table I, we can see that cereals claim 59 per cent of the total consumption in the rural area as against 38 per cent in the urban area. Milk and milk-products claim 12 per cent in rural as well as in urban areas. As regards other non-food items of consumption, the urban people spend a greater proportion of their total income than the rural people in general. From Table IV we can see that fuel, light and intoxicants claim 13 per cent of total consumption in the rural area as against 16 per cent in urban areas. Amusements, toilets and sundry goods claim only 6 per cent in rural areas as against

11 per cent in the urban area. This is spectacularly different in respect of miscellaneous goods and services and durable and semi-durable goods where urban people spend a lot more than their counterparts in the villages. Table VI shows that miscellaneous goods and services claim 10 per cent of total consumption in the rural areas as against 23 per cent in urban areas.

As one would expect, cereal consumption in the rural area is primarily in non-cash terms while in the urban area it is in cash terms. This clearly shows that urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while rural people depend on farm-grown stock or that obtained in exchange of goods and services. As regards milk and milk-products, more or less, the same trend is marked. For fuel, light and intoxicants, a somewhat even distribution is prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural area, while in the urban areas cash consumption is a certainty. This trend as regards cash and non-cash consumption of other food items is in the same direction for both rural and urban areas. In respect of amusements, toilets, and sundry goods non-cash consumption is very insignificant. For miscellaneous goods and services cash consumption in both rural and urban areas is of overwhelming proportion. So a conclusion can be drawn to the effect that in respect of food-items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counterparts in the urban area while for the non-food items dependance on market is quite large for all. In other words urban people in the district depend on the market for almost everything they consume while rural people purchase a few items only.

135. Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange was established in the month of March 1960 with its headquarters at Balangir to cater to the needs of the unemployed people. The following statement indicates the number of registration, the number of vacancies notified and the number of placements made during the recent years.

Year		Number of registration	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements
1960	..	2,025	810	163
1961	..	3,603	1,587	1,007
1962	..	4,848	1,783	881
1963	..	5,552	1,803	1,500
1964	..	5,213	1,647	770
1965	..	5,948	2,301	432
1966 up to July	..	4,399	741	348

From the above table it appears that the number of employment seekers is almost always on the increase. Out of the total of 5,213 registered employment seekers of 1964 there were 175 Matriculates, 9 Intermediates, 11 Graduates, 4 Commerce Graduates, 4 Science Graduates, 567 Under-Matriculates and 1,388 having education up to M. E. There were 6 female Matriculates, 9 female Under-Matriculates and 18 female educated up to M.E. standard. For different trades among the applicants registered in 1964 there were 50 for Amin's job, 17 for Peons, 17 for Forest Guards, 68 for Drivers, 16 for Bus Conductors, 12 for Police Constables, 12 for Sweepers, 16 for Watchmen, 6 for Teachers, 3 for Vaccinators, 5 for Clerks, 2 each for Typists, Social workers, Foresters, Telephone Operator, 3 for Postmen, 8 for Blacksmiths, 4 for Work Sarkars, 5 for Carpentry jobs and one each for Draftsman, Manager, Daftry, Cane Cutter, Fitter, Assembler, Pump mechanic, Operator, Sanitary Operator, Plumber and Cleaner.

Similarly, in 1965 out of the total employment seekers of 5,948 registered there were 49 Matriculates, 1 Intermediate, 2 Graduates, 2 Commerce Graduates, 446 Under-Matriculates, and 1,436 having read up to M. E. The total number of female employment seekers were 88 out of which 1 was Matriculate, 4 Under-Matriculate and 12 having read up to M.E. standard. Among the applicants registered in 1965 there were 86 for Amin's job, 24 for Driver, 13 for Conductor, 7 for Tailoring Teacher, 13 for Sweepers, 10 for Carpentry, 9 for Peon, 4 for Overseers, 2 for Kaviraj, 2 for Vaccinator, 1 for Sanitary Inspector, 8 for Teachership and Instructorship and one each for Stenographer, Supervisor, Record Clerk, Copyist, Weaver, Pattern Maker, Blacksmith, Fitter, Helper, Galvaniser, Printer, Helper, Compositor, Machine Operator, Compressor, 2 for Helper, 2 for Watchman, 3 for Lineman, 5 for Dai, 3 for female Teacher and 8 for Female Sweeper. Compared to other districts of the State, Balangir does not have so many employment seekers mainly due to the fact that there is not much scope for both general and technical education in the district. Besides the Government Offices and institutions, there are a few private industries like the Graphite Factory at Tililagarh and Patnagarh which too employ quite a good number of persons.

TABLE I

Monthly consumption of cereals per household in Rural/Urban areas of Balangir classified by expenditure groups

		Rural			Urban		
		Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
1—50	..	6·96	12·66	19·62	12·58	0·08	12·66
51—100	..	7·52	26·85	34·37	29·68	..	29·68
101—150	..	11·92	40·90	52·82	38·32	..	38·32
151—300	..	4·79	68·08	72·87	42·49	4·72	47·21
301—500	..	4·48	83·91	88·39	69·44	16·66	86·10
501—1,000	..	..	91·18	91·18	66·23	25·00	91·23
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups.		7·56	36·63	44·19	7·18	33·29	40·47

TABLE II

Monthly consumption of milk and milk products per household in Rural/
Urban areas of Balangir classified by expenditure groups

		Rural			Urban		
		Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
1—50	..	0·92	..	0·92	1·12	..	1·12
51—100	..	1·92	1·41	3·33	2·98	0·52	3·50
101—150	..	3·05	1·59	4·64	9·23	..	9·23
151—300	..	4·30	10·12	14·42	13·38	..	13·38
301—500	..	4·71	23·39	28·10	24·29	..	24·29
501—1,000	..	..	51·00	51·00	67·50	..	67·50
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups.		2·84	6·37	9·21	12·86	0·15	13·01

TABLE III

Monthly consumption of other food items per household in Rural/Urban areas of Balangir classified by expenditure groups

		Rural			Urban		
		Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
1— 50	..	7·22	1·81	9·03	10·73	0·11	10·84
51— 100	..	12·60	6·05	18·65	22·55	0·03	22·5
101— 150	..	27·65	10·19	37·84	34·46	..	34·46
151— 300	..	36·44	27·25	63·69	53·95	0·04	53·99
301— 500	..	72·79	41·43	114·22	97·30	..	97·30
501— 1,000	..	101·09	35·87	136·96	180·46	..	180·46
1,001 and above		22·85	11·34	34·19	43·70	0·03	43·73
All expenditure groups.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV

Monthly consumption of fuel, light and intoxicants per household in Rural/
Urban areas of Balangir classified by expenditure groups

		Rural			Urban		
		Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
1— 50	..	2.43	2.83	5.26	7.24	..	7.24
51— 100	..	3.02	4.42	7.44	9.36	..	9.36
101— 150	..	5.07	4.06	9.13	12.99	..	12.99
151— 300	..	12.73	4.84	17.57	22.04	..	22.04
301— 500	..	14.67	11.47	26.14	40.24	..	40.24
501—1,000	..	23.74	15.00	38.74	53.95	0.50	54.45
1,001 and above
All expenditure groups.		5.62	4.61	10.23	17.01	0.02	17.03

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TABLE V

Monthly consumption of amusements, toilets and sundry goods per household in Rural/Urban areas of Balangir classified by expenditure groups

		Rural			Urban		
		Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.	Cash Rs. P.	Non- Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
1—50	..	0·89	0·02	0·91	0·93	..	0·93
51—100	..	2·79	0·18	2·97	2·68	..	2·68
101—150	..	4·08	0·13	4·21	6·06	..	0·06
151—300	..	7·99	0·08	8·07	13·92	0·06	13·98
301—500	..	9·74	0·86	10·60	34·02	..	34·02
501—1,000	..	23·61	4·00	27·61	70·98	..	70·98
1001 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups.		4·08	0·22	4·30	11·15	0·02	11·17

TABLE VI

Monthly consumption of miscellaneous goods and services per household
in Rural/Urban areas of Balangir classified by expenditure groups

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash		Total	Cash		Total
	Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	
1—50 ..	1.10	0.63	1.73	2.52	..	252
51—100 ..	2.20	0.41	2.61	5.45	0.01	5.46
101—150 ..	2.99	1.82	4.81	10.44	..	10.44
151—300 ..	10.50	1.47	11.97	18.02	..	18.02
301—500 ..	25.45	8.92	34.37	101.96	0.07	102.03
501—1,000 ..	72.07	24.50	96.57	184.77	0.07	184.84
1,001 and above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups.	5.77	1.82	7.59	24.56	0.05	24.61

APPENDIX I

The statement below indicates the trend of change of the purchasing power of rupee in terms of rice, wheat, biri, mung, arhar, kulthi, channa, gram, ragi as it prevailed in the market at Balangir during certain years from 1896 to 1966. The quantity available per rupee is expressed in seers and chataks.

Average price (seers per rupee)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Biri	Mung	Arhar	Kulthi	Badaciana	Gram	Ragi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.
1896	24 7	..	14 8	14 8	..	25 4	..	..	0 0
1907	16 12	..	0 0	10 7	..	19 4	19 8½	..	0 0
1919-20	16 2	10 0	0 0	11 0	16 0	22 0	0 0	..	0 0
1937-38	24 0	9 0	0 0	12 0	16 8	22 0	0 0	15 8	0 0
1938-39	21 0	9 8	0 0	10 0	17 8	20 0	0 12	15 8	0 0
1939-40	17 0	10 0	0 0	10 0	17 8	20 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
1940-41	13 0	9 0	0 9	0 15	10 0	16 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
1941-42	9 0	8 4	0 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	0 0	7 0	0 0
1943-44	7 0	3 0	0 0	3 0	5 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	0 0
1944-45	8 0	3 0	0 0	3 0	5 0	9 0	0 0	5 0	0 0
1945-46	6 0	2 8	0 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	0 0	5 0	0 0
1953-54	3 5	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 10	0 0
1954-55	2 14	2 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 10	0 0
1955-56	2 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
1956-57	2 8	2 3½	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 8	8 3½
1957-58	2 8	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
1958-59	2 10	2 14	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 8	5
1959-60	2 8	2 3½	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 8	2 13½
1960-61	2 8	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
1961-62	..	2 2	2 1	10 1	6 1	5 0	0 2	0 0	2 13
1962-63	..	1 8	2 0	1 8	1 4	1 0	0 1	14 0	2 50
1966-67	..	0 14½	1 12	0 14	0 13	0 11	0 0	1 0	1 4

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

136. Historical Background

The States of Patna, Sonapur and Sambalpur were conquered by the British in course of the Second Maratha war early in 1804. But these States were restored to the Raja of Nagpur in 1806. After the Third Maratha war, Patna and Sonapur along with Sambalpur and other neighbouring States came under permanent possession of the British. In consequence of this, a new administrative division was created in 1819 called the South Bihar and Chotanagpur Mahals and the Sambalpur group of States was included in it. In 1821 the British Government annulled the feudal supremacy of the Raja of Sambalpur on its dependencies including Patna and Sonapur. Accordingly, separate Sanads were granted to these States that year. By regulation III of 1833, the South-West Frontier Agency was organised under an Agent to the Governor-General with headquarters at Ranchi. Patna and Sonapur along with other States of Sambalpur group were included in the South-West Frontier Agency under the control of the Agent. The Agency was abolished by Act XX of 1854 and the Chotanagpur Province was constituted under a Commissioner whose jurisdiction extended over Patna, Sonapur, Sambalpur and other neighbouring States. In January 1861, the management of Patna, Sonapur and Sambalpur which was then no longer a princely State was transferred to the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Cuttack, but when the Central Province was constituted in November 1861, these States with Sambalpur formed part of the new Province. In 1863, Patna and Sonapur along with Rairakhol, Bamra and Kalahandi were declared Feudatory States and in 1867 Sanads were granted to them giving the Ruler's powers of life and death over their people, subject to confirmation of the Local Government. Thus from this time onward, the Feudatory Chiefs of Patna and Sonapur administered their own States with laws and regulations promulgated by themselves. In 1905, Sambalpur together with the States of Patna, Sonapur, Kalahandi and Rairakhol were taken from the Central Provinces and amalgamated with Orissa, while the States of Bamra and Gangpur were also taken from Chotanagpur and placed under Orissa. The privileges and status of the Feudatory Chiefs of these States were fully defined and recorded. Thus the Feudal Chiefs of Patna and Sonapur were the supreme heads of their respective States in all branches of administration and were known as the Maharajas. The pattern of administration in these two states was almost the same excepting minor differences. Each of the Maharajas vested in the Dewan the powers necessary to pursue day-to-day administration reserving to himself the decision of all important

matters of the State. In case of Sonapur, the Dewanship was abolished in 1912 when a State Secretary was appointed to manage administration and in Patna State a Chief Minister was appointed in 1936. A cabinet system of Government was introduced in Sonapur in 1942 when the post of State Secretary was abolished and a Chief Minister appointed. In each of the two ex-states, important matters of administration were referred to the State Cabinet of which the Maharaja and the Chief Minister was the President and the Vice President respectively. There were Ministers for Revenue, Judicial Administration and Development works.

Each of the States of Patna and Sonapur was divided into three subdivisions. The subdivisions of Patna were Balangir Sadar, Titilagarh and Patnagarh and those of Sonapur were Sonapur Sadar, Binka and Birmaharajpur. The subdivisions were under Subdivisional Officers who exercised both executive and judicial functions. The States had their respective High Courts and Sessions Courts, and in both the States the corpus of many British Indian laws were adopted while the spirit and principles of many others were followed with some modifications to suit local conditions.

In Sonapur, a Vichar Samiti or Advisory Assembly was established in 1931 consisting of 16 members of whom 8 were nominated and 8 elected. The Durbar amended the Vichar Samiti Order in 1943 to represent different interests viz., agricultural, social, commercial, etc. and to bring the people into close touch with the administration. There was also the village Panchayat system in the State through which the people could convey their grievances to the Ruler.

In Patna, village Panchayats were organised in 1939. Each Panchayat consisted of a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 11 members including the President. Besides village Panchayats, Praja Sabhas were formed in all the three subdivisions of the State. The duty of these Sabhas was to bring to the notice of the State authorities all matters of public interest. They consisted of 26 members in Balangir Sadar and 20 and 16 in the Titilagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions respectively, excepting the President, the proportion of elected and nominated members being half and half. The Patna Durbar established a Legislative Assembly in 1943 consisting of 28 members excluding the President, the Chief Minister being the *ex officio* President of the Assembly. Out of 28 members, 14 were nominated and 14 were elected. The Assembly had the right of interpellation including the right of putting supplementary questions. It had the power of making laws for the whole or part of the State and had the right of being consulted for new measures of

taxation. In 1947 the Maharaja formed a new cabinet consisting of four Ministers, two of whom were his nominees and the other two the representatives from each of the political parties Krushak Dal and Praja Mandal. After Independence, the Government of India took up the question of merger of Orissa States and subsequently all the States except Mayurbhanj merged with Orissa on the 1st January 1948. On that day the district of Balangir-Patna was formed comprising the ex-States of Kalahandi, Patna and Sonepur. But as this district was found unwieldy for purposes of administration the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur were separated on the 1st November, 1949 and the new district Balangir was formed comprising these two ex-States.

137. Present Administrative Set-up

(i) The general administration of the district is now vested in the Collector who also functions as Magistrate of the district. The District Officer, therefore, combines in him the responsibilities of carrying on the revenue administration as well as functions of the supreme magistrate of the district for maintenance of law and order. The Collector is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate who is also empowered under several laws to function as the district head. The present revenue administration of the district is not different from that prevailing in other districts of Orissa. The Collector is responsible for collection of land revenue and cases in his district as well as for correct and up-to-date maintenance of revenue records. For the purposes of revenue administration, the district has been divided into five Tahsils one each in Balangir, Patnagarh and Titilagarh subdivisions and two in Sonepur subdivision. The Tahsil is the basic unit of revenue administration and is placed invariably under a Gazetted Officer designated as Tahsildar. He belongs to the cadre of the Orissa Administrative Service or Subordinate Administrative Service. Besides collection of revenue and maintenance of records, the Tahsildar has the powers of a Revenue Court for settlement of Nayaabadi lands, lease of Government lands, mutation, encroachment, certificate and other miscellaneous revenue cases. Each Tahsil is divided for the purpose of collection of revenue into a number of circles each under a Revenue Inspector. A revenue circle comprises several revenue villages. In every Tahsil one or two revenue supervisors have been posted to supervise the work of Revenue Inspectors in the field. The Collector who is the head of the land revenue department at the district level is subject to the general control and superintendence of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner with headquarters at Sambalpur and of the Board of Revenue. The Collector has also appellate powers in matters of miscellaneous revenue cases arising out of a lower court of the Tahsildar or of the Subdivisional Officer. But as the Collector has many functions to perform, he transfers most of the appeal cases to the Additional District Magistrate retaining only

a few important ones in his own file. For co-ordination of various aspects of Revenue Administration as well as for effective control over the field officers, there is a Revenue Section in the Collectorate under the charge of an Officer of the Orissa Administrative Service or Subordinate Administrative Service. This is an important section of the Collectorate which needs constant and careful attention. But as the Collector is generally engrossed with a multitude of problems relating to general and developmental administrations, the Additional District Magistrate has been kept in over-all charge of the revenue matters in the district.

(ii) The Collector, as stated earlier, also functions as the Magistrate of the district. He is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his area. Till recently, he was the head of administration of criminal justice in the district. But after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive on the 1st May 1967, the District Magistrate has lost most of his criminal powers enjoyed since the time of Warren Hastings. Yet he retains all powers under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for prevention of breach of peace as well as for maintenance of law and order. Though limited, the powers are nevertheless most vital as they are designed to preserve peace in the area. The District Magistrate is also the general head of the Police Administration in the district, though there is a Superintendent of Police who is the departmental district head. Although the Superintendent of Police has independent powers and functions, it is his duty to apprise the District Magistrate, from time to time, of important matters pertaining to commission of crimes as well as to the problems affecting law and order situation in the district. The District Officer is the pivot of the general administration in the district.

(iii) The Collector has also been made responsible for the implementation of all development schemes and has been given full control over officers of various departments posted in the district. He is required to check their work and ensure that their work is purposeful. He has power to co-ordinate the activities of various departmental district heads so as to ensure an integrated and all-round development of the area. He also has the power to make an assessment of the work done by the district heads of some of the departments at the end of the year. Till recently, the Collector's attention was engaged mostly in the implementation of developmental schemes and the Additional District Magistrate, as pointed out earlier, was in charge of revenue administration subject, of course, to the Collector's control. The present scheme of developmental administration is a three-tier system comprising of the Grama Panchayat in the primary level, the Panchayat Samiti in the secondary level and the Zilla Parishad at the top. Development works are to be done through the agency of the Panchayat Samiti and the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad is also required to distribute

various allotments received from Government from time to time and to indicate the lines along which a particular scheme should be implemented: This system, no doubt, goes far in associating the public with the development administration of the area, but the role of the Collector becomes even more onerous, particularly in a backward district like Balangir. He is required to make various local bodies discharge their functions properly without appearing to be authoritarian. He has, no doubt, certain powers of control over these bodies but these powers are exercisable in exceptional cases only. An officer belonging to Class I of the Orissa Administrative Service functions as the Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, whereas the Block Development Officer functions as the Executive Officer of the Samiti. The Collector not only assesses their performances annually but also supervises their work and takes steps to remove difficulties which they experience. The Ministerial staff of the Parishad and Samiti, however, belong to the same cadre as the Ministerial staff directly under the Collector and it is he who has powers of appointment and transfer of the staff. It has been mentioned earlier that the Collector has a general control over the working of other Departments in the district. Yet some Departments work directly under him. For example, the Grama Panchayat, the Tribal and Rural Welfare, the Publicity and Civil Supplies Departments have been placed directly under the Collector in view of their relative importance. The Welfare Department which has a network of programmes in the district has four Departmental Officers in the four subdivisions and another officer at the district headquarters. These Officers are known as Assistant District Welfare Officers. In addition to these Officers, there is also Class II Officer of the State Service to function as the District Welfare Officer of the district. His office is a part of the Collectorate. An ex-Cadre Officer designated as the District Public Relations Officer is in charge of the Publicity Wing of the Collectorate. An Officer of the Supply Department known as the Civil Supplies Officer works under the immediate control of the Collector. Similarly, Grama Panchayat matters are dealt with in a section of the Collectorate known as Grama Panchayat Section under the charge of an Officer of the Orissa Administrative Service or the Orissa Subordinate Administrative Service known as the District Panchayat Officer. The Excise Administration of the district is directly under the Superintendent of Excise but the Collector or the Additional District Magistrate on his behalf functions as the head of the Excise Administration. In Balangir, the Additional District Magistrate functions as the Collector in respect of Excise Administration except in the matters of policy which are attended to by the Collector himself.

(iv) There is a District Treasury at Balangir under the charge of an Officer of the Orissa Finance Service (Senior Branch) and there are three Sub-Treasuries functioning at the subdivisional headquarters at

Patnagarh, Titilagarh and Sonepur. The work of the cash sections of Balangir District Treasury and Titilagarh Sub-Treasury is managed by the State Bank of India. The District Magistrate looks into the affairs of the District Treasury and the Sub-Treasuries. In the Sub-divisions, the Subdivisional Officers are in over-all charge of the Sub-Treasuries whose monthly accounts are verified by them. The Additional District Magistrate is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. He is assisted by a District Sub-Registrar with headquarters at Balangir. There are local offices of the Sub-Registrar in the subdivisions.

(v) The office of the Collector is known as the Collectorate. It is the nerve centre of the district administration. It consists of several sections each under charge of a Deputy or a Sub-Deputy Collector. At times, an Officer is also kept in charge of more than one section. For the facility of supervision, some of the sections are under the Additional District Magistrate while others are directly under the Collector, although in matters of policy and over-all control, the Collector is deemed to have authority over all sections. The Government have sanctioned duty posts of six Deputy Collectors and four Sub-Deputy Collectors in the District Office but this number varies from time to time. Some of the important sections of the Collectorate are Revenue, General, Judicial, Development, Election, Census, Record Room, Library, Forms and Stationery, Nizarat, Loans, Land acquisition, Welfare, Publicity, Grama Panchayat and Land Records. Each section is kept under the charge of a senior assistant and there is an Office Superintendent for the entire Collectorate whose duty it is to co-ordinate and control the activities of various sections in the District Office. The Office Superintendent is the head ministerial officer of the Collectorate. The Additional District Magistrate who is generally a stationary officer looks after the internal administrative affairs of the Collectorate subject, of course, to the general control of the Collector. The routine matters are disposed of by the Additional District Magistrate who refer important matters to the Collector for his decision.

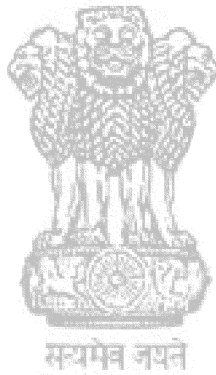
(vi) For administrative convenience, the district has been divided into four subdivisions each under charge of a Subdivisional Officer who belongs to the cadre of the Orissa Administrative Service. At times, Junior Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are also kept in charge of subdivisions. Like the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Officers also used to function till recently as Subdivisional Magistrates. But after separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, they now function as Magistrates of the First Class with powers under preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. They are responsible for the maintenance of law and order in their respective areas. In the subdivision of Balangir, the Subdivisional Officer is assisted by a number of Sub-Deputy Collectors according

to the cadre strength fixed for disposal of criminal, revenue and certificate cases. There are nine Revenue Inspectors who are the main collecting agents. Besides collection of land revenue and maintenance of records, the Revenue Inspectors are also entrusted with the responsibility of enquiring into miscellaneous Revenue petitions. There are six Community Development Blocks in Balangir subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer of Patnagarh is assisted by two Sub-Deputy Collectors out of whom one is designated as the Revenue Officer and the other as Tahsildar. The Revenue Officer who is usually a Magistrate of the First Class is entrusted with the disposal of criminal cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. There are four Revenue Inspectors in the Tahsil of Patnagarh the area of which is coterminous with that of the subdivision. The subdivision consists of three Community Development Blocks with headquarters at Patnagarh, Khaprakhoj and Belpara. In the subdivision of Sonepur, which consists of two Tahsils, there are nine Revenue Inspectors. The Tahsildar who is stationed at Birmaharajpur has also Magisterial powers and he disposes of criminal cases in addition to the normal revenue cases. There are six Community Development Blocks in the subdivision with headquarters at Tarbha, Ullunda, Birmaharajpur, Binka, Sonepur and Dungripali. In the subdivision of Titilagarh, the cadre strength of the Gazetted Officers is four besides the Subdivisional Officer. There are five Community Development Blocks in the subdivision, viz., Titilagarh, Saintala, Turekela, Muribahal and Bangomunda. Each Block is kept under the charge of a Gazetted Officer known as Block Development Officer. The office of the Subdivisional Officer is a miniature Collectorate. He has practically all the sections of the Collectorate in his office. The Subdivisional Officer represents the Collector in his Subdivision and has general control over the Subdivisional staff of the other departments as well as of the Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats in his subdivision. His powers correspond to the Collector's in respect of the subdivision, although the Collector has certain additional powers which can not be delegated to the Subdivisional Officers. He is directly responsible for the smooth implementation of the programmes of the Panchayat Samitis and proper land revenue administration by the Tahsildar. The Subdivisional Officers of the district of Balangir have, in addition, the responsibility under the Orissa Merged States Laws Act to enquire into every petition by a member of any Scheduled Tribe praying for permission to transfer whole or part of his holding to a non-member of the Scheduled Tribe. He is the competent authority under this law either to permit the transfer or reject the application. He may also, on his own motion or on the application by the heirs of any previous transferor, enquire into the authority of the

transfer and restore it to the person he considers entitled to it. In respect of his subdivision, he has powers of control and supervision over the Police.

(vii) There are several other offices of the Government of Orissa which function under the immediate control of their district level heads. Appendix 'A' will indicate the names of Officers who have their offices at the district headquarters of Balangir. A few Government of India Offices as mentioned below are also functioning:—

1. The office of the District Engineer, Railways (Balangir)
2. Income-Tax Office at Titilagarh
3. Office of the Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, Balangir
4. Meteorological Observatory Centre at Titilagarh



APPENDIX 'A'

**State level Officers stationed at the district
headquarters of Balangir**

1. District Agricultural Officer
2. District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer
3. District Statistical Officer
4. District Labour Officer
5. Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Taxes (Appellate)
6. Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad
7. Commercial Tax Officer (Balangir Circle)
8. Superintendent of Excise
9. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies
10. Civil Supplies Officer
11. Inspector of Schools (Balangir Circle)
12. District Inspector of Schools
13. District Social Educational Organiser
14. Regional Marketing Officer, Balangir
15. District Transport Manager
16. District Public Relations Officer
17. District Panchayat Officer
18. Divisional Forest Officer
19. Divisional Forest Officer, Afforestation
20. Civil Surgeon
21. Superintendent of Police
22. District Judge
23. Executive Engineer, Rural Engineering Organisation
24. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department
25. Executive Engineer, Electrical

26. District Welfare Officer
27. District Health Officer
28. District Industries Officer
29. District Employment Officer
30. Malaria Unit Officer
31. Superintendent of Fisheries
32. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer
33. Mining Officer
34. District National Statistical Officer
35. Treasury Officer

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Principal, Rajendra College, Balangir
2. Principal, Gram Sevak Talim Kendra
3. Agent, State Bank of India



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

138. History of Revenue Administration

Balangir district which came into existence in 1948 was carved out of the Eastern States Agency by combining two former States, namely—Patna and Sonapur excepting Panchara ex-Zamindari area of Sonapur ex-State, which has been included in Manmunda Police Station of Baudh-Khondmals district. The early political history and territorial position of these two ex-States shaped the revenue administration and each of these two ex-States was governed by different sets of Revenue laws.

The ex-States of Patna and Sonapur along with two other ex-States formerly formed a group known as Sambalpur Garhjats and they became tributaries under the Marathas of Nagpur in 1755 A. D. They were ceded to the British Government by the Treaty of 1803 with Raghuji Bhonsla but were restored to Marathas in 1806 and in 1818 were again reverted to the British Government. They were under control of Bengal Government till 1861 and were thereafter included in the Central Provinces. In October, 1905, they were transferred from the Central Provinces, and were included in the Orissa Division. Simultaneously with the formation of Orissa Division which included 24 Oriya-speaking ex-States, a Political Agent was appointed for the first time on the 16th October, 1905 to assist the Chiefs.

The Revenue system of both the ex-States which differed widely in details is separately dealt with below:—

139. Patna ex-State

The main subdivisions of the ex-States were (1) Khalsa or directly administered country and two estates held by the relations of the Maharaja, viz., Jarasingha and Agalpur, (2) five hereditary estates held chiefly by Gond Thakurs, viz., Atgan, Loisinga, Pandrapani, Balbuka and Mandal, (3) five Binjhal estates held by Binjhal Chiefs—a race of valiant aborigines, viz., Remud, Nandupala, Bhanpur, Khaprakhol and Khuripani, (4) five Garhtiahs or clusters of villages, the revenues of which were set apart for the maintenance of bodies of police each under a Garhtia, (5) nine Khond Mahals, viz., Bangomunda, Budbudka, Luwa, Haldi, Talgahaka, Lapher Pahar, Saintala, Tupa and Upargahaka.

During the 19th century, the Land Revenue Administration of the ex-State was being carried on by leasing out the village to the highest bidders who were later known as Gauntias.

The term of lease was for four years. There was no certainty of tenures, no right was conferred on the raiyat over the land and he could be ejected at the will of the Gauntia. There was no alteration of rent from one lease to another, but an increase was effected on the nazarana paid by the Gauntia. The village assessment of malguzari was distributed on all rayati lands including those held by the Gauntia as a rayat. For the purpose of realising the respective shares, the tenants' lands were divided into a definite number of divisions, locally called *Karia* representing sixteen annas, *Bhagua* representing eight annas, *balita*, *gur or salati* representing four annas, *nalita* two annas and *lita* one anna. These divisions were made taking into consideration the position and produce and not the size of the land. Such a system existed throughout the ex-State and in case of revision, there was no difficulty in apportionment. The nazarana paid by Gauntia was recovered in part from the tenants according to their holdings. The Gauntia enjoyed all the *bhogra* lands rent free in return for the nazarana paid by him. The tenant was ignorant about the rent he had to pay. For this, he had to take the word of the Gauntia. Such a state of ignorance in most of the cases was becoming a source of profit to the Gauntia. In addition, large number of miscellaneous cesses had to be paid. For every 15 or 30 villages a Tandakar was appointed whose business was supposed to keep the peace in those villages. He, however, made a regular source of profit out of all the crimes of the area.

On the occasion of a marriage in the Ruler's family, a contribution called *Haldiapati* was levied on all the villages to cover the expenses of the marriage. Contributions seem to have been levied for the purchase of horses and elephants and on visits of very important persons. Another feature of the revenue administration that prevailed was that the tenant had to lend to his Gauntia the services of all his ploughs for a day and two labourers with sickles for a day. Similarly when the Gauntia sent the *Kerchaul* to the Chief, the cartmen were being detailed for a day or two for bringing fire-wood, timber, grass for the annual repairs of the Chief's house. The tenants were bound to do any other *Beggar* (unpaid labour) imposed on them.

Such a state of affairs in the revenue administration of this ex-State existed upto 1871, when a new settlement was made under British administration. The total collection of the land revenue and cess just before the British administration amounted to (a) revenue Rs. 8,792 (b) cash cess and dues Rs. 1,479, and (c) such other payment in kind.

In 1871 a summary enquiry was made and leases were given to the Gauntia who in return had to sign *kabuliyats*—a new introduction in the history of Revenue administration of the ex-State. The demand of cess

from tenants was amalgamated with the rent. Though changes were made in the grant of leases and in the collection of demand, the instalments continued as before payable on Asadha Purnima, Kartika Purnima and Phalguna Purnima. A new cess called the School cess was imposed in 1872. The land revenue and rental demand continued to be identical, the Gauntia enjoying his Bhogra lands rent free and appropriating the rents of new tenants on new lands. Under the new settlement the total demand which included payment from Zamindaris was Rs. 22,200 as land revenue and Rs. 1,471 as school cess. This settlement was made for five years from 1871—75.

As it was found that in the Kondhan tracts cultivations had at least doubled everywhere and the heads of villages were obtaining more than double their formal revenue from tenants, a fresh rent settlement was conducted in 1876 under the supervision of Captain Bowie, the then Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, who had also made the former settlement. In this settlement which was in force for five years, the Gauntia and tenants, as before, were left to themselves to apportion the increased demand and the authorities did not interfere. This time total land revenue demand increased to Rs. 37,398 and school cess to Rs. 2,190.

The next settlement was conducted in 1885 by Berry. The lump payment of nazarana had become a hardship to the Gauntia who usually was compelled to borrow in order to meet his obligation to State. So during this settlement, the question of nazarana was given much importance and it was met by assessing *bhogra* lands to an annual payment not exceeding half its rental value. During this settlement also *Chhirol* lands, which included (a) lands newly broken up by Gauntia and leased to a tenant the rent being enjoyed by the Gauntia himself, (b) lands brought under cultivation by tenants and enjoyed by them rent free for first three years and subsequently paying rent to Gauntia, and (c) land formerly abandoned by a tenant and cultivated for a time by Gauntia and again leased by him, were assessed at a lenient rate as the assessment was an innovation.

In the year 1895-96, a regular settlement was made under the supervision of Shri Sahani. The better cultivated areas of State, Aungar Saranda and Patnagarh were regularly surveyed by plane table. In the western portion of the State called Binjhaly, where there were practically only patches of cultivation in the midst of jungle, the survey was on masahat system which found the area of a field in a rough and ready manner by taking its length and average breadth. The other details of the settlement were those adopted in the British districts of Central Provinces. Maps were prepared, the Khasra was written and from it the Jamabandi was made. The soil was divided according to position

into or High land, Mal or high embanked land, Berna or low land and Bahal or lowest lying land where the water-supply was never deficient. These classes were again sub-divided into manured, irrigated, and ordinary. Rent was calculated by means of soil factors and unit rates. In determining the rate of rent the condition of the village was taken into consideration. During this settlement, the remuneration of Gountia was changed. He was given a "draw back" of 20 per cent and in some cases more of the whole village assets. The Gauntia was supposed to assign lands to the village servants like Ganda, Jhankar and Nariha as their remuneration for the services offered by them to the village. Tribal heads such as Umrah, etc., received remuneration in cash, the State taking from 50 per cent to 65 per cent of the assets; the Gountia paying the Umrah 80 per cent; the difference between these two items, representing the remuneration of the Umrah. The demand of the settlement amounted to Rs. 76,900 as land revenue against the demand of Rs. 52,500 in 1895.

The next settlement of the State was carried out under the supervision of Kamal Lochan Pujhari as Settlement Officer. He began his work in 1903 and completed survey and settlement of Kondhan pargana, Khalsa area of Balangir subdivision and the Agalpur Estate. He also began the work in Patnagarh subdivision. He had not taken up survey and settlement work of the remaining 4 estates when he retired in 1915. After K. L. Pujhari, Shyam Sundar Das worked as Settlement Officer for about a year and was succeeded by Daitari Mishra. Daitari Mishra made revision settlement of Kondhan Pargana, khalsa area of Balangir subdivision and the Agalpur estate which had been completed by K. L. Pujhari and completed survey and settlement of Patnagarh subdivision. He also made regular survey and settlement of the Zamindaries of Bangomunda, Loisinga and Atgan and the Kharposhdari of Jarasingha. He completed the settlement work of the entire State by the year 1919. Both Kamal Lochan Pujhari and Daitari Mishra carried out the survey and settlement work according to the system followed in the Central Provinces. In this settlement, there were 1,799 villages comprising 1,366,150 acres which included 8,15,964 acres of cultivated lands. The cultivated lands were further classified as Bahal—169,772 acres, Berna—90,566 acres, Malsaman—48,412 acres, Maltikra—7,021 acres, Bari—7,513 acres, Barcha—6,081 acres and At—4,86,596 acres. The Revenue and cess according to the settlement were Rs. 1,50,820 and Rs. 1,00,638-9-3 respectively.

The next Survey and Settlement operations commenced under the supervision of Satish Chandra Banarjee in the year 1932 and were completed in the year 1937. It was purely a revisional one. While the

previous Settlements were made according to the Central Province system, the settlement of 1932—37 was done according to the Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual and Technical Rules. The classification of lands which were adopted during the settlement are similar to that adopted in the settlement completed in the year 1919. Paddy lands were classified according to their situation into 3 principal classes—Bahal, Berna and Malsaman each subdivided according to the facilities of irrigation and supply of manure into 4 classes. Bari lands were also similarly divided into 4 classes—Barchha or Sugar-cane fields were divided into 2 classes and At or Up lands were divided into 2 classes. The details are as follows:—

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Bahal | .. (a) Bahal Mamuli
(b) Bahal Khari
(c) Bahal Pani
(d) Bahal Kharipani |
| 2. Berna | .. (a) Barna Mamuli
(b) Barna Khari
(c) Berna Pani
(d) Berna Kharipani |
| 3. Malsaman | .. (a) Malsaman Mamuli
(b) Malsasman Khari
(c) Malsaman Pani
(d) Malsaman Kharipani |
| 4. At | .. (a) At Mamuli
(b) At Khari |
| 5. Barchha | .. (a) Barchha Mamuli
(b) Barchha Khari |
| 6. Bari | .. (a) Bari Mamuli
(b) Bari Khari
(c) Bari Pani
(d) Bari Kharipani |

In this settlement, fruit gardens were taken as a separate class and recorded as 'Bagicha' while lands growing betel-leaves were also recorded separately as 'Pan-Baraj'. This was not done in the previous Settlement.

Uncultivated lands were recorded according to their proper classification, such as houses, roads, gochar lands, temples, cremation grounds, culturable waste lands, jungles, etc. An innovation made in this Settlement was that the waste lands were divided into 2 categories one category was recorded in the State Anabadi and the other in the Thicadar's Anabadi Khatas. The Thicadar could allot waste lands out of his Anabadi Khata for purpose of cultivation, whereas waste lands recorded in the State Anabadi Khata could not be reclaimed without the sanction of State.

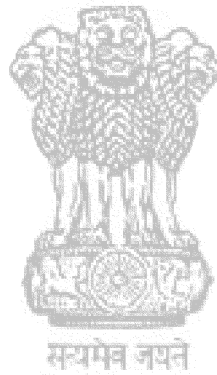
There was no general enhancement of rent in comparison to the rent settlement of the 1919 settlement. As many as 615 crop cutting experiments were conducted and results justified a change in the scale only in respect of a few classes. Soil factors* adopted during the settlement operation concluded in the years 1919 and 1937 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Classification of land	Soil factor adopted	
		1903—1919	1932—1937
1	2	3	4
1	Bahal Kharipani	.. 24	25
2	Bahal Khari	.. 20	20
3	Bahal Pani	.. 20	20
4	Bahal Mamuli	.. 18	18
5	Barna Kharipani	.. 20	25
6	Barna Khari	.. 18	18
7	Berna Pani	.. 18	18
8	Berna Mamuli	.. 16	16
9	Malsaman Kharipani	.. 16	16
10	Malsaman Khari	.. 14	14
11	Malsaman Pani	.. 14	14
12	Malsaman Mamuli	.. 8	10
13	Maltikra Khari	.. 6	10
14	Maltikra Mamuli	.. 4	5
15	Bari kharipani	.. 25	50
16	Bari Khari	.. 20	25
17	Bari Pani	.. 20	25
18	Bari Mamuli	.. ..	16
19	Barchha Khari	.. 50	50
20	Barchha Mamuli	.. 40	50
21	At Khari	.. 5	10
22	At Mamuli	.. 3	5

*Soil factor was being used to determine the rental pressure of holdings. After classification of lands, a figure is allotted to each of the soils to show its value in relation to the other soils. This is more or less the relative productivity of each class of land. In a word, soil unit has been defined as the "unit of relative value of different classes of land".

By bringing about these changes in the scale of soil factors assigned to the different classes of lands the average rate of rent per acre came to as shown below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bahal Kharipani	..	1	2 3
Bhahal Khari	..	0	14 7
Bahal Pani	..	0	14 7
Bahal Mamuli	..	0	13 1½
Berna Kharipani	..	1	2 3
Berna Khari	..	0	13 1½
Berna Pani	..	0	13 1½
Berna Mamuli	..	0	11 7½
Malsaman Kharipani	..	0	11 7½
Malsaman Khari	..	0	10 3
Malsaman Pani	..	0	10 3
Malsaman Mamuli	..	0	7 3½
Maltikra Khari	..	0	7 3½
Maltikra Mamuli	..	0	3 8
Bari Kharipani	..	2	4 6
Bari Khari	..	1	2 3
Bari Pani	..	1	2 3
Bari Mamuli	..	0	7 3½
Barchha	..	2	4 6
At Khari	..	0	7 3½
At Mamuli	..	0	3 8



There was an overall increase of revenue by about 47 per cent in comparison to the settlement concluded in the year 1919. The previous assets amounted to Rs. 3,03,740-5-0 which increased to Rs. 4,45,383-14-0 (excluding the nazul assets) the net increase being Rs. 1,41,643-9-0. Out of this increase Rs. 50,321-4-0 was due to the change in the soil factor (16·6 per cent) and Rs. 70,359-1-0 was due to extension of cultivation (23·2 per cent). Also there was an increase of Rs. 20,963-4-0 (6·9 per cent) on account of resumption of excess service lands and of maufi lands that were found liable to resumption. The following tables represent the comparative statement of revenue demand for khalsa as also for different subdivisions :—

(i) Comparative Statement of Revenue Demand for Khalsa

Sl. No.	Payable by	Revenue assessed in 1903—1919 settlement	Revenue assessed in 1932—1937 settlement	Percentage of increase
1	Thicadars' Khalsa.	under 1,06,309-6-0	1,64,178-3-0	54
2	Umrahs' Khalsa.	under 28,805-10-0	48,290-0-0	68
		1,35,115-0-0	2,12,468-3-0	57

(ii) Comparative Statement of Revenue Demand for Different Sub-divisions

Sl. No.	Payable by	According to 1903—1919 settlement		According to 1932—1937 settlement	
		Revenue	Cesses	Revenue	Cesses
1	Balangir Subdivision.	67,057-5-0	55,273-2-6	1,16,549-4-0	94,402-3-0
2	Titilagarh Sub-division.	49,288-9-0	27,797-2-6	88,093-10-0	65,558-12-0
3	Patnagarh Sub-division.	34,474-2-0	17,568-4-3	59,691-5-0	40,957-2-6
Total		1,50,820-0-0	1,00,638-9-3	2,64,334-3-0	2,00,918-1-6

The total number of villages as ascertained during 1903—1919 settlement was 1799 which increased to 1804 including four Nazuls i.e., Balangir, Titilagarh, Kantabanji and Patnagarh. There was only one Nazul, namely, Balangir at the time of previous settlement. The details of the number of village are as follows :—

Khalsa	..	Direct under the State	..	794
		Under the Umrahs	..	384
Total			..	1,178

Under the Tenur Holders

Kharposhdar of Jarasingha	..	228
Kharposhdars of Agalpur	..	117
Zamindar of Bangomunda	..	151
Zamindar of Atgan	..	79
Zamindar of Loisinga	..	51

Total	..	626

Grand Total	..	1,804

The total area of the entire ex-State as ascertained during 1932-37 settlement is 2,540 square miles, the details of which are as follows :—

1. Total village areas	..	2,116 Sq. miles
2. Area of reserved and protected forests	..	420 Sq. miles
3. Area of the lands acquired by B. N. Rly. Co.	..	4 Sq. miles

Total	..	2,540 Sq. miles

The details of cultivated and uncultivated village area are as follows :—

Detail of village area (in acres)

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-division	Cultivated area		Uncultivated area		Total	
		In 1903--1919 Settlement	In 1932--1937 Settlement	In 1903--1919 Settlement	In 1932--1937 Settlement	In 1903--1919 Settlement	In 1932--1937 Settlement
1	Balangir..	303,630	328,343	197,865	171,198	501,495	499,541
2	Titilagarh	280,132	312,602	197,883	155,708	478,015	468,310
3	Patnagarh	232,202	272,261	154,384	114,157	386,640	386,418
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	Total..	815,964	913,206	550,286	441,063	1,366,150	1,354,269
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The following important records were prepared during the 1932-37 settlement :—

1. Khewat
2. Khatian
3. Irrigation Khatian
4. Wazib-ul-arz, and
5. Thicadari and Umrahi Kabuliyat

1. *Khewat*—It was the record of proprietary interest of the village and gave a description of status of those who were entitled to receive rent from the intermediate tenure holders. It also contained the revenue payable by each Khewatdar of the area covered by each Khewat. The Patna State Sarkar was recorded as the sole proprietor and the Kharposhdars, Zamindars, Umrahs, Gartias and Maufidars were recorded as intermediate tenure-holders.

2. *Khatian*—It was the most important part of Record-of-Rights and contained a full description of the lands of the villages arranged holdingwise, particulars of khatadars, status, area and rent payable on each holding.

3. *Irrigation Khatian*—It contained detailed description of the lands irrigated from the state water reservoir as well as description of such water reservoir. It did not contain the entire irrigated area of the village because the lands irrigated from the wells as well as private reservoirs were not entered in this record.

4. *Wazib-ul-arz*—It was a detailed embodiment of the right and liabilities of the rayats and the Thicadars of the village concerned. It defined the status of Thicadar, the extent of his interest in the village and the mutual relationship between the rayats and Thicadars.

5. *Kabuliyats*—Kabuliyats executed by Umrahs and Thicadar embodied the conditions on which they held Umrahi and Thicadari Tenures.

Three copies of the Record-of-Rights were prepared during 1932-37 settlement. The State copy was consigned to the District Record Room, the Malik copy was supplied to the Thicadars of the villages concerned and the rayati copy was supplied to the rayats concerned. The five big tenure-holders i.e. Kharposhdar of Jarasingha and Agalpur and the Zamindars of Bangomunda, Atgan and Loisinga were supplied with a copy of khewat and Teriz which gave them all necessary information in regard to the villages in their tenure. The Umrahs were supplied with a copy of Kabuliyat executed by them and also a demand list of the revenue and cess payable by the Thicadars under them. The whole-village-maufidars were supplied with a copy of the khewat,

(iii) Land Tenure System—

(a) *Zamindars and Kharposhdars*—There were five big tenure holders in Patna ex-State. Two of them were related to Raj family and they were granted the tenures for their maintenance so they were known as Kharposhdars. They were the Kharposhdars of Jarasingha and Agalpur. The Kharposhdari tenure of Jarasingha was created by Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh Deo (1765 to 1820) for the maintenance of his second son Jugaraj Singh. The Kharposhdari tenure of Agalpur was created in 1884 by Maharaja Bhupal Singh Deo for the maintenance of his six sons through his second wife. The zamindaris of Atgan, Bangomunda and Loisinga were created at different times for rewarding the fore-fathers of those Zamindar families who rendered valuable military services to the then Ruling Chiefs of Patna in subduing rebellions within the State and in resisting invasion from outside. The status of these tenures as well as the obligations, duties, rights and privileges were embodied in the Sanad granted by the Ruling Chiefs to the Kharposhdars and Zamindars. These tenures were impartible and resumable for breach of conditions laid down in the Sanad and liable to lapse in absence of direct heir in case of Kharposhdari and near-heir in case of Zamindari. Succession to these tenures was governed by the law of primogeniture subject to the approval of the Ruler. The Kharposhdars and zamindars has to attend the Ruler's Durbar and to perform such other duties as was imposed on them from time to time and were held responsible for the proper management of their estates. They had the right to collect and appropriate land revenue and cesses, revenue from country liquor, pounds and ferries subject to their control. They had to pay to the ex-State Takoli and cesses fixed from time to time. A comparative statement of Takoli payment of the Kharposhdars and Zamindars is given below :—

Comparative Statement of Takoli Payments of the Kharposhdars and zamindars

Name of Kharposhdars and Zamindars	Settlement 1903-1919			Settlement 1932-1937			Percentage of increase
	Total assets of the Estate	P. C. of assessment	Amount of Takoli	Total assets of the Estate	P. C. of assessment	Amount of Takoli	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Kharposhdar, Jarasingha.	37,179	8.7	3,230	52,676	26.1	13,750	326
Kharposhdar, Agalpur	20,879	9.9	2,060	31,452	26	8,177	297
Zamindar, Bangomunda	21,743	25	5,585	44,662	40	17,865	220
Zamindar, Loisinga	18,562	12.7	2,350	25,097	25	6,274	167
Zamindar, Atgan	19,631	12.2	2,400	25,623	2.26	5,800	142

McGavin, once the Dewan of the ex-State writes in his note on the tenures "what is of special interest is the incontestable proof that Loisingha, Atgaon and Bangmunda are not zamindaris, properly speaking at all, but jagir grants made by the Patna Chiefs on certain conditions and in return for certain services. It is true neither condition nor services are constant or well defined, and considering the times and circumstances in which they were granted, this is not to be wondered at."

Besides these big tenure-holders, there were also some petty tenure holders who were known as Umrahs and one of them, the tenure-holder of Sindhekala, was known as Gartia. There were 23 such petty tenure-holders direct under the state having 5 to 53 villages under them. There were also some Umrahs under the Zamindars and Kharposhdars.

The Zamindaris of Atgan and Bangomunda were resumed prior to merger. The Zamindari of Loisinga was vested in the State of Orissa as per Revenue Department notification No. 7007-29/52—R, dated the 27th November, 1952 and that of Agalpur and Jarasingha as per Revenue Department notifications No. 7008-E.A.-29/52-R, dated the 27th November 1952 and No. 7009-E.A.-29/52 R., dated the 27th November 1952, respectively. The Umrah tenures vested in the State of Orissa as per Revenue Department notifications No. 28430-E.A.-1/8-59-R', dated the 1st July 1959.

(b) *Genesis of Gauntia system*—The existence of headman in each village probably arose from the day jungles began to be cleared and villages settled by the early inhabitants. The earliest settler was naturally looked upon by the late settler with reverence and his word used to be given due weight. In course of time these village headmen were found to be men of responsibility, whom the Ruler made responsible for revenue of the village and as such, they were treated as Officers of the Ruler as time passed. The cultivators were expected to pay the revenue to him but from the point of view of the Rulers, it mattered little to them whether all the revenue had been collected or not. The Ruler on the other hand did not bother himself to know how the revenue was collected by the headmen. The headman was remunerated by land which was rent-free for his part in collection of revenue and maintenance of peace in the village.

(c) *Gaunti Tenures*—The Gauntias or the village headmen had no proprietary right in their villages and though they claimed the right of hereditary succession to their respective villages to be governed by law of primogeniture their claim had never been recognised. They

held on short-term lease and cases were not infrequent in which a Gauntia of long standing was ousted from his village to make room for a fresh one on consideration of Nazarana. Although no legal right of these thicadars over their respective villages was recognised by the ex-State Government, they had, according to the notion of the people, a strong moral claim to remain in possession so long as they paid the revenue assessed on their tenures. Thicadars and Gauntias were in the beginning identical. But later Thicadars who were given protected status became Gauntias.

Till the Land Revenue Act, 1940 came into force in the Ex-State, the Thicadars were holding the tenures under a Kabuliyat executed by them. The said Act defined them as persons who had accepted the assessments of the villages. The duties of Thicadars have been recorded in the the Wazib-ul-Arz and Thicadari Kabuliyat. The Thicadars were appointed for 15 years or till the next settlement. These persons were authorised to collect rent from the tenants and pay the same to the authorities. They were held responsible for the administration of village affairs. The remuneration paid to these tenure-holders was 20 per cent of the gross assets of their respective villages. But the bhogra lands in their possession were valued at ordinary rayati rates.

The tenures could be inherited only during the period of a settlement. The Thicadars had no right to transfer in any way their interest in the village in whole or in part. Only one person was eligible to inherit the Thica. Inheritance through female heir or even by an adoption was not banned. Co-sharers, as related in Wazib-ul-Arz (1937) had no right over village except bhogra lands. In the Land Revenue Act, 1940 this condition was replaced and provision were made to share bhogra by amicable settlement. Almost all Thiccadars had their co-shares who by amicable arrangement with the Thicadars used to enjoy certain share of Bhogra lands till the existence of Thicadars. The ex-State Government did not recognise such amicable arrangements though Thicadar's right in sub-letting the lands was never disputed. But in such cases rayati rights did not accrue to the cosharers in such lands on the strength of the lease, whatever the period of lease may be.

Under the Kabuliyat, the Thicadars were to continue for a period of 15 years or till the next settlement. The period of 15 years expired on 1st April, 1950. As per orders contained in Revenue Department letter No. 14340 dated 19th December 1949, the Thicadari system in the ex-Patna State was abolished with effect from 1st April 1950 and the bhogra lands were settled in rayati tenancy with the Thicadars and their cosharers according to their possession as determined by Revenue Authorities. Bhogra conversion work in the Khalsa area was taken up in 1950 in the Umrahi area in 1951 and in the Kharposhdari and Zamindari area in 1953. The Gauntia as the village

headman was primarily responsible for the efficient village management; but after the abolition of the Gauntia system this responsibility was partly entrusted to the newly created Grama Panchayats and the Revenue authorities directly took charge of the Dharsas (village roads), Deraghars (Rest Houses) and the tanks and Katas only in matters of regulating irrigation from such sources.

(d) *Umrahs*—There was 22 Umrahi tenures in the Patna ex-State as ascertained during 1932-37 settlement. But such tenures were not constant as owing to default in payment or breach of conditions laid down in the Umrahi Kabuliyat certain Umrahs were ejected and new Umrahs were not necessarily appointed in their places. And again the Chief could create Umrahi tenures if felt necessary. The Umrahs were middle-men between the State and Thicadars and were similar to Thicadars in holding their tenures on a Kabuliyat for the period of the settlement. The Umrah was a Thicadar of at least one village in his circle. The Thicadars used to pay land revenue to the Umrah who deposited the same in the treasury. In villages where there were Sikimi Thicadars the land revenue was paid by the Sikimi Thicadar to the Asli Thicadar who in turn paid the same to the Umrah. The remuneration of Umrahs unlike that of Thicadars was not uniform but varied from 5 to 17 per cent of the total Thica Jama of the villages under them. In certain cases the Umrahs had lands recorded as bhogra villages (other than their Thicadar villages) under them. As per the terms of the Umrahi kabuliyat, the tenure could be transferred with the sanction of the State. The Umrah was responsible for the revenue of all the villages under him and had few duties to perform apart from payment of land revenue. The Umrah could not eject a Thicadar but could nominate one for a vacant post. In practice, the tenure could be surrendered although there is no such corresponding provision either in the kabuliyat or in the Land Revenue Act. The Umrahi tenures vested in the State of Orissa as per Revenue Department Notification No. 28430—E. A.-L-815-R., dated 1st July, 1959.

(e) *Maufi Tenures*—Maufi tenures were held either rent-free or on payment of quit-rent and were created by the ex-State for secular or religious services, for maintenance or as remuneration to some continuing service. An entire village or groups of villages or even a portion of a village or even a few plots could be given as maufi. There were following types of maufis in the ex-State.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|----|
| (a) | Debottar Maufi | .. |
| (b) | Brahmottar Maufi | .. |
| (c) | Babuan maufi | .. |

- (d) Khorakposhak maufi (Bharanposhan maufi)
- (e) Sindur Tika maufi ..
- (f) Ardha Jama maufi ..
- (g) Mrutaha Panchaka Dan Maufi

All these maufis have been abolished as per Revenue Departments Notification No. 58745, dated the 7th September, 1965.

Besides, Jagirs were granted for various purposes and they were as follows —

- (i) Chaukidar Jagir
- (ii) Jhankar Jagir
- (iii) Nariha Jagir
- (iv) Negi Jagir.
- (v) Kamar Jagir
- (vi) Kumbhar Jagir
- (viii) Dhoba Jagir

According to Home Department Notification No. 5703-P., dated the 27th February, 1965 Chaukidari and Jhankar systems have been abolished from Balangir subdivision, with effect from 1st May, 1965 and according to Home Department Notification No. 12418-P., dated 5th May, 1965 these systems have been abolished from Patnagarh and Titilagarh subdivisions with effect from 1st July, 1965. Jagirs mentioned against serial (iii) to (viii) have been abolished with effect from the 30th March, 1963 in accordance with the Revenue Department Notification No. 20547 dated the 30th March, 1963.

A Jhankar in Balangir district functions both as a watchman and the village priest. His office is, therefore, partly affected by the Orissa Offices of Village Police (Abolition) Act of 1964 so far as he functions as the village watchman. According to the provisions of the aforesaid Act 50 per cent of the jagir lands held by the Jhankars ought to be retained as such because of the duties performed by them as the village priests. But immediately after the abolition of the Chowkidari and Jhankar system in the district, the Revenue field staff prepared a land schedule for the entire jagir lands held by the Chowkidars and Jhankars upon which settlement proceedings were initiated. Such an action by the Revenue staff gave rise to protest by the Jhankars and the Tahasildars after field enquiry in each case settled the entire Jagir lands of the Chowkidar and only half of the jagir land held by the Jhankars reserving the remaining 50 per cent of jagir to be enjoyed by the Jhankars in consideration of worship performed by them. In case where the recorded Jhankar is not performing the worship of the village deity either himself or through his legal heirs, another person of the same caste usually does the worship. So in such cases which are really very few, the district authorities have recorded the Jhankri lands in the name of the respective deity with a mention of the present priest in the remarks column of the Jamabandi.

(f) *Rayati Holdings*—"Tenant" (Rayat), as described in Patna State Tenancy Act, 1944, "means primarily a person who holds land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself or by members of his family or by hired servants and is or but for a special contract would be liable to pay rent or cesses for such land and includes also the successors-in-interest of such persons but not a farmer or Thicadar." The Patna State Tenancy Act, 1944 classified the tenants (rayats) into six categories, namely —

- (a) Occupancy Tenant.
- (b) Ordinary Tenant.
- (c) Under Tenant.
- (d) Village Service Tenant.
- (e) Other Service Tenant.
- (g) Maufi Tenant.

No tenant had previously any right to transfer his lands by sale, gift or otherwise but under transfer rules framed in 1935, transfers by sale gift or mortgage, could be effected with the previous sanction of the State. When permission for transfer was applied under these rules a fee of 25 per cent of the consideration was levied if the transfer was by sale or gift. In case of sale, the State used to put it to auction to derive maximum price. No fee was levied on mortgages. Conditions regarding transfer, surrender and sub-lease of rayati holdings were embodied in the Wazib-ul-Arz. The Land Revenue Act which came into force in 1940 did not prescribe the rights of the rayats though it mentioned the liabilities and penalties. The incidences of various tenures were precisely embodied in the Patna State Tenancy Act, 1944 and the conditions regarding transfer of holding were narrated in the Rules under the Patna State Tenancy Act. The Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 which came into force in Patna ex-State on 1st January 1948 provided that an occupancy tenant would be entitled to transfer his holdings freely without any 'fee' out of the consideration money subject to the restriction that no transfer of a holding from a member of an aboriginal tribe to a member of non-aboriginal tribe should be valid unless such transfer was made with the prior permission of the administration of the State Government. The aboriginal tribe was defined in the said order to mean any tribe that may from time to time be notified as such by the provincial Government for the purpose of the order. Those provisions were repeated in section 7 of the Orissa Merged States Laws Act, 1950. Since aboriginal tribe for the purpose was defined in Revenue Department Notification No. 24507R dated 22.5.62, the restrictions regarding transfer of rayati holding by aboriginal tribes remained inoperative till 22nd May, 1962.

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Although the term of 1932-37 settlement was fixed for 15 years, the next settlement operation which is the current one started in November, 1963. To begin with, Titilagarh subdivision was taken up under section 36(i) (c) of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 (Act III of 1959) according to orders issued in Revenue Department Notification No. 56188.S-444-63/R. dated 26th September 1963 and operations are in progress. Settlement operations under section 36 (i) (c) of the O.S.&S. Act, 1958 (Act III of 1959) in Patnagarh subdivision were taken up from November, 1964 according to orders issued in Revenue Department Notification No. S-435/64-61600 R. dated 21st September 1964 and operations are in progress. Settlement operations are yet to commence in Balangir subdivision.

(g) *Collection of Rent and Cess*—The rents were realised in three instalments. The kists were in July, November and March. But towards the later part of the Darbar Administration there were only two kists. During the settlement of 1871 all payments in kind were converted to cash.

Besides land revenue, school cess was paid at the rate of two annas per rupee of rental. Dispensary cess was paid at the rate of two annas per rupee of rental. There were also patwari cess at the rate of one anna and rasad jama Cess at the rate of one anna per rupee of rental. All cesses have been consolidated at 25 percent of the rental except those which were levied as a tax or fee.

Arrears of land revenue were recovered by arrest and detention and by sale of movable or immovable property or by ejectment from the village, tenure or holdings.

140. Sonapur Ex-State

Sonapur ex-State comprised the present Sonapur Subdivision of Balangir district and 66 villages of Manmunda P. S. in Baudh subdivision of Baudh-Khondmals district formerly comprised in Panchara ex-Zamindari. Although at one time the ex-States of Patna and Sonapur formed portion of what was then known as Sambalpur Garjats and Maharajas of Patna and Sonapur claim their descent from the powerful Chauhan rulers, yet the tenancy and land revenue laws of Patna and Sonapur ex-States differed widely in detail. In case of Patna ex-State several revenue laws were enacted and the rayats were given more concession particularly after 1932 i.e. the year when Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo adorned the throne. But in case of Sonapur ex-State all revenue laws relating to land revenue and tenancy were embodied in 'Bhumibidhi' a document "hard to beat for its copious verbiage, repetition and consequent confusion". The Bhumibidhi was codified in 1907, modified in 1915 and brought up-to-date in 1939. The only State Land Revenue Code as the Bhumibidhi was, it contained no provision regarding Settlement.

Regarding the history of revenue administration in the ex-State of Sonapur it is recorded in the Feudatory States of Orissa that prior to 1887 bhogra lands of a village were put to quinquennial auction and the Thicadars deposited the amount in the State treasury in a lump sum. This system of quinquennial auction of bhogra lands, service lands of the lessee of the village, automatically conferred the right on the Thicadars or Gauntias to hold the village for 5 years. After 1887, the leases became annual and the Gauntias made annual payment for bhogra lands which was arrived at by dividing the amount assessed prior to 1887 by 5. This system enabled the Gauntias to reap the benefits of lands reclaimed afresh and brought under cultivation by tenants till there was settlement. The Gauntias were also empowered to reallow abandoned lands for which they used to receive Nazarana (succession fee) from the new occupiers. But the Gauntias were not allowed to sell or mortgage their villages or bhogra lands.

In the year 1893, Tryambak Rao Sathe, the then Dewan, made an attempt to measure lands by rod, measuring 20 links and roughly calculated the area of cultivated lands leaving aside the uncultivated lands. He also took steps for preparation of Khasra, Parcha, Jama-bandi etc., but he retired leaving the work incomplete. His successor Rai Saheb Dinabandhu Patnaik, who had previous experience in settlement work, took up the incomplete work of his predecessor and completed the same. For the first time rayatwari parchas showing extent of land in each khunti and jama thereof and assessment register showing dues of rayats and Gauntias were prepared. This settlement was completed in 1905 and the term of the settlement was fixed for 5 years.

In 1910, Rai Saheb Dinabandhu Patnaik, started regular Settlement as per Central Provinces system and for the first time villages were traversed and maps were prepared. Other connected papers and registers such as Khasara, Khatian, Rayati parcha, assessment register etc., were prepared. Settlement operations were not taken up throughout the state simultaneously, but were taken up in Khalsa and zamindari villages at different times and the operations seem to have been completed in 1905. Shortly before final publication, Rai Saheb Dinabandhu Patnaik expired and Kamal Lochan Pujhari, who held the post of Settlement Officer in the Patna ex-State, stepped into his shoes. Pujhari initiated the 3rd Settlement operations but expired before its completion and the operations were completed in 1937 under the supervision of P. Babu.

The ex-State of Sonapur merged with the State of Orissa in 1948 and the 4th Settlement operations were initiated in 1954 under the provisions of Bengal Survey Act, 1875 according to Revenue

Department notification No. 2506/LRS. dated the 29th November, 1954 under the supervision of Settlement Officer, Dhenkanal-Ganjam Major Settlement with headquarters at Cuttack. Subsequently the settlement operations were controlled by the Settlement Officer, Sambalpur Major Settlement with headquarters at Sambalpur from 1960. Preparation of Record-of-rights was done under a set of executive orders issued from time to time. Besides, Sonapur Bhumibidhi, which was the revenue law in force, was also followed. When settlement operations had reached attestation stage the areas were divided into two settlement zones, irrigated and unirrigated, as a portion of Sonapur subdivision came under the ayacut of Hirakud Canal system. 103 villages of Binka P. S. and 123 villages of Dungi-pali P. S. were comprised in the irrigated zone and the rest 819 villages of all the six police-stations of Sonapur subdivision including 65 villages of Manmunda P. S. (Panchara ex-Zamindari) in the unirrigated zone. De novo operation in respect of the villages of the irrigated zone was taken up as the canal irrigation vastly changed the classification of lands. Settlement operations came to an end in February 1965 when final publication of the Record-of-rights in respect of all the villages of irrigated zone was done and parcha distributed.

Since no settlement reports were written after completion of the first and second settlements details regarding procedure followed in respect of assessments of rent are not available. It appears that a few crop-cutting experiments were conducted during the first settlement. But during second settlement, a number of crop-cutting experiments were conducted in 3 consecutive years in about the three-fourth of the villages and the results of the crop-cutting experiments were as follows—

Yield per acre

Classification of land	Maund	Seer	Chhatak
1. Bahal land ..	32	21	..
2. Berna land ..	29	21	13
3. Mala land ..	27	35	13

Since sufficient number of crop-cutting experiments were conducted during second settlement, no crop-cutting experiments appear to have been conducted during third settlement and the result of the crop-cutting experiments done during second settlement appear to have been taken into consideration while fixing of rent in the third settlement. The soil factors adopted during first and second settlements were the same. During the third settlement, soil factors of Bahal Kharipani Bahal Dofasali, Milkhari, Malapani and Atkharipani lands were

slightly increased taking into account the productivity of the land. A comparative statement showing the soil factors adopted for each classification of land is given below:—

Sl. No.	Description of the classification of land	Ist Settlement	2nd Settlement	3rd Settlement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Barchha	40	40	50
2	Bari	8	8	20
3	Bahal Kharipani (Dofasali)	..	26	30
4	Bahalpani (Dofasali)	..	22	24
5	Bahal kharipani ..	24	24	24
6	Bahalkhari ..	20	20	20
7	Bahalpani ..	20	20	20
8	Bahal Sadharan ..	18	18	18
9	Berna Kharipani ..	20	20	20
10	Bernakhari ..	18	18	18
11	Bernapani ..	18	18	18
12	Berna Sadharan ..	16	16	16
13	Mal Kharipani ..	16	16	16
14	Mal Khari ..	12	12	14
15	Malpani ..	12	12	14
16	Malsaman ..	8	10	10
17	Maltikira ..	..	6	6
18	At Kharipani ..	8	8	15
19	At Khari ..	5	5	5
20	At Sadharan ..	3	3	3

Soil factors and the average rate of rent adopted for different classifications of land both in unirrigated and irrigated zones during the 4th or the last settlement are as shown below:—

Sl. No.	Classification of land	Irrigated Zone	Unirrigated Zone	Average rate of rent per acre	
				Irrigated	Unirrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Bahal Kharipani 1 Dofasali ..	39	..	5.34	..
2	Bahal Kharipani 2 Dofasali ..	30	..	4.11	..
3	Bahal Kharipani Dofasali ..	..	30	..	4.54
4	Bahal Kharipani ..	..	24	..	3.69
5	Bahalpani-1 Dofasali ..	33	..	4.53	..
6	Bahalpani-2 Dofasali ..	24	..	3.29	..
7	Bahal Kharipani-1 ..	27	..	3.73	..
8	Bahal Kharipani-2 ..	24	..	3.29	..
9	Bahalpani Dofasali ..	..	24	0.25	3.69
10	Bahalkhari ..	..	20	2.75	3.04
11	Bahalpani-1 ..	23	..	3.16	..
12	Bahalpani-2 ..	20	..	2.75	..
13	Bahalpani ..	..	20	..	3.04
14	Bahal Sadharan ..	18	..	2.47	2.73
15	Bahal Jalchar ..	18	..	2.47	..
16	Berna Kharipani-1 Dofasali ..	33	..	4.53	..
17	Berna Kharipani-2 Dofasali ..	27	..	3.73	..
18	Berna Kharipani ..	..	20	..	3.04
19	Bernapani-1 Dofasali ..	26	..	3.57	..
20	Bernapani-2 Dofasali ..	19	..	2.61	..
21	Berna Kharipani-1 ..	25	..	3.45	..
22	Berna Kharipani-2 ..	20	..	2.75	..

Sl. No.	Classification of land	Irrigated Zone	Unirrigated Zone	Average rate of rent per acre		
				Irrigated	Unirrigated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
				Rs.	Rs.	
23	Bernakhari 1	..	18	18	2.47	2.73
24	Bernakhari-2	..	20	..	2.75	..
25	Bernapani	..	18	..	2.47	..
26	Bernapani	..	..	18	..	2.73
27	Berna Sadharan	..	16	16	2.20	2.42
28	Mal Kharipani-1 Dofasali	..	27	..	3.73	..
29	Mal Kharipani-2 Dofasali	..	23	..	3.16	..
30	Malkharipani	..	..	16	..	2.42
31	Malpani-1 Dofasali	..	21	..	2.83	..
32	Malpani-2 Dofasali	..	19	..	2.61	..
33	Mal Kharipani-1	..	21	..	2.88	..
34	Mal Kharipani 2	..	16	..	2.20	..
35	Malkhari	..	14	..	1.93	2.12
36	Malpani-1	..	18	..	2.47	..
37	Malpani-2	..	14	..	1.93	..
38	Malpani	..	..	14	..	2.12
39	Mal Sadharan	..	10	10	1.38	1.53
40	Maltikra	..	..	6	..	0.91
41	At Kharipani-1 Dofasali	..	22	..	3.02	..
42	At Kharipani-2 Dofasali	..	20	..	2.75	..
43	Atpani-1 Dofasali	..	18	..	2.47	..
44	Atpani-2 Dofasali	..	17	..	2.33	..
45	At Kharipani-1	..	17	..	2.33	..
46	At Kharipani 2	..	15	..	2.07	..
47	At Kharipani	..	..	15	..	2.29

Sl. No.	Classification of land	Irrigated Zone	Unirrigated Zone	Average rate of rent per acre	
				Irrigated	Unirrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6
48	Atkhari	.. 5	5	0.70	0.78
49	Atpani-1	.. 8	..	1.10	..
50	Atpani-2	.. 5	..	0.70	..
51	Atpani	.. ..	5	..	0.78
52	At Unhari	.. 8	..	1.10	..
53	Atsadharan	.. 3	3	0.42	0.46
54	Bari Kharipani-1	.. 50	..	6.81	..
55	Bari Kharipani-2	.. 45	..	6.18	..
56	Bari Kharipani	.. ..	50	..	7.56
57	Baripani-1	.. 22	..	3.02	..
58	Baripani-2	.. 20	..	2.75	..
59	Barikhari	.. 20	20	..	3.04
60	Baripani	.. ..	20	..	3.04
61	Bari Sadharan	.. 18	18	2.47	2.73
62	Barchhakhari	.. 50	50	6.81	7.56
63	Barchha Sadharan	.. 40	40	5.50	6.07
64	Ghara	.. 18	18	2.47	2.73
65	Panbaraj	.. 30	30	4.11	4.54
66	Bagayat-1	.. 30	30	4.11	4.54
67	Bagayat-2	.. 20	20	2.75	3.04
68	Bagayat-3	.. 10	10	1.38	1.53
69	Kachhara	.. 7	..	0.97	..
70	Puratan Patit	.. 3	3	0.42	0.46
71	Bandha/Kata and Munda (Used for pisciculture).	20	20	2.75	3.04
72	Bandha/Kata and Munda (Not used for pisciculture).	10	10	1.38	1.53
73	Bandha/Kata and Munda (Not used for pisciculture and having easementary rights).	5	5	0.70	0.78

The land revenue demand in 1907-08 was Rs. 54,837 and was increased to Rs. 1,79,000 in 1939-40 and to Rs. 2,09,000 in 1944-45. The total land revenue as assessed during the fourth settlement is Rs. 5,09,321.27. The land revenue was usually collected in three instalments i.e., in January, March and July. But towards the later part of Durbar administration there were only two kists i.e. in January and March.

Kind rents continued to be collected till Sonapur ex-State was merged with the State of Orissa. Kind rents consisted of fodder for the elephants, ghee, goats and other miscellaneous article.

Total number of villages of the ex-State as ascertained during the first settlement was 787 which increased to 839 during the second settlement to 901 during the third settlement and to 1,045 including 66 villages of Manmunda P. S. in Baudh subdivision (Panchara ex-Zamindari) during the fourth settlement. The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 (Act III of 1959) was extended to the ex-State excepting 259 villages (226 villages of irrigated zone and 33 villages of unirrigated zone) in notification No. 30290-R., dated the 13th May, 1964 issued in Revenue Departments and to the remaining villages excepting 37 villages (5 villages of irrigated zone and 32 villages of unirrigated zone) in notification No. 20213-S-95/66R., dated the 1st March, 1966 issued in Revenue Department.

The acreage of cultivated and waste lands as ascertained during different settlements is tabulated below :—

	Cultivated	Waste land
1. First Settlement	.. 2,60,103.02	Not measured
2. Second Settlement	.. 3,39,612.40	99,063.28
3. Third Settlement	.. 3,47,040.54	[92,072.29
4. Fourth Settlement	.. 3,37,016.739	1,69,130.256

(i) Land Tenure System

(a) *Zamindars*—Most important of the tenures in the ex-State were the 5 zamindaries, namely Rampur, Kamsara, Barpali, Sukha and Panchara. Besides, there were six other zamindaries consisting of one or two villages each. All the Zamindars were members of aboriginal races, such as Khonds and Binjhals. The zamindaris were created by the Ruler in return for military services and became heritable as matter of grace. Succession had to be recognised by Ruler on payment of *nazarana*. The Zamindars had to pay "*takoli*" (tribute) which was fixed by Ruler basing on actual income of Zamindars. *Takoli* was liable to revision at each settlement. At the first settlement *takoli*

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was fixed at a uniform percentage of 18 per cent. But in course of the two subsequent settlements, no uniformity appears to have been maintained and fixation of takoli at as high as 50 per cent was aimed at. After the third settlement, fixation of takoli varied from 33 per cent in case of Barpali to 50 per cent in case of Kamsara. Zamindars appointed Gautias within their respective jurisdictions, but such appointments were formally approved by the Ruler who charged nazarana from the new Gautias. Dismissal of such Gautias also required sanction of the Ruler. The Zamindars used to bear the cost of settlement. The Zamindars directly collected rent from their Khamar villages and could not lease out their home-farm or Khamar without sanction.

The following table shows the amount fixed as takoli on the five big Zamindaries during the first, second and third settlements.

Sl. No.	Name of Zamindari	1st Settlement		2nd Settlement		3rd Settlement	
		Income	Takoli	Income	Takoli	Income	Takoli
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kamsara ..	6,506	1,200	15,734	7,000	18,250	2,900
2	Panchara ..	3,227	580	6,432	2,120	6,900	2,700
3	Barpali ..	6,685	1,250	8,683	3,077	10,609	3,550
4	Rampur ..	7,070	1,300	12,257	5,200	19,129	7,300
5	Sukha ..	4,865	900	8,300	2,000	11,238	4,600
Total ..		28,353	5,230	51,406	20,297	66,146	27,350

The principal statistics relating to these Zamindaries viz, Rampur Kamsara, Sukha, Barpali and Panchara for 1944-45 are tabulated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Zamindari	No. of Villages	Annual demand		Gross real income during 1944-45		Payment to the Ruler in shape of Takoli, Education Cess, Police contribution	
1	2	3	4		5		6	
			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1	Rampur ..	66	19,193	7 0	27,410	15 5	10,094	0 0
2	Kamsara ..	133	18,739	4 0	20,584	1 10	12,404	12 0
3	Sukha ..	34	11,271	11 0	10,999	0 1	6,742	0 0
4	Barpali ..	34	10,767	4 0	17,644	0 8	5,228	0 0
5	Panchara ..	53	9,233	12 0	9,482	2 4	4,263	0 0

All except Kamsara were under the management of Court of wards when the State merged with the State of Orissa.

(b) *Gauntias*:—Similar to the ex-State of Patna, here also the Gauntias were village headmen. Some of these Gauntias were granted protected status by the Ruler and were holding the village on a permanent basis, while others were only thica-Gauntias holding their villages on a terminable lease. These tenure-holders were allowed to collect rent from tenants and were also held responsible for general management of official affairs relating to the village. For the service rendered by them, they enjoyed bhogra lands, which according to Bhumibidhi belong to Government. In villages where the bhogra land was considered to be in excess of what was necessary for the village management, the village holder was paying rent for the occupation of the excess *bhogra* land. They were also obtaining the benefit of all new lands brought under cultivation by the tenants until there was a settlement. The Gauntias had also authority to allot house sites to needy tenants or non-agriculturists. For the lands abandoned and then transferred, thicadars were permitted to receive nazarana from the new occupiers. Thicadars with protected status were allowed to lease out the *bhogra* lands in their possession temporarily for one year.

The Gauntias were held responsible for payment of rent to the Ruler or Zamindars as the case may be. No transfer, sale or gift of their holdings was allowed. Bhumibidhi provided for eviction of Thica-Gauntias for non-payment of thica-jama of Thica-Gauntias, non-performance of the duties of the village holders and damage to the agricultural lands and villages. The Gauntias with protected status were not liable to be ejected except according to the provision of law.

The holdings of protected Gauntias were impartible but heritable. The new successors to the holdings were charged a tika or nazarana on expiry of lease of thicadari Gaunti pattas.

Gaunti system has been abolished in Sonapur and *bhogra* lands attached to the office of Gauntia have been settled as rayati with the person who were found in possession on the 1st April, 1955. No salami was levied for conferring occupancy rights either from the Gauntia or from his co-sharers or persons in possession of *bhogra* lands as a result of illegal transfer.

(c) *Garhtias*:—Garhtias were on the same footing as the Gauntias except that the villages held by them consisted wholly or mostly of Paiks (Sipahis) or the old feudal militia. Rules of gaunti tenure applied to the Garhtias also. The Garhtias were required to attend to the Ruler with Paiks when he was on tour and on Dashara day. The Paiks also

acted as guards of the palace in the absence of the Ruler. The Paiks enjoyed jagirs for rendering military service and usually paid a quit rent. The Paiks rendered less bethi in comparison to tenants of gaunti villages. But they repaired thanas and schools in their vicinity and road passing through their villages. In some of the girhti villages there were two classes of tenants, namely—ordinary tenants and sipahi tenants. The ordinary tenants were assessed in the same manner as tenants in the gaunti villages.

Garhtias have been considered as village officers under the Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963 which has not come into force in the district of Balangir.

(d) *Birtias*—These tenure holders were all Brahmins, who received their villages on special terms. In some cases, they or their ancestors were the original founders of the villages. Their duty was to offer cocoanuts and threads to the Chief on Shraban and Pausa Purnimas and to render other religious services. These tenure holders were paying school cess and kar (Payment in kind) on a reduced rate and had rights to appropriate a portion of the rent collected by them and enjoy the bhogra lands. The rights of the holder was heritable and partible. The bhogra lands of birti villages, therefore, could be partitioned, sold and profit thereof shared among co-sharers and mortgages were permitted with the sanction of the Ruler. In case of partition of a village among the co-share Birtias, with the sanction of the Ruler, the tenants were also used to be allotted to each.

The rayats in birti villages were also ordinary rayats. Provisions were made to evict these persons for non-payment of rent, want of loyalty to the Ruler, damage to the village lands or forests, non-acceptance of assessment, transfer, etc.

The office of the Birtias has been considered as a village office under the Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963 which has not yet come into force in the district of Balangir.

(e) *Maufi*—Maufi grants were of several kinds viz., Debottar maufi, Brahmottar maufi, Khorakposak maufi, Naukaran maufi. In case of Debottar maufi villages, the deity concerned was recorded as the holder of the village and the person who was managing the affairs of the deity was known as *sebayat*. He was also the *marfatdar*. Hereditary status was granted by the Ruler to some *sebayats*. The income of the village was to be first applied to the worship of the deity and the rest was appropriated by the *sebayat*. Debottar maufi villages were held free of all rent. But in cases of some such villages quit rent was being paid. Brahmottar maufi villages were held by Brahmins for religious services. There were

Brahmins in Brahmottar maufi villages who even though held land, paid no rent. Khorak posak or maintenance grants made by a Ruler could be resumed by another and the conditions of such grants could be changed from time to time. Adoption required sanction of Ruler and the grant was resumed on failure of lineal male heir. Maintenance grants made in favour of Ruler's relatives were also known as Babuan maufis. Naukaran maufi villages were held for service and the maufidar took the place of Gauntia. Services rendered were mostly nominal. The maufidars collected rent and appropriated the same, but they paid simply cess. In a few cases, quit rent was being paid. Rights and liabilities of the maufidars were usually embodied in Sanad which was granted by the Ruler.

Debottar maufi, Brahmottar maufi, Babuan maufi, Khorak-posak maufi and Naukaran maufi (excluding Debottar and Naukaran) have been abolished under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act with effect from 7th September 1965.

(f) *Pattidars and Sub-pattidars* :—In the vested estates of Kamsara and Sukha in Sonepur Subdivision, there exists a peculiar type of tenure not to be found in the rest of the district. They are pattidars and sub-pattidars. There are altogether 11 pattidars and 64 sub-pattidars. The Bhumibidhi does not recognise sub-tenures. In actual practice, pattidars and sub-pattidars were functioning as a sort of intermediary between the Gauntias and the Zamindar's family for the purpose of rendering military service to the Zamindars. It is worth while to mention that most of these tenure-holders, excepting one in Sukha ex-zamindari, were in the Kamsara ex-zamindari, which is situated on the border of the ex-States of Patna and Baudh. This tenure was more or less similar to that of Umrabs in ex-Patna area. These tenures are hereditary in nature. But they are impartible and inalienable. Each pattidar holds a group of villages comprising the patti. Under him, either there are sub-pattidars holding a smaller number of groups of villages or Gauntias as per usual practice. The Gauntia was responsible for the payment of land revenue to the sub-pattidar or pattidar under whom he holds. Likewise, the sub-pattidar was responsible to the pattidar and the latter to the Zamindar. The Record-of-Rights of the last settlement of Sonepur indicates that this arrangement of intermediary system had the recognition of the Ruler. The Record-of-Rights as well as the assessment records gives the details of the assets of each tenure-holder, his remuneration and the revenue payable by him to the superior landlord. The percentage as well as the amount of remuneration varies from case to case. The principle followed for fixation of the remuneration of these tenure holders has not been recorded anywhere.

This practice was in vogue up to the 31st of March, 1956 when the Gauntia system was abolished in Sonepur and collection of rent was taken over by the State. Thereupon the pattidars and sub-pattidars

claimed the remuneration from the Government. This matter is still under the consideration of the State Government and it is pertinent to state that this tenure has not yet been abolished in pursuance of the broad principles embodied in the Orissa Estates Abolition Act of 1951.

The offices of the pattidars and sub-pattidars have, however, been considered as village offices under the Orissa Merged Territories (Village Office Abolition) Act, 1963 which has not yet come into force in the district of Balangir.

(g) *Rayati Holdings* :Tenants were divided into

- (a) Bhogra Tenants
- (b) Rayats holding service tenures
- (c) Occupancy rayats
- (d) Sikim Rayats, and
- (e) Thica tenants

(h) *Bhogra tenants* —Rayats settled with *bhogra* lands of the village holders for a period of settlement or an agricultural year were treated as *bhogra* tenants. They were liable to pay such amount for their possession of the *bhogra* lands as was settled by the lessors and accepted by the lessees and were subject to ejection after expiry of the term of lease. There were some such tenants who, due to length of possession and improvements made by them of *bhogra* lands, were granted protected status by the Ruler and were eligible to hold lands permanently.

(i) *Service tenures* —Village servants like Choukidars, Jhankars etc. holding lands for rendering services to the village come under this class. They did not pay rent, but were liable for cess and other dues. They were eligible to settle their service lands in sikim rights.

(j) *Occupancy Rayats*—Tenants recorded as such or who become tenants of occupancy holdings were occupancy rayats. This tenancy was heritable according to the laws of inheritance. For transfer of land by sale or mortgage, they had to take the permission of Gauntia. They were eligible to create sub-lease, but were not allowed to transfer their lands by way of gift or dowry. Besides produce, they had also right to enjoy the trees, wells, mundas and such other water reservoirs standing on their holdings. Partition among more than one successors was subject to the permission from ex-State authorities. They were liable to pay rents, cesses and other dues regularly and were safeguarded from arbitrary eviction.

(k) *Sikim Rayat*—Tenants of the bhogra lands of the naukaran tenures and of the lands of the occupancy tenants were *sikim prajas* or sub-tenants. They were liable to pay their dues to the principal tenants as contracted and were subject to ejection after expiry of the term of the lease.

(l) *Thica tenants* :—The lands which were not included in village areas and were in direct possession and control of the ex-State were given on thica lease by the ex-State authorities. These thica tenants were eligible to hold lands for the time and paid for occupation as fixed by the ex-State.

Most of the tenants of this ex-State had occupancy rights and the tenants of other categories were very few in number. The tenants belonging to all the above classes were liable to be ejected if the agricultural lands in their possession were made by them unfit for cultivation or were converted by them to use other than agriculture.

(ii) *Collection of Rent and Cess*:—

(a) *Rent* :—Recovery of land revenue was made from Gauntias by certificate procedure. Zamindars had to sue in a court of law for recovery. Arrest and detention were avoided and standing crops were not attached, crops on thrashing floor were attached. Movable property other than agricultural implements, seeds and similar articles were attached. Gauntias and other holders of villages used to file rent suits against defaulters for recovery. All State dues were made a first charge on the property of the defaulter.

(d) *Cess* : Besides rent, cesses were also being realised in the following manner :—

Education cess one anna for rupee rental, nistar cess for forest products one anna and six pies for acre of paddy land and one anna for acre of up land, road cess one anna and six pies per rupee of rental. Since merger, all the cesses were abolished and a general cess of two annas is charged for rupee of rental which has since been increased to four annas after the passing of the Orissa Cess Act, 1962. Nistar cess varying from two annas to three annas is charged for acre of land taking into consideration the class of land and situation of the forest.

141. History of the system of Assessment :

“To return to the early history of the States”, describes Mr. R. K. Ramadhyani about the origin of land revenues in Orissa and Chhatis-garh ex-States, “the petty rulers who hewed out kingdoms for themselves though they imported a higher civilisation into these backward areas, do not at first seem to have taken any steps to introduce any organised system of management, and it is very likely that the old trib

system of villages, managed almost entirely by village headmen, survived undisturbed for a considerable period. All that the early rulers were interested primarily was to obtain sufficient revenue for themselves and for the purpose of settling up defence against neighbouring monarchs, whose ambition could at any time result in an attempt at enlargement of their territories at the expense of neighbouring princes. Under the old Hindu system as devised and expounded by Manu, proprietary right in land of the persons who settled on that land and made it fit for cultivation was recognised by the king who claimed only a portion of the revenue; but it is doubtful if this principle was ever recognised in the Orissa states though most of the rulers claim Rajput origin. The question cannot in any case have been troublesome one in those days when the sword was the final arbiter in most matters, and almost certainly, the revenue system was simply that of making certain demands upon the village headmen who were left to distribute the burden of the demand upon the cultivators in their village in any manner they considered suitable, this being more or less on a par with the Takoli or quit-rent payable, by Zamindars or the tribute paid by the chief to the paramount power, in which a detailed consideration of how the amount was raised does not find place. Thus there was no system of assessment of revenue by the State. Each villager was called upon to pay as much as he would bear and agreed to pay, without, of course any understanding that there would be no additional demand for special reason but probably the villager agreeing to original demands must have anticipated that this was not the only burden".

"As regards the distribution of the burden of a village among the cultivators", he continues, "though a village might have consisted of cultivators as well as agriculturists and other artisans the burden would naturally be borne by agriculturists proper only. In those days there can have been extremely few agricultural labourers, and the artisans who formed a part of the village organisation were almost entirely maintained for their purposes by the cultivators of the village and consequently it was only the cultivators who could bear the burden of taxation. This, incidentally, seems to be the origin of the rent-free holdings enjoyed by such people as blacksmiths, braziers, carpenters and others".

There was no systematic distribution of the assessment among the individual agriculturists and areas where cultivation was more or less settled, the seed capacity of a field was the unit according to which assessment was made. After the conquest of Marathas in A. D. 1755, both the ex-States followed the Maratha system of land revenue assessment known as 'from aggregate to detail'. In this system the demand on a village was fixed according to the nature of season and the

total demand was then distributed among the cultivators by the village headmen. Assessment by allotment of a factor to a holding or field as mentioned earlier was in vogue in Patna ex-State during this period. After the establishment of British rule, settlements in the line of Central Province system were conducted in both the ex-States and for assessment of land revenue, the soil factors and village units were taken into consideration. No report is available to give a detailed picture of the rent assessment in early settlements.

142. Relationship between landlord and tenants

During Durbar administration, the Rulers of both the ex-State were the supreme landlords of their respective territories and Zamindars Thicadars and Gauntias were intermediaries. Thicadars and Gauntias were regarded as headmen of their villages and in all important matters, their guidance by rayats were sought and followed. Once upon a time, these intermediaries were most powerful and corruptions like extracting more from the rayats, neglecting to issue proper rent receipts to them, utilising the services of rayats as *bethi* for their personal cause and putting them in trouble in many other ways were common in both the ex-States. Gradually the powers of these intermediaries were curtailed down by the Rulers and strict measures were taken to deal with the breaches when detected.

In States level also besides rent on land, the rayats were forced to pay in cash like different cesses and in kinds like *magan*, *rasad*, etc. The rent and cesses were subject to frequent change by the authorities. The *bethi* system was prevalent upto Forties in both the ex-States. Custom duty was charged on necessary articles brought from outside the ex-States. It shows that there were always the attempt to increase the income of the ex-States, no matter what happened to the peasantry.

Though in comparison to the ex-States of Sonepur, Patna gave some concessions, utilised some of its fund for public purpose and allowed more rights to be enjoyed by its peasants over land, there was discontentment among the rayats in both the ex-States till these were merged with the State of Orissa and the intermediary system abolished.

143. Agrarian movement

Prajamandal movement had its influence in both the ex-States. People were organised at intervals to put forth before the Rulers their grievances, such as, abolition of *bethi*, *magan*, *rasad*, various unnecessary cesses, custom and export duties, remission of rent, non interference of State authorities in the social matters, allowing of more rights on the land and trees and many others.

[14 B. of R.—48]

Patna was liberal in giving consideration to these grievances but oppression of the organisers on account of this was not infrequent in Sonepur.

144. Administration set-up

Rulers of both the ex-States were the highest authorities in all revenue matters. Both had the powers to appoint or remove the village headmen. They had also the powers to hear appeals from the orders of their subordinate officers in revenue matters. They also exercised criminal and civil powers. The Ruler of Patna was assisted by a Revenue Minister, 3 Subdivisional Officers and the Tahsildars. The Ruler of Sonepur was assisted by one Dewan, 3 Subdivisional Officers and two Tahsildars. The Subdivisional Officers and the Tahsildars in both the ex-States mostly looked after the collection of land revenue in addition to doing civil and criminal works.

After merger of Patna ex-State with the State of Orissa the three old, subdivisions of the ex-State, namely, Patnagarh, Balangir and Titilagarh, continue as three subdivisions in the district of Balangir. The tahsils of Balangir, Patnagarh and Titilagarh are coterminous with the respective Subdivisions.

The Sonepur ex-State, except the Panchara ex-zamindari area at present, continues as a subdivision of the same name in the district of Balangir. It has however, been divided into two tahsils, namely, Biramaharajpur and Sonepur.

The Tahsildars are the Chief Revenue Officers of the tahsils whereas the Subdivisional Officers are the Chief Revenue Officers of the subdivision. Tahsildars and the Sub-Divisional Officers are controlled by the Collector of the district. A statement showing annual demand and collection of land revenue of the district is given in appendix—A.

145. Estate Abolition —

The present district of Balangir had eight estates i. e., Jarasingha, Loisinga, Agalpur, Kamsara, Birakishore Babu's Wards Estate, Sukha, Barpali Wards Estate and Rampur Wards Estate.

Out of the estates mentioned above, the estates of Kamsara, Jarasingha, Agalpur, Loisinga and Sukha have vested in the Government with effect from the 1st December, 1952. After abolition of these estates, they were first administered by Anchal and subsequently came under the regular pattern of revenue administration.

Subsequently, Birakishore Babu's Wards estate and Rampur Wards estate have vested in Government with effect from 6th October, 1964 and the 31st May, 1965 respectively. Only the estate of Bar-pali has not vested in Government so far.

146. Bhoodan —

An extent of 412.47 acres of land has been donated to the Orissa Bhoodan Yanga Samiti in the district. Out of this, 184.76 acres of land have already been distributed to 78 landless families. All the lands donated were individual gifts and there was no *gramdan* village in the district. The Bhoodan work is now at standstill.

147. Administration of other sources of revenue—Central as well as State:—

(i) Commercial Taxes:—

Started in 1949 with administrative headquarters at Balangir, this organisation of the district is headed by an officer belonging to the senior Finance Service Cadre of the State. He is designated as Commercial Tax Officer and is assisted by two Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and a number of Commercial Tax Inspectors. Their duty is to administer and collect Orissa Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Orissa Agricultural Income Tax, and revenue from motor spirit. Previously, tax on motor spirit was being collected by the Excise Department. The collection figures from 1962-63 to 1965-66 are given in appendix-B.

(ii) Central Excise:—

The district of Balangir comes under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Sambalpur who is in charge of Kantabanji range and this Office has been created with effect from the 1st May, 1963. The main excisable commodities of this range are V. N. E. oil and tobacco, the latter being cultivated in a negligible area only to meet the local consumption. The annual revenue from these two commodities of the area will be approximately Rs. 50,000 and the total arrears of Central Excise revenue in respect of tobacco of this range since 1951-52 to 1960-61 was Rs. 9,775.28 only.

(iii) Excise etc.:—

The Superintendent of Excise posted at the district headquarters administers taxes on opium, *ganja*, *bhang* and foreign liquor. The collection figures from 1952-53 to 1961-62 are given in appendix 'C'.

(iv) Income Tax

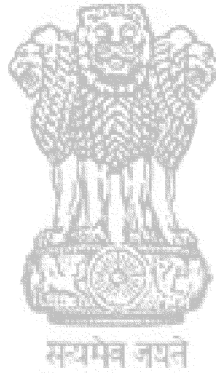
For the purpose of collection of Income Taxes, the districts of Balangir, Koraput and Kalahandi form a circle. The headquarter

is at Titilagarh. Besides the Income Tax Officer, there are some Inspectors to administer and supervise the collection. The collection figures for last three years are given in Appendix-D.

(v) Stamps

Revenue is derived from the sale-proceeds of all kinds of stamps, such as postal stamps, judicial and non-judicial stamps, local and court fee stamps, special adhesive stamps and entertainment tax stamps. These stamps are sold from the treasury and the sub-treasuries of the district. Postal stamps are sold through the post offices and other stamps are sold to general public through licenced stamps vendors.

Revenue from the sale of different stamps from the year 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in appendix-E.



APPENDIX—A
Statement Showing Demand and Collection of Land Revenue from
1958-59 to 1963-64

Years	Demand for the year		Collection during the year		Balance at the end of the year					
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1958-59	Rs. P. 8,05,287.64	Rs. P. 6,95,534.18	Rs. P. 15,01,823.82	Rs. P. 2,27,250.34	Rs. P. 5,93,416.03	Rs. P. 8,25,666.37	Rs. P. 5,79,039.30	Rs. P. 57,118.15	Rs. P. 6,76,157.45	
1959-60	..	7,26,377.75	8,82,546.79	16,08,924.54	1,82,290.95	7,49,339.71	9,32,630.66	5,3,086.80	1,33,207.08	6,76,293.88
1960-61	..	6,76,293.88	8,90,503.38	15,66,794.26	1,04,121.38	7,26,446.14	8,30,567.52	5,72,172.50	1,64,054.24	7,36,226.74
1961-62	..	6,64,752.39	8,94,354.70	15,59,107.09	1,28,103.32	7,40,511.83	8,68,615.15	5,36,649.07	1,53,842.87	6,90,491.94
1962-63	..	7,09,253.30	9,41,087.29	16,50,340.59	1,52,413.61	7,99,307.64	9,51,51.25	5,57,109.69	1,41,779.65	6,98,889.34
1963-64	..	6,48,114.29	12,10,820.81	18,58,935.10	46,046.32	2,91,377.13	3,37,423.45	5,10,634.95	1,89,177.83	6,99,812.78

APPENDIX-B

Orissa Sales Tax

		Rs.
1962-63	..	10,37,000
1963-64	..	12,68,000
1964-65	..	18,03,000
1965-66	..	19,06,000

Central Sales Tax

1962-63	..	2,30,000
1963-64	..	1,39,000
1964-65	..	2,22,000
1965-66	..	2,18,000

Orissa Agricultural Income-Tax

1962-63	..	24,000
1963-64	..	5,000
1964-65	..	44,000
1965-66	..	49,000

Entertainment Tax

1962-63	..	not available
1963-64	..	74,000
1964-65	..	64,000
1965-66	..	79,000

Revenue from Motor spirit

1962-63	..	not available
1963-64	..	1,48,000
1964-65	..	1,50,000
1965-66	..	1,38,000

APPENDIX—C

Statement showing the Excise Revenue from different sources from 1952-53 to 1961-62

Yeats	Out-still	Opium	Ganja	Bhang	Foreign liquor	Commercial spirit including D.S. & D.D.	Miscellaneous	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1952-53	..	11,08,048-14-4	1,94,696-0-0	95,585-0-0	5,332-0-0	..	533-8-0	537-10-6	14,04,733-0-10
1953-54	..	11,04,012-10-3	1,60,864-4-0	77,686-3-0	6,304-4-0	..	822-0-0	1,101-7-6	13,50,790-12-9
1954-55	..	10,76,919-4-0	1,49,035-4-0	96,194-0-0	6,640-0-0	..	623-8-0	427-12-0	13,29,839-12-0
1955-56	..	9,69,800-14-0	1,16,796-13-6	1,16,286-0-0	6,003-0-0	..	894-0-0	1,039-14-6	12,10,820-10-0
1956-57	..	8,95,903-8-0	85,847-8-0	1,13,028-0-0	2,858-0-0	509-13-0	1,056-8-0	2,420-10-0	11,01,623-15-0
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
1957-58	..	1,64,151-74	54,289-00	1,53,464-87	4,199-25	250-00	1,319-00	2,283-59	12,79,957 45
1958-59	..	11,28,704-19	56,372-95	2,29,152-00	4,895-25	5,427-25	1,34-00	2,454-47	14,23,346-11
1959-60	..	11,27,354-32	13,3-2-00	2,09,823-50	3,308-00	6,705-50	1,433-50	1,827-50	13,60,754-32
1960-61	..	13,32,897-59	23,073-00	2,22,631-00	2,928-62	8,973-25	1,973-50	1,412-28	15,93,889 24
	..	17,50,977-27	36,453-64	2,21,207-50	2,975-00	20,200-24	3,389-14	2,368-07	20,37,570-86

APPENDIX

Statement showing Income-tax Revenue

Year		Demand	Collection
		Current & Arrear	Current & Arrear
1		2	3
		Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	..	3,68,836	1,27,739
1961-62	..	5,42,417	1,27,528
1962-63	..	11,72,534	3,95,768
1963-64	..	10,53,240	5,47,121
1964-65	..	9,73,536	4,27,395
1965-66	..	12,44,027	4,88,509

APPENDIX-E

Stamp Revenue

Year		Judicial	Non-Judicial	Postal
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	1,55,697·99	1,92,362·30	2,64,829·10
1962-63	..	1,75,404·83	2,17,967·40	2,65,919·83
1963-64	..	1,72,102·14	3,18,307·16	2,94,344·64
1964-65	..	1,84,270·20	3,15,028·55	2,77,078·32
1965-66	..	1,95,153·71	3,75,184·05	3,23,575·07

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

148. Police

(i) Pre-Integration

About the police in the ex-State of Sonepur, Cobden-Ramsay writes as follows in 1908:

“The police force is now entirely under the control of the Chief: formerly the zamindars entertained and paid for their own police, but since 1904 the force has been made entirely a State force and the Zamindars pay a police *Takoli* or contribution. The Chief's uncle is the Superintendent of Police and he was trained in Sambalpur, where he holds the rank of an Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police: the force is in the direct charge of a capable Inspector from the British Police. The force consists of 5 Sub-Inspectors, 23 Head Constables and 149 Constables”.

It is not known when a police system was introduced in the ex-State of Patna. But Cobden-Ramsay writes at page 302 of Feudatory States of Orissa :

“The police force consists of one Inspector, one Circle Inspector, seven Chief Constables, 40 Head Constables and 172 men besides *chaukidars* (village watchmen) and *Paiks* (State militia).”

At the time of merger on the 1st January 1948, the ex-Patna State had six police-stations and eleven out-posts grouped in three circles, each under a Circle Inspector. The headquarters of the Police Circles were Balangir, Patnagarh and Titilagarh . The Police force consisted of 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police, 3 Circle Inspectors, 1 Reserve Inspector, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 31 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 12 Habildars, 23 Writer Constables, 6 Sawar Constables, 208 Constables including Armory Guard and Buglers, 3 Drill Inspectors, 1 Drill Naik, 6 Clerks, 1 Daftri and 10 Town Choukidars, totalling 323.

On the 1st January 1948, the ex-State of Sonepur had 5 police-stations and 6 out-posts and the strength of the Police force was 142 which included 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 23 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 Drill Instructor, 8 Writer Constables, 32 Armed Reserve Constables and 69 Ordinary Reserve Constables.

At that time, there was a Joint Armed Police Force for the Eastern States Agency to which both these ex-States along with other ex-States contributed. This force could act only under the orders of the Ruling Chief or his Chief Executive Officer. There was provision for emergency when neither the Ruling Chief nor his Chief Executive Officer was capable of passing or communicating an order. In that event the Resident could act at his discretion.

(II) Present Organisation

The district of Balangir comprising the feudatory States of Patna and Sonepur has been divided into 17 police-stations as follows:—

Subdivisions	Police-stations
Balangir	.. Balangir, Loisinga, Tusra
Titilagarh	.. Titilagarh, Sindhekela, Saintala, Kantabanji and Turekela.
Patnagarh	.. Patnagarh, Belpara and Khaprakhol
Sonepur	Sonepur, Tarbha, Binka, Dungripali Birmaharajapur and Sindhol.

(a) REGULAR POLICE FORCE

The district Police force now consists of 1 Superintendent of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 7 Inspectors, 43 Sub-Inspectors, 43 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables and 437 Constables.

(b) ARMED POLICE RESERVE

The force consists of 279 men, which include officers and constables. It is made up of one Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 2 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 32 Havildars, 10 Naiks, 10 Lance Naiks, 6 Assistant Drivers and 214 Constables.

(c) STRIKING FORCE

The striking force of the district is drawn from the Armed Police Reserve and its number is 138. It includes 1 Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 2 Drill Sub-Inspectors, One Havildar Major, 10 Havildars, 10 Naiks, 10 Lance Naiks and 102 Constables.

Of the striking force, 1 Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 1 Drill Sub-Inspector, 1 Havildar Major, 6 Havildars, 6 Naiks and 48 Constables are posted at Headquarters and the rest are attached to important centres like Kantabanji and Titilagarh.

(d) POLICE TRANSPORT

There are twelve police vehicles including a motor cycle. The driving staff is included in the Armed Police Reserve. The staff position is 1 Driver Havildar Major, 9 Driver Havildars and 9 Assistant Drivers.

(e) POLICE PIGEON SERVICE

There is a pigeon service with a total of 96 birds kept in three lofts located at Balangir, Sonepur and Kantabanji. Boomerang services operate from Balangir to Dungripali and from Sonepur loft to Birmaharajpur, Binka and Sindhol police-stations.

Static services are available from Balangir to Agalpur, Loisinga and Tusra police-stations.

(f) WIRELESS SERVICE

The Police have their own static and mobile wireless services for transmission of messages.

(g) VIGILANCE SQUAD

The organisation started operating in the district in 1955. For purposes of vigilance, the district was kept under the charge of 1 Sub-Inspector and 2 Constables. He remained under the control of the Inspector stationed at Sambalpur till November 1956, when a separate region was created under another Inspector stationed at Balangir. Kalahandi district with one Sub-Inspector was also placed under the control of this Inspector. But from the 1st November 1961, following the expansion and reorganisation of the vigilance machinery, Kalahandi district got into the jurisdiction of southern division with headquarters at Berhampur and Balangir divided into 2 zones remained under the jurisdiction of Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Northern Division with headquarters at Sambalpur.

For two zones, that is Balangir and Titilagarh, there are two vigilance squads each with a staff of one Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector and three Constables. The jurisdiction of the Balangir squad extends over the whole of Balangir and Sonepur subdivisions and that of Titilagarh, the whole of Titilagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions.

Since inception, the organisation has handled till May 1962, 120 cases against Government servants. The offences include corruption of various forms, misconduct, etc.

(h) RAILWAY POLICE

The only Government Railway Police out-post in the district is located in the Kantabanji Railway Station which is manned by one Assistant Sub-Inspector and two Constables. It is administered from Cuttack by the Superintendent of Railway Police, Orissa. The out-post has a jurisdiction over 50 miles, that is from Khariar Road Railway station to Muribahal Railway station. The cases generally detected relate to theft of properties belonging to passengers or of those which

are carried in trains at railway risk. Number of such cases as were handled during the past years are given below :—

Years		Cases
1957	..	49
1958		41
1959	..	38
1960	..	29
1961	..	30

Cases committed in the Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway that passes through the district are dealt with by the Superintendent of Police, Balangir.

(f) FIRE SERVICE

The Fire Station for the district is stationed at Sonapur, as outbreaks are very frequent in Sonapur circle, where houses are generally thatched with straw unlike other police circles of the district. The station was opened on the 1st March 1956. It holds jurisdiction over the entire Balangir district and part of Baudh subdivision of Baudh, Khondmals district.

The total staff strength of the Fire Station is 21, which comprises 1 Station Officer, 2 Leading Firemen, 2 Havildars and 16 Firemen.

The station possesses necessary equipments for use in fire-fighting.

Number of fire accidents which occurred during the years 1956—1964, value of properties involved and value of properties damaged have been given in Statement 1. There were 33 fire accidents a year on an average.

There was no loss of human life in such accidents during the period stated above.

(g) VILLAGE POLICE

Prior to merger, the rural Police comprised two classes of village servants, the Choukidars and Jhankars. In the ex-State of Patna, there were 1,957 Choukidars and 978 Jhankars and in the ex-State of Sonapur, there were 720 Choukidars and 386 Jhankars. Bigger villages had one Choukidar and one Jhankar while in small villages there was either one Choukidar or one Jhankar. Both of them had to do rural police work. Besides this, the Jhankar had to worship the village deity and act as the village priest. Both enjoyed jagir lands. In the ex-State of Patna, they enjoyed rent-free lands to the extent of annual rent of Rs. 6.

Generally 3 acres of wet land and 2 acres of dry land constitute jagir lands of the village watchman. Under clause 53 of the Patna Wazib-Ul-Arz the Jhankars and Choukidars were entitled to get some quantity of paddy from each cultivating tenant according to the custom prevailing in the village. During the Durbar administration, the cost of the uniform was being realised from the tenants. The Gountias used to assess the amount on individual royats in consultation with the village Panchayats.

In Sonapur, the average area of service land is 6 acres. Section 1 of the Bhumibidhi provided that Jhankars and Choukidars would get a small amount from the villagers towards the cost of their uniforms and this had been recorded in village management registers maintained in the Tahsil Department. The Jhankars and Choukidars also got from tenant one of paddy sheaf at the time of harvest and one *Kula* (Approximately 5 seers) of paddy at the time of threshing.

In Patna, the Durbar administration framed a set of rules more or less on the line of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act prescribing the duties and functions of the Jhankars and the Choukidars. No such rule was framed in Sonapur ¹.

There were 30 Choukidars ² (14 in Patna and 16 in Sonapur) who had neither land nor did they get any cash payment. They clung to their duties because of the position of being a choukidar and the bare allurements of a dress uniform symbolising some authority and also of a few paddy sheaves obtained at the harvest from villagers they served.³

During 1956-57, there were 3,201 Choukidars remunerated mainly or wholly by jagir or in kind ⁴. Their duties were to report to the police births and deaths, commission of offences and the movement of professional criminals and to patrol the village and help the police in detection of crime. To do this, they were attending once a week the police-stations or the out-posts to which their villages were attached. The system was abolished in May 1955 in Balangir subdivision and in other subdivisions in July 1965. There are at present 86 Beat Constables to look to the works of Choukidars.

Grama Rakshis

The Orissa Grama Rakshi Ordinance, 1967 have been promulgated in January 1967 and 1,069 posts of Grama Rakshis have been sanctioned to be appointed in this district.

¹ Orissa Choukidari Enquiry Committee Report, 1956-57 pp. 31

² *Ibid*—pp. 32

³ Administration Enquiry Committee Report, 1958—Vol. I. pp. 308

⁴ *Ibid*—App. II

149. Incidence of Crimes

On a reference to old record, it appears that the number of cases reported to police in Sonapur ex-State during 1907-08 was 591, while no crime figure of Patna ex-State for that period is available. The record narrates the crime situation of the time in the following words:

"In former years outbreaks of crime were not uncommon and serious outburst of dacoity in 1899 led to the appointment of an Officer from the British Police Force to hold charge of the State Police. Of recent years, the Police Force have been carefully trained, organised and buses put down and crime has returned to normal proportions".

However, the police cases reported at present in Sonapur Circle come to about one-third of the total cognizable cases reported in the whole district. On this basis the total number of such cases that took place in the first decade of the present century in both the ex-States may be assessed at 1,773.

Criminal statistics corresponding to year 1950—65 given in Statement 2 show that crime is on the increase except for the years 1956 and 1961 when there was an appreciable fall in the total number of reported cases. The main bulk of crime is burglary and theft. During 1961 a serious drought occurred in this district which had a direct impact on the crime situation. As a result, there was considerable deterioration in the crime situation particularly in the affected subdivisions of Titilagarh and Patnagarh in subsequent years.

The Gandas and Ghasis are the criminal gangs of the district. Some villages like Kansar have grown into organised criminal packets. To effectively maintain a close watch on the movements of the criminals and curb their activities, out-posts or beat houses have been set up and most of the criminals have been brought to book. The *modus operandi* for committing burglary is by breaking the lock or lifting the door or by scaling over the walls or cutting sindh holes. Previously utensils clothes and cattle were chosen for theft.

Of late, criminals have been specially aiming at valuables like gold and silver ornaments and hard cash. Thefts comprise mostly of lifting cattle by Gandas and Ghasis from grazing grounds for food and gain. Theft of copper wire from telegraph lines is also assuming menacing proportion as the metal is hardly available in the market and also the cost has considerably gone up. Thefts of paddy crops from the open fields also substantially contribute to the increase of thefts.

Murder is a rare feature. It is not an organised form of crime, but the origin in most of the cases is traced to long-drawn enmity due to land dispute, sudden quarrels while drunk. There are hardly any murder for gain. Dacoity is not a problem in this area and no organised

gang is at work. Four cases of dacoity reported in 1957 were committed in one night and at one place. The dacoits were successfully rounded up and put on trial. Robberies are few and petty in nature. Yet some of the robberies and dacoities are also of technical nature. In 1965, there had been some dacoities committed in Khaprakhol, Balangir and Loisinga areas in which mostly local Ganda criminals were found concerned.

Land disputes are generally responsible for the rioting cases. These have increased due to the recent settlement operations.

Swindling in this area is not an organised form of crime and very few of them are of professional type. In 1965 there was a number of cheating cases reported to the police in which a tribal woman of Koraput district was concerned. She used to cheat tribal people on tricks of confidence.

The commission of sex crime is rare.

150. Jails

(i) Balangir Jail

The District Jail is located at Balangir. During the Durbar administration, it was functioning as the Central Jail of the ex-Patna State with its subsidiary jails at Titilagarh and Patnagarh. After formation of the Balangir district, the subsidiary jails located at Sonepur, Titilagarh and Patnagarh were placed under the District Jail, Balangir. The District Jail contains 16 wards and provides accommodation for 254 prisoners (including 17 female prisoners).

Cobden-Ramsay gives the picture of this jail in the first decade of the present century in the following words.¹ :

“The jail contains accommodation for 124 prisoners and is a fine commodious masonry building of modern construction, with quarters for jailor and jail staff and warders : regular labour is exacted and the administration of the jail is on modern lines. In 1907-08 the daily average jail population was 120·4”.

The Civil Surgeon of the district headquarters hospital acts as Superintendent. Besides him, there is the following staff to help him :

Jailor	..	1
Assistant Jailor		1
Clerk	..	1
Jail Doctor, Gr. II	..	1
Head Warders	..	3
Male Warders	..	20
Female Warder	..	1
Teacher	..	1
Sweepers	..	2

¹Feudatory States of Orissa—pages 302 and 303

Prisoners sentenced to a period longer than one month at Titilagarh, Sonepur and Patnagarh are transferred to the District Jail. Habitual prisoners sentenced to more than 2 years were ordinarily transferred to the Cuttack Central Jail. But due to lack of accommodation at present in the Central Jail, this practice has been suspended.

On admission to the District Jail the prisoners are kept in quarantine for 10 days and this period is utilised in getting themselves accustomed to jail life. The Balangir Jail is now functioning for correctional purposes. An atmosphere conducive to reformation has been introduced. It attempts to curb their criminal propensities and to revive in them a better sense of morals. The Jail school imparts education to illiterate convicts up to L. P. standard. Arrangements have also been made to give moral and religious instructions on Sundays and other religious occasions. The intelligence, aptitude, idiosyncrasy and behaviour of the individual prisoner are tested before a programme is chalked out for his training in a suitable vocation. This training is imparted mainly with the object of finding him a vocation after release. Training in the industries like oil pressing, durr-y-making, weaving, newar-making, tailoring and carpentry are provided.

The whole-time Assistant Surgeon assisted by two male nursing orderlies selected from among the prisoners takes medical care of the convicts. There is a hospital with a capacity for 15 patients.

Recreational facilities have been provided. The prisoners are allowed to participate in music, folk dance and drama. Out-door games such as ring, tennis, badminton, volley ball, etc., are also provided. There is a library with books and newspapers and a radio set for the prisoners.

There is a separate ward for 30 special class and political prisoners. On ordinary days the under-trial prisoners are confined to this ward. This jail does not provide special arrangements for juvenile delinquents. As far as practicable, they are kept segregated. In order to help the prisoners to establish contacts with their families, welfare officers have been appointed in the circle jails. They maintain the liaison between the prisoners and their families. A Panchayat system has also been introduced with five prisoners as members. The Panchayat supervises drawing of rations, cooking, sanitation and recreational activities.

The Board of Visitors for the District Jail consists of nine members (four officials and five non-officials). In respect of sub-jails, the Board consists of three non-official members over and above the official members. They are chosen by the District Magistrate. They jointly visit the jail once in a quarter to examine all aspects of jail administration. Individually they can visit on any working day they choose.

The following is the daily average population of the jail during the last nine years:—

1957	..	101.48
1958	..	114.23
1959	..	163.27
1960	..	156.29
1961	..	161.66
1962	..	172.14
1963	..	219.57
1964	..	217.15
1965	..	193.43

(i) Patnagarh Sub-Jail

The sub-jail started functioning from the 3rd June 1962. The accommodation capacity is 36. The daily average of the prison population was 20.83 in 1963, 17.39 in 1964 and 21.20 in 1965.

The Assistant Surgeon is the Superintendent of the Jail. Besides him, there is one Lower Division Clerk, one Head Warder, six Warders and one Sweeper.

There is a Diet Committee which makes direct purchase and supply of food articles to the sub-jail.

There are three non-official visitors appointed by the District Magistrate for two years.

(iii) Sonapur Sub-Jail

The Jail at Sonapur has been functioning since the Durbar Administration. At that time, it was being treated as the State prison. Since merger, it has become a subsidiary jail. The jail building is divided into two sections. The outer section accommodates the jail office and the inner section is for the prisoners.

The Assistant Surgeon of the Sonapur hospital acts as part-time Superintendent. Others who comprise the staff are one Lower Division Clerk, one Head Warder, four permanent Warders, four temporary Warders and one temporary Sweeper. The administration of the sub-jail is under the immediate control of the District Jail.

During the pre-merger period, provisions were there to train the prisoners in vocations like, weaving in fly-shuttle looms and oil pressing.

But after merger, Government converted it into a sub-jail resulting in the discontinuance of those training provisions. The fly-shuttle looms and oil-pressing ghanas were removed to the District Jail, Balangir.

Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a month or less are confined in this sub-jail, while those sentenced to more than a month are transferred to the District Jail. It provides accommodation for 95 male and 8 female-prisoners. There is no accommodation for first and second class prisoners.

The Board of Visitors is composed of three non-official members. They are appointed by the District Magistrate, Balangir for a period of two years.

The following table shows the daily average population of the sub-jail during the last nine years:—

1957	..	34.62
1958	..	24.56
1959	..	13.54
1960	..	11.33
1961	..	14.42
1962	..	17.74
1963	..	30.18
1964	..	19.75
1965	..	23.36

(iv) Titlagarh Sub-Jail

This sub-jail started in the year 1930 with accommodation for 46 prisoners.

The staff consists of one part-time Superintendent, one Lower Division Clerk, one Head Warder, 6 Warders, two Water Carriers and one Sweeper.

The daily average population has been given for the last nine years.

1957	..	29.88
1958	..	29.55
1959	..	24.44
1960	..	21.81

1961	..	17.84
1962	..	22.61
1963	..	43.59
1964	..	33.47
1965	..	34.51

The Board of Visitors is composed of 3 non-official members.

151. Civil Justice

Prior to 1948, the feudatory States of Patna, Sonepur and Kala-handi were being administered by three different Ruling Chiefs. After their integration with Orissa, they constituted a new district called Balangir-Patna district with a new Judgeship and Sessions Division styled as Balangir-Patna Judgeship and Sessions Division. On the 1st November 1949, the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur together formed a separate district. But the Dahia outpost area of Sonepur subdivision was transferred to Baudh-Khondamals district. After the formation of this district, the Judgeship and Sessions Division came to be known as Balangir-Kalahandi Judgeship and Sessions Division with headquarters at Balangir. The District and Sessions Judge holds circuits at Bhawanipatna and Sonepur for disposal of cases¹.

At present, the Judgeship consists of the following 9 Civil Courts:--

1. District Judge, Balangir
2. Subordinate Judge, Balangir
3. Munsif, Balangir
4. Registrar, Civil Courts and Additional Munsif, Balangir
5. Munsif, Titilagarh
6. Munsif, Patnagarh
7. Munsif, Sonepur
8. Subordinate Judge, Nawapara
9. *Ex officio* Munsif, Nawapara

The Munsif stationed at Titilagarh also acts as *Ex officio* Munsif of Nawapara and holds circuits at Nawapara to dispose of contested suits of that subdivision.

From the 1st November 1960, a Registrar has been appointed for the judgeship who relieves the District Judge of the routine administrative duties. Over and above his normal functions, the District Judge also acts as *ex officio* Registrar of Orissa High Court as far as this judgeship

1. Law Department notification No. 9673-J., dated 31-10-1949

is concerned . He receives appeals and cases preferred before the High Court² and transmits the relevant records to that court after serving notices on the parties under intimation to the Advocates concerned.

The Acts and Laws applicable to the State of Orissa and India at large are applicable to this judgeship in addition to some local laws, mostly in revenue matters, that were in force during the pre-merger time. The yearwise number of civil cases instituted, disposed of and pending in different courts of the district from 1948 to 1966 has been embodied in Statements 3 to 8 .

152. Criminal Justice

The Subordinate Judge, Balangir, has been vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. From time to time, the Sessions Judge transfers sessions cases to the Assistant Sessions Judge.

The Munsifs of Titilagarh, Patnagarh and Sonepur are invariably vested with powers of Magistrate, first class in respect of cases arising out of their jurisdictions. At times, the Munsif, Balangir is also vested with such powers.

Criminal statistics from 1949 to 1966 of different Sessions Courts and that from 1960 to 1966 of Assistant Sessions Judge Court of the district have been given yearwise in Statements 9 and 10.

Besides the criminal courts of the Sessions Judge and the Assistant Sessions Judge, there are also such Courts held by the District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate, Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Magistrates. At present, there are 26 such Magistrates in the district of whom 19 have been vested with first class power, two with second class power and five with third class power. The District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate hear appeals against the decision of Magistrates possessing second and third class powers. The Subordinate Judge is also vested with appellate authority. The criminal cases heard by different Magistrates from 1962 to 1965 have been given in Statement 11.

153. Adalati Panchayats

In accordance with the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1948, Adalati Panchayats have been Constituted in the district . At present, there are 11 such Panchayats. The Munsifs have been authorised to inspect these Panchayats within their respective jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction of Panchayat covers simple cases, the maximum punishment of which involves fine up to Rs. 5 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days. Enhanced

2. Part VII, Special Rules, Chapter XXXIII of Orissa High Court Rules.

powers might be given by the Government to selected Adalati Panchayats. No appeal in criminal cases would lie against the order of the Adalati Panchayat sentencing a person to fine but the Subdivisional Magistrate having jurisdiction over the area holds revisional powers.

“Besides criminal jurisdiction, the Adalati Panchayats also have exclusive civil jurisdiction in their areas in the following classes of suits, namely:—

- (a) Suits for money due on contracts.
- (b) Suits for recovery of moveable or the value of such property.
- (c) Suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring moveable property when the value of the suit is within Rs. 25.

“Government might also give to certain Adalati Panchayats additional jurisdiction for trying suits of higher money value¹.

154. Separation of Judiciary

The scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive has been introduced in this district with effect from the 18th May 1967.

155. Nature of Cases handled

Civil suits are generally simple in nature. Suits for ejectment recovery of possession, partition, adoption, maintenance, etc., are common. The prevailing crimes in the district are murder, theft and burglary. Generally, murder cases arise out of land disputes or love affairs. Gandas form the majority of convicts.

156. Bar Associations

(i) Bar Association, Balangir

The oldest Bar Association in the district is the Patna Bar Association founded in the year 1938 consisting of seven members, out of whom 5 were Law Graduates and the rest two were Muktiars. The membership now is 50 out of which 47 are Law Graduates, 2 are Pleaders and one is a Muktiar. This association also maintains a library to which only members have access.

(ii) Titilagarh Bar Association

The Bar Association at Titilagarh was started in August 1949 with 6 members. The membership now is 20 including 16 Law Graduates, 3 Pleaders and one Muktiar. The association maintains a small library.

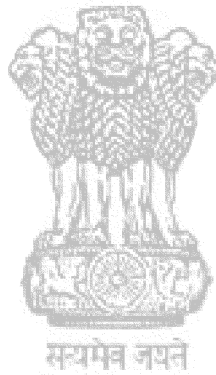
1. Administration Enquiry Committee Report, 1958, Vol. I-pp. 283-84.

(iii) Sonapur Bar Association

The Bar Association at Sonapur was started in 1950 consisting of 10 members including 3 Law Graduates and 7 Pleaders. The present membership of the association is 21. The association maintains a small library.

(iv) Patnagarh Bar Association

The Bar Association at Patnagarh was started in 1950. At present the association has fourteen members of whom seven are Law Graduates. The Association maintains a small library.



सत्यमेव जयते

Year	No. of fire accidents	Value of property involved (in rupees)	Value of property damaged (in rupees)	Value of property saved (in rupees)
1956	24	9,73,040	2,14,740	7,58,300
1957	40	4,46,280	1,62,080	2,84,200
1958	37	6,12,220	1,27,460	4,84,760
1959	37	7,89,800	2,43,700	5,46,100
1960	42	19,33,791	1,79,413	17,54,378
1961	28	2,77,160	1,03,010	1,74,150
1962	21	7,57,765	1,43,235	6,14,530
1963	31	10,84,495	92,865	9,91,930
1964	34	14,99,725	6,37,425	8,62,300

STATEMENT 2
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Total Cog. Cases	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Rioting	Swind- ling	Burg- lary	Theft
1950 ..	979	8	3	7	16	1	208	343
1951 ..	915		1	2	16	3	188	303
1952 ..	875	7	2	8	26	1	247	319
1953 ..	932	8	..	2	6	1	224	296
1954 ..	957	10	4	9	12	5	213	325
1955 ..	969	16	3	8	20	9	281	261
1956 ..	925	12	2	7	19	2	225	252
1957 ..	945	14	4	3	20		211	246
1958 ..	1,231	8	..	5	20	16	247	351
1959 ..	1,132	15	..	1	27	9	192	273
1960 ..	1,093	15	1	9	23	2	216	272
1961 ..	978	19	2	4	14	5	148	294
1962 ..	1,044	10	1	6	20	7	183	289
1963 ..	1,177	19	2	4	21	10	235	261
1964 ..	12,20	14	1	8	31	10	225	360
1965 ..	1,353	14	7	5	26	73	218	390

STATEMENT 3

District Judge's Court, Balangir
CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Regular appeals—																			
(a) Instituted	..	251	210	121	125	110	65	79	98	72	133	95	78	118	106	97	122	105	93
(b) Disposed	..	96	77	67	59	14	29	47	48	38	55	44	27	47	15	41	22	61	33
(c) Pending	..	48	37	39	29	41	36	47	42	58	73	56	66	97	70	70	114	113	87
2. Misc. appeals—																			
(a) Instituted	..	34	22	21	26	19	24	17	37	21	42	45	47	30	34	31	34	23	32
(b) Disposed	..	43	28	19	24	19	28	17	18	34	29	45	25	56	18	6	27	28	17
(c) Pending	2	4	6	6	3	3	22	9	22	23	45	18	6	23	12	8	10
3. Original suits—																			
(a) Instituted	..	13	1	..	1	5	1	..	1	23	18	13	20	15	12	7	9	19	22
(b) Disposed	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	5	14	11	25	9	15	16	9	17	17
(c) Pending	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	19	25	28	23	31	25	15	16	21	28
4. Misc. cases—																			
(a) Instituted	..	24	18	24	20	34	14	20	29	16	35	35	25	21	19	39	37	36	26
(b) Disposed	..	23	19	23	24	14	18	15	15	18	26	33	30	28	12	22	29	36	16
(c) Pending	..	4	6	6	3	18	14	19	32	17	25	27	20	13	9	18	18	18	12
5. Execution Cases —																			
(a)	2	4	1	..	1	1	2
(b)	1	1	4	2	..	1	2
(c)	1	3	1	..	1	1	1

[14 B. of R.—51]

Sub-Judge's Court, Balangir
CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Regular appeals—																			
(a) Instituted	313	204	121	84	63	58	33	56	20	51	48	65	1	..	..	..	..	33
(b) Disposed	75	..	..	..	..	87
(c) Pending	52	22	6	3	27	22	17	19	19	51	74	52	37	..	..	..	..	..
2. Misc. appeals—																			
(a) Instituted
(b) Disposed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	12
(c) Pending	1	..	..	..	..	2
3. Original suits—																			
(a) Instituted ..	19	12	20	22	23	19	22	27	48	56	39	50	74	69	50	51	152	228	208
(b) Disposed ..	34	30	23	87	72	37	85	116	62	56	42	55	75	77	76	45	95	241	261
(c) Pending ..	26	14	16	18	11	24	44	64	66	72	80	91	110	61	105	21	149	189	183
4. Misc. cases—																			
(a) Instituted	58	32	42	29	49	37	48	66	40	37	72	47	64	88	78	85	132	136
(b) Disposed	35	44	29	47	46	57	74	33	35	64	73	72	69	95	118	166	148
(c) Pending	9	8	8	10	21	25	19	26	28	39	16	11	44	38	48	56	70
5. Executions cases—																			
(a) Instituted	35	56	46	33	61	109	51	47	40	36	40	43	54	44	59	72
(b) Disposed	36	40	52	33	46	50	58	30	44	54	75	38	31	34	59	77
(c) Pending	14	30	26	27	54	59	53	70	68	74	54	98	28	71	109	123

STATEMENT 5

Munsif's Court, Balangir

CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Original Suits—																			
(a) Instituted ..	379	674	675	541	400	444	364	344	278	309	315	235	255	241	231	173	179	84	78
(b) Disposed ..	502	1124	618	697	450	332	182	395	245	358	413	138	281	347	305	214	141	38	38
(c) Pending ..	659	299	374	179	104	202	309	234	252	224	148	253	237	160	93	106	37	29	80
2. Misc. Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	166	49	69	68	108	69	90	100	88	152	129	116	174	142	143	119	52	59
(b) Disposed ..	..	166	54	67	59	87	37	115	80	112	130	94	94	241	166	127	38	16	51
(c) Pending ..	..	15	10	12	21	42	78	46	67	43	65	101	125	48	25	50	24	13	17
3. Execution Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	..	..	307	351	300	226	182	324	166	248	215	125	174	162	188	142	89	72
(b) Disposed ..	..	..	..	395	386	267	205	195	160	133	213	184	143	227	188	157	259	120	98
(c) Pending ..	..	..	..	133	98	131	153	145	164	197	233	275	263	211	189	274	159	98	89

STATEMENT 6
Munsifs Court, Sonapur
CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
1. Original Suits—																				
(a) Instituted ..	226	203	113	196	142	122	104	127	95	108	130	140	113	108	81	93	99	112	126	
(b) Disposed ..	197	412	343	198	153	169	86	131	126	66	142	123	104	132	180	123	115	108	153	
(c) Pending ..	454	213	68	72	72	33	56	57	35	83	80	111	129	121	54	58	56	73	67	
2. Misc. Cases—																				
(a) Instituted ..	..	..	51	50	79	56	65	67	55	37	46	52	59	46	93	68	54	60	58
(b) Disposed ..	..	..	50	82	78	58	54	53	73	52	51	42	61	50	88	85	51	53	67
(c) Pending ..	..	..	22	9	11	10	6	18	8	10	15	12	22	20	27	13	19	28	22
3. Execution cases—																				
(a) Instituted ..	..	..	..	160	100	89	91	80	115	68	67	73	49	41	94	93	78	52	30
(b) Disposed ..	..	..	..	178	142	91	101	86	62	66	62	57	57	54	76	75	95	69	46
(c) Pending ..	..	..	..	102	62	60	50	44	53	55	60	76	68	56	74	26	83	66	50

STATEMENT 7

Munsif's Court, Patnagarh

CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Original Suits—																			
(a) Instituted ..	417	633	470	528	424	324	306	293	223	244	181	179	210	180	149	133	184	169	135
(b) Disposed ..	742	943	594	477	544	366	358	254	247	266	178	188	222	181	161	142	195	153	161
(c) Pending ..	555	186	97	156	68	42	14	67	51	42	59	47	38	46	27	35	32	51	30
2. Misc. Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	108	53	38	43	84	123	90	116	105	116	112	154	125	106	71	107	92	83
(b) Disposed ..	..	112	69	37	49	81	118	67	124	127	119	88	159	145	116	74	103	85	88
(c) Pending ..	..	122	8	9	4	9	16	40	32	12	10	35	32	18	7	8	13	21	16
3. Execution cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	..	..	481	383	329	334	227	362	264	207	163	266	139	140	204	165	66	80
(b) Disposed ..	..	..	..	445	411	413	311	217	276	194	157	132	224	187	205	143	198	163	68
(c) Pending ..	..	..	..	241	221	139	167	178	86	159	210	244	291	246	181	244	211	114	127

STATEMENT 8

Munsif's Court, Titilagarh

CIVIL CASES

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Original Suits—																			
(a) Instituted ..	245	274	255	178	203	166	136	117	136	115	73	128	116	143	146	125	103	80	59
(b) Disposed ..	303	108	297	227	221	172	202	143	111	166	122	113	178	89	199	112	142	122	69
(c) Pending ..	164	390	83	51	45	57	59	42	74	66	34	68	29	16	42	91	56	28	27
2. Misc. Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	109	42	47	97	81	53	55	41	41	76	54	84	37	82	49	42	45	29
(b) Disposed ..	..	128	49	47	88	89	56	49	37	48	78	68	83	40	81	55	45	40	38
(c) Pending ..	..	14	8	8	17	10	7	14	18	13	16	7	7	10	12	19	15	14	5
3. Execution Cases—																			
(a) Instituted ..	..	..	..	200	172	160	148	111	171	82	95	77	73	66	68	58	47	52	37
(b) Disposed ..	..	..	..	177	204	164	150	132	108	99	90	89	95	44	81	58	67	78	50
(c) Pending ..	..	..	..	102	70	67	72	59	63	53	60	51	36	74	66	92	72	46	33

STATEMENT 10

Assistant Sessions Judge Court, Balangir
CRIMINAL CASES

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Offences	11	3	8	5	11	7	17
2. Persons under trial	44	9	21	11	26	18	109
3. Persons acquitted	28	2	15	7	21	18	22
4. Persons convicted	16	5	6	4	5	..	46
5. Persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	15	5	6	4	5	..	46
6. Persons fined ..	15	5	5	4	4	..	2

STATEMENT 11

Criminal cases heard by Magistrates

	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of offences reported ..	3,104	3,442	4,360	3,831
No. of persons under trial ..	6,598	7,585	7,472	8,167
No. of persons whose cases are disposed of either discharged or acquitted.	2,300	2,996	3,047	2,266
No. of persons convicted ..	1,544	2,028	2,114	1,934
No. of persons committed to Sessions.	49	77	55	66
No. of persons died, escaped or transferred.	12	37	28	52
Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	2,742	2,524	2,283	3,915

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The important Departments in the district are Public Works, Veterinary, Forest, Industry, Agriculture, Medical, Co-operative and Education. The organisational set-up of each of these Departments in the district is presented below.

157. Public Works Department

(i) Roads & Buildings

This Department is responsible for construction and maintenance of roads, buildings and bridges. It executes all works relating to construction of buildings and roads required by all departments of Government except such works as are transferred to the administration of the departments concerned or entrusted for execution to a State Government or the Military Engineering Service. At times, works of non-Government agencies are also taken up by it.

The Patna Division is an executive unit of P. W. D. having its jurisdiction over the district of Balangir. An Executive Engineer holds charge of the division with his headquarters at Balangir. He is head of the department at the district level. He is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, Berhampur. The division has been split up into 2 subdivisions, namely, Balangir and Kantabanji. These subdivisions are placed under the charges of Overseers or Assistant Engineers designated as Subdivisional Officers (P. W. D.). Their jurisdictions are again divided into sections managed by Sectional Officers. Balangir Section No. 1, Balangir Section No. 2, Sonapur Section and Titilagarh Section constitute Balangir Subdivision. Kantabanji Section and Patnagarh Section are included in Kantabanji Subdivision.

(ii) Electricity Department

The Electrical Division Office is located at Balangir. It is under the charge of an Executive Engineer, who is responsible to the Superintending Engineer. The main function of the division is to generate power in the diesel power-houses at Titilagarh, Sonapur and Balangir and to transmit energy to industrial and domestic consumers.

The Electrical Division is divided into two subdivisions, namely, Balangir and Titilagarh, under the direct control of the Divisional Officer (Electricity). Balangir Subdivision has four sections, namely,
(14 B. of R.—52)

Balangir, Sonepur, Tarbha and Patnagarh and Titilagarh Subdivision has the same number of sections located at Titilagarh, Kantabanji, Kesinga, and Bangomunda.

(iii) Rural Engineering Organisation

The district constitutes a division of the Rural Engineering Organisation controlled by an Executive Engineer. The division is divided into nine subdivisions. Five out of these nine are regular subdivisions having headquarters at Balangir, Titilagarh, Sonepur and Khaprakhol, Balangir being the headquarters of two subdivisions, namely, Rural Engineering Subdivision, Balangir and Investigation and Maintenance Subdivision. The remaining four subdivisions have been created for drought relief work, with headquarters located at Patnagarh, Deogan, Muribahal and Birmaharajpur.

A subdivision consists of two or three sections each in charge of a Sectional Officer. The organisation has also posted 34 Sectional Officers in 20 Community Development Blocks of the district.

(iv) Public Health Department

Balangir district forms a section under the Sambalpur Subdivision. At present the section is managed by a Sectional Officer stationed at Balangir. The department is making surveys for water-supply in the town.

(v) Public Works Department (Irrigation)

The district constitutes the irrigation subdivision with its headquarters located at Balangir. It is under the control of the Chief Construction Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project. The function of the department in the district is to construct and maintain canals and tanks for irrigation purposes as well as to investigate minor irrigation projects in the area.

158. Veterinary Department

The District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer is the district level officer of the department who functions under the Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Orissa. There are 13 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 63 Veterinary Stockmen, 5 Inspectors, 2 Dairy Supervisors, an Agricultural Overseer and other staff. There is a dairy farm and a poultry farm in the district besides one Veterinary Hospital, 12 Veterinary Dispensaries and 54 Veterinary Stockman Centres.

159. Forest Department

The Balangir Forest Division covers the ex-States of Patna and part of Sonepur and extends over an area of 735.11 sq. miles.

The Divisional Forest Office is located at Balangir. The Divisional Forest Officer is the head of the division. There is one Assistant Conservator of Forests at headquarters to assist the Divisional Forest Officer. The division consists of 7 ranges out of which three are in charge of Forest Rangers and four are in charge of Deputy Forest Rangers. The ranges are divided into 33 sections in charge of Foresters and 181 beats each under a Forest Guard. Besides, there are four Depot Foresters and four Depot Forest Guards to check forest produce in depots and in transit. There are twenty-nine persons in work-charge establishment and on daily-wage basis as Choukidars and Plantation Watchers.

160. Industries Department

The District Industries Office was established at Balangir on the 1st May 1957 to look after the industrial development of Balangir and Kalahandi districts and Baudh subdivision of Baudh-Khondmals district. The office represents the Directorate of Industries, Orissa, at district level. The District Industries Officer is assisted by an Industrial Supervisor and subordinate staff.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61) the industrial schools at Balangir and Sonapur were modernised and a number of new trades like light engineering, wood engineering and electric wireman training were introduced. Eight persons were given loans for development and construction of different industries. Production-cum-training centres were set up in leather, carpentry, brass and bell-metals in some Community Development Blocks of the district. A number of industries have been allotted iron and steel and non-ferrous metals like brass, zinc, copper, etc., required by them.

An Industrial Estate at a cost of 5 lakhs is being established at Balangir.

161. Agriculture Department

Balangir district comes under the Deputy Director of Agriculture Sambalpur Range. The office of the District Agricultural Officer is located at Balangir. He is assisted by an Agricultural Supervisor, seven Overseers, two Sub-Overseers, one Plant Protection Assistant and thirty-five Fieldman Demonstrators.

162. Medical Department

(i) The Civil Surgeon, having his headquarters at Balangir, has jurisdiction over the whole district regarding the medical institutions and the staff. He is the Superintendent of the headquarters hospital, Balangir.

There are 7 hospitals in the district with a total number of 11 Doctors and 13 Nurses. Apart from these, there are 7 dispensaries and 7 Primary Health Centres each in charge of a Doctor. The Primary Health Centres have been provided with 2 Nurses each.

Nine Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and three Family Planning Centres are functioning in different parts of the district.

(ii) Family Planning

The District Family Planning Medical Officer functions under the administrative control of the Civil Surgeon. He is the head of the District Family Planning Bureau. Under him there are two sections—one on technical aspects like sterilisation, operation and insertion of loop and the other for publicity purposes.

In the technical wing there are three medical officers—one for the Static Unit, the second for the Mobile Unit and the third for the Loop Insertion Unit.

In the non-technical wing, there is one District Family Planning Extension Educator to look after wide publicity of the Family Planning Scheme in the district.

In each Community Development Block, there is one Block Extension Educator under the District Family Planning Extension Educators. Besides, there is a Computer in each block to calculate the growth of population along with other statistical works in block areas.

(iii) Public Health

Public Health Department deals with all preventive measures against communicable diseases like Cholera, Small Pox, Malaria, Leprosy, etc., besides improvement of sanitation and mass health standard in the district. This Department was separated from the Medical Department in 1949.

The District Health Officer is in charge of the administration of the department in the district. His subordinate staff consists of an Assistant Health Officer, 2 Pharmacists, 16 Sanitary Inspectors, 15 Disinfectors, 30 Vaccinators and 5 Leprosy Assistants. Moreover, there is a medical officer in charge of the Mobile Field Hygiene Unit.

The district has been divided into ten health ranges, two Municipalities and two Notified Area Councils.

Each health range consists of one Sanitary Inspector, two vaccinators and one Disinfector. They generally work with a population of one lakh.

(iv) Ayurveda

Administration of Ayurvedic institutions has been separated from the direct control of the Civil Surgeons and a separate Inspectorate for Ayurveda has been created for the State. The Superintendent of Ayurveda is in charge of the department, whose headquarters is at Bhubaneswar.

The State has been divided into two circles, namely, eastern and western each in charge of an Inspector of Ayurvedic medicines. Balangir is the headquarters of the western circle. The Inspector was appointed on the 1st August 1962.

There are 11 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district each in charge of a Kaviraja and one Ayurvedic hospital at Balangir having two Kavirajas.

163. Co-operative Department

The district forms a circle of the Co-operative Department. An Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies is in charge of the circle. He is stationed at the district headquarters. Prior to June 1957, Kalahandi district formed a sub-circle and was attached to this circle.

There are three Sub-Assistant Registrars, a Senior Inspector, twelve Block Level Extension Officers, nineteen Junior Inspectors and five Weaving Accountants to assist the Assistant Registrar.

Besides these, Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board has placed one Hand pounding Supervisor and one Village Oil Inspector for industrial co-operative societies under the administrative control of the Assistant Registrar.

164. Education Department

There is one District Inspector of Schools for the district having his headquarters at Balangir. He is in charge of immediate supervision of schools of all classes in the district with the exception of high schools which, however, he may visit at the request of the Circle Inspector of Schools. The District Inspector of Schools exercises administrative control over the Middle English Schools and Elementary Training Schools. Under him, there is a Deputy Inspector of Schools stationed at Sonepur. There are 22 Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the district. Out of them, 6 are under direct control of the District Inspector of Schools.

165. Social Education Department

The functions of this department are to develop social education in the district, to organise Mahila Samitis, Adult Literacy Centres, Children's Organisation and milk feeding in schools and Mahila Samities. The District Social Education Organiser is the officer in charge of the department at the district level. The subordinate staff of the District Social Education Organiser consists of a District Organiser of Adult Education and twenty-six Social Education Organisers. The function of the District Organiser of Adult Education is to open Adult Literacy Centres in compact areas of shadow blocks. The Social Education Organisers have been posted in 13 active Community Development Blocks of the district, each block having two Social Education Organisers.

There is an officer of the State level designated as Adult (Social) Education Organiser in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, to supervise the works of the District Social Education Organiser of all the districts in the State.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

166. Introduction

The town of Sonapur is very old. It is referred to as Suvarnapura in early inscriptions dating back to the 9th Century A. D. But the present town of Balangir is hardly a century old. The old Balangir which was founded in the 16th Century A. D. by Balaram Deo is probably represented by the present Junhadiha (Old site) close to Balangir town to the north. The new Balangir is a planned town. It was established by the Court of Wards in 1871 and the capital of the ex-State was transferred from Patnagarh to the new township in 1872.

Prior to 1938, the Durbar of the then Patna State maintained a sanitation staff to look after conservancy and sanitation of the town. The main roads were electrified during the rule of Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo (1910—1924).

In the Ex-State of Sonapur, municipalities were organised at Sonapur and Binka sometime before 1925. These municipalities were looking after health and sanitation of their areas and they were rich enough to maintain well equipped dispensaries. The town of Sonapur had been electrified by its Municipality before merger.

167. Balangir Municipality

In April 1938, a Municipal Committee consisting of 15 members was formed in Balangir under the Patna State Municipality Act. Balangir, according to this Act, was divided into five wards. Out of the 15 members, 10 were being nominated by the Durbar and the remaining 5 were being elected from the five wards. Franchise was first introduced in 1939 when the number of wards increased to 6. The Municipal Committee, after election of July 1939, consisted of 7 *ex officio* members and 2 non-official members nominated by the Durbar and 6 elected ward members. The area of the Municipality was 1,300 acres which extended to 1,400 acres in 1940. As the term of Office-bearers was fixed for a period of three years, elections for the second term were held in November 1942 when there were 7 elected ward members and 8 nominated members (6 officials, 2 non-officials). The Municipality maintained the street lights, and the streets which were not electrified were provided with kerosene lamps. There was no tap water system, but the Municipality looked after drinking water-supply and took measures for the control of epidemics.

The Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 came into force in Balangir Municipality on the 16th April 1951. The new Municipal Council, consisting of 11 representatives including one Scheduled Caste member, started functioning with effect from the 18th June 1951 and continued till the 23rd January 1957 after which they all resigned and the council was dissolved. The management of the Municipality was then taken over by the Government and in 1958 a fresh election took place and a council consisting of 12 Councillors was elected including one from the Scheduled Tribes.

The Municipal area now covers 6 square miles and contained population of 18,663 in 1961.

Financial Resources

The Municipality derives its income from different taxes and fees. It also receives grants from the State Government.

The annual income and expenditure of the Municipality are given in appendix II.

Special Achievements

The level of the town enables rain water to flow out through kutchra drains. 230 street light points have been provided in different parts of the town and the entire charges for electric consumption are paid from the municipal fund.

The Municipality maintains a park. It is receiving Government grants for the improvement of the park.

Conservancy is still carried out by manual labour, there being bullock-carts to carry away the night-soil. Night-soil is composted and brought to private gardens in a tractor for sale.

Public health is looked after by staff supplied by Government, their conveyance allowance being paid by the Municipality which also supplies medicines and disinfectants.

168. Sonepur Municipality

Organisation and Structure

The Sonepur Municipality was reconstituted in 1951. According to 1961 Census, the area of the Municipality is 3 square miles with a population of 7,108. The whole area is divided into 15 wards from which 18 Councillors are elected, three seats being reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

Financial Resources

The main source of income of the Municipality is the octroi duty. The Municipality charges an annual fee of Re. 1 per cycle and Rs. 4 per cart. The Municipality also receives Government grants from time to time.

The entire expenditure on electrification of the town is borne by the Municipality. The annual income and expenditure of the Municipality from 1955-56 to 1964-65 is given in Appendix I.

169. Patnagarh Notified Area Council

The Patnagarh Notified Area Council was constituted on the 6th January 1964. According to Notification No. 9136, dated the 11th September 1962 of Health and Local Self-Government, Patnagarh town and the area covered by the villages of Brahmpur, Tikapali, Nafrisagar, Kukurmunda and Rampur have been declared as Notified Area. The Notified Area Council has 8.0 square miles in area and was divided into 12 wards represented by 13 councillors. The population is 7,592 according to the census of 1961.

The Notified Area Council has under its management 8 big tanks and one Middle English School and provides street light points and maintains 6 miles of road. It derives its income from various taxes and grants. An idea can be formed as to its financial position from the statement of annual receipts and expenditure for the two years 1964-65 and 1965-66 as given in Appendix III.

170. Titilagarh Notified Area Council

The Titilagarh Notified Area Council was constituted on 17th November 1951 with 9 members. According to 1961 census the area of the Notified Area Council is 5 square miles and the population is 9,927. The entire area of the Notified Area Council has been divided into 9 wards.

The chairman (Subdivisional Officer *ex-officio*), the Executive Officer and the Councilors function under the Municipal Act, 1950.

Financial Resources

The Notified Area Council levies taxes at the following rates per annum:—

- (1) Holding tax at 5 per cent of the annual value of the holding
- (2) Latrine tax at 3 per cent of the annual value
- (3) Lighting tax at 2 per cent of the annual value
- (4) Mutation fee at Re. 1 per mutation
- (5) Cycle tax at Rs. 2 per annum
- (6) Rickshaw tax at Rs. 4 per annum
- (7) Cart tax at Rs. 3 per annum

The annual income and expenditure of the Notified Area Council under different heads from 1961-62 to 1965-66 are given in appendix V.

Special Achievements

The Notified Area Council maintains 4 tanks for the purpose of water-supply to the town. During the year 1965-66 a grant of Rs. 1,95,245 has been sanctioned by Government for pipe water-supply.

Electrification

Till August 1966, 101 bulb points and 10 double fluorescent lamps have been provided by the Notified Area Council for lighting the streets of the town.

Maintenances of Roads

The Notified Area Council is maintaining about 14 miles of road. During the year 1965-66 a new road has been constructed and most of the existing roads have been metalled.

171. Kantabanji Notified Area Council

The Notified Area Council of Kantabanji was constituted on the 17th November 1965 covering 3 square miles and containing a population of 8,863 according to 1961 Census. It maintains nearly 5 miles of road for which an expenditure of Rs. 3,750 has been incurred in 1965-66. Rs. 1,790 has been spent in 1965-66 for the construction of wells. The annual income and expenditure of the Notified Area Council is given in Appendix IV.

172. Grama Panchayats

There are 152 Grama Panchayats functioning in the district. The number has increased to 214 according to reorganisation of Grama Panchayats consequent to passing of Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964 (vide Appendix VI). The extra Grama Panchayats are not functioning at present. The Grama Panchayats are responsible for the execution of development works in their respective areas. All the public properties like tanks, markets, ghats, ferries, cattle pounds, etc., have been transferred to Grama Panchayats. Adalati Panchayats have been constituted in this district. They are empowered to try criminal cases and civil suits up to a limit of Rs. 25. During the year 1964-65, 50 civil suits and 38 criminal cases were disposed of by the Adalati Panchayats.

Financial Resources

In order to augment their resources the Grama Panchayats are imposing Panchayat tax, vehicle tax, market tax and licence fees on trades. Many of them derive income from pisciculture, cattle pounds, etc. Some Grama Panchayats also realise cattle registration and carriage registration fees. Secretaries and sanitation staff are maintained by Government grants. Grama Panchayats also receive grants out of sale proceeds of kendu leaves. The main items of expenditure of the Grama Panchayats concern development works.

173. Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis

With the enactment of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 (Orissa Act 7 of 1959), the Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samitis came into existence with effect from the 1st April 1961. It has given complete shape to the Panchayati Raj administration in three tiers, the Zilla Parishad at district level, the Panchayat Samiti at Block level and the Panchayat at village level.

Balangir Zilla Parishad comprises 20 Panchayat Samitis. The Zilla Parishad had got 23 non-official members including 20 Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Zilla Parishad, the Chairman of the District Co-operative Bank. Under the original Act, the Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament having their constituencies partly or wholly in the district were also members of Zilla Parishad but with the amendment of the Act in 1961 (Act XXIV of 1961), they are no longer members although they are entitled to notice for Zilla Parishad meetings and to have the right to participate in the discussions even though they do not have the right to vote in the meetings. 11 District Level Officers are also members of the Zilla Parishad.

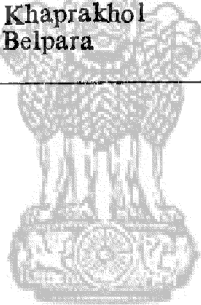
The Zilla Parishad meets once in three months. The general meeting of the Parishad take place in the months of January, April, July and October. Special meetings are also convened according to special need and urgency.

Out of 20 Panchayat Samitis in the district 6 are in Balangir Subdivision, 6 in Sonapur Subdivision, 5 in Titilagarh Subdivision and 3 in Patnagarh Subdivision.

The statement below will show the particulars of Panchayat Samitis in different Subdivisions and their headquarters. Further particulars about individual Panchayat Samitis are given below:

Name of Subdivision	Name of Panchayat Samitis	Name of Panchayat Samitis headquarters
Balangir Subdivision ..	1. Balangir Block I	Balangir
	2. Balangir Block II	Puintala
	3. Loisinga	Loisinga
	4. Agalpur	Dudka
	5. Deogan	Deogan
	6. Tentulkhunti	Gudvela

Name of Subdivision	Name of Panchayat Samitis	Name of Panchayat Samiti headquarters
Sonepur Subdivision ..	1. Sonepur 2. Birmaharajpur 3. Binka 4. Ulunda 5. Dungripali 6. Tarbha	Sonepur Birmaharajpur Binka Ulunda Dungripali Tarbha
Titilagarh Subdivision ..	1. Titilagarh 2. Muribahal 3. Turekela 4. Saintala 5. Bango munda	Titilagarh Muribahal Turekela Saintala Bango munda
Patnagarh Subdivision	1. Patnagrah 2. Khaprakhol 3. Belpara	Patnagarh Khaprakhol Belpara



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APPENDIX I

Sonepur Municipality

Statement showing annual receipts and expenditure

Year		Receipts	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1955-56	..	41,022	39,499
1956-57	..	44,503	32,294
1957-58	..	37,032	56,346
1958-59	..	40,959	61,478
1959-60	..	72,120	56,677
1960-61	..	63,839	58,737
1961-62	..	61,365	47,762
1962-63	..	64,793	51,333
1963-64	..	70,169	84,535
1964-65	..	51,594	76,524

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APPENDIX II

Balangir Municipality

Statement showing annual receipts and expenditure

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Total Expenditure on roads only
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1952-53	38,953	18,180	..
1953-54	57,268	59,691	..
1954-55	76,644	67,006	..
1955-56	85,608	58,197	..
1956-57	1,06,056	58,035	..
1957-58	1,48,723	1,20,232	..
1958-59	1,13,962	92,323	..
1959-60	2,01,787	1,42,541	29,840
1960-61	2,67,445	1,66,200	40,594
1961-62	2,69,763	1,35,196	36,362
1962-63	1,84,979	2,04,851	..
1963-64	1,81,758	1,72,899	..
1964-65	1,72,731	1,81,766	..

APPENDIX III

Patnagarh Notified Area Council—Statement showing annual receipts and expenditure

Receipts	1964-65	1965-66	Expenditure	1964-65	1965-66
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Arrear of Panchayat Tax.	1,202	122	Office Establishment	15,544	22,502
Kine House	3 8	393	Contingencies	5,784	5,626
Cycle Tax	1,705	..	Stationery and printing.	637	389
Weekly Market	1,914	1,940	Allowance	388	559
Cattle Market	7,304	13,269	Fair and Festival	525	278
Government grants	4,261	21,080	Furniture	993	..
Carts and Carriage tax	..	1,214	Repair	503	1,568
			Travelling advance	362	1,244
			Allowance.		
Miscellaneous	6,8 9	5,056			
Other tax	..	89	Help to the poor students Development work.	265	1,500
Total ..	23,643	43,163		25,001	33,666

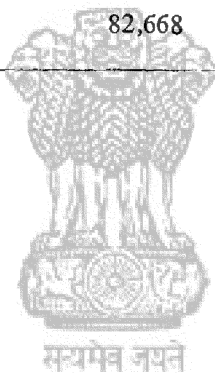
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APPENDIX IV

Kantabanji Notified Area Council

Statement showing annual receipts and expenditure

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62 ..	46,732	47,263
1962-63 ..	72,330	53,939
1963-64 ..	76,697	62,613
1964-65 ..	42,204	70,377
1965-66 ..	82,668	58,336

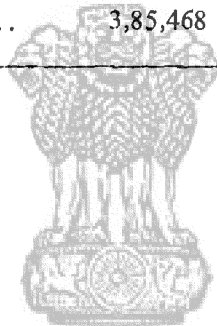


APPENDIX V

Titilagarh Notified Area Council

Statement showing annual receipts and expenditure

Year		Receipts	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	75,436	68,748
1962-63	..	84,059	72,286
1963-64	..	58,864	62,724
1964-65	..	82,361	99,965
1965-66	..	3,85,468	1,31,371

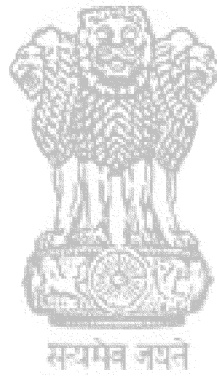


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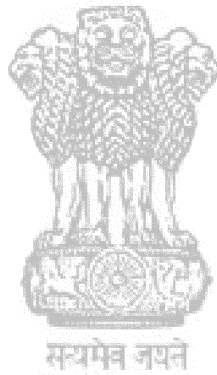
APPENDIX VI
The list of Grama Panchayats in the Balangir District

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
BALANGIR SUBDIVISION		
1	Kudasingha ..	5,216
2	Sadaipali ..	4,772
3	Manhira ..	3,321
4	Sibtala ..	3,482
5	Jhankarpali ..	3,274
6	Chandanbhati ..	5,663
7	Sakma ..	4,279
8	Khujenpali ..	4,185
9	Barapudgia ..	3,396
10	Chudapali ..	4,105
11	Bidighat ..	4,487
12	Bhundimuhan ..	3,651
13	Chhatamakhana ..	3,820
14	Bilaisarda ..	3,620
15	Pipirda ..	3,007
16	Sauntpur ..	3,550
17	Malmunda ..	4,317
18	Puintala ..	4,490
19	Chhatapipal ..	3,971
20	Bhaler ..	5,135
21	Dasipur ..	3,320

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
22	Talgaj ..	3,847
23	Mahimunda ..	5,365
24	Bairasar ..	5,606
25	Bubel ..	5,058
26	Jamgan ..	5,989
27	Deogan ..	4,779
28	Bandhapara ..	4,638
29	Kuthurla ..	3,918
30	Mahalai ..	3,222
31	Jarasingha ..	5,952
32	Badbandh ..	4,792
33	Sarasbahal ..	5,520
34	Uparjhar ..	3,808
35	Dhandamal ..	3,487
36	Ramachandrapur ..	3,427
37	Arjunpur ..	4,111
38	Gaurgoth ..	3,282
39	Loisinga ..	5,687
40	Jogisarda ..	3,596
41	Kusang ..	5,693
42	Sargad ..	4,649
43	Badimunda ..	4,517
44	Burda ..	5,375

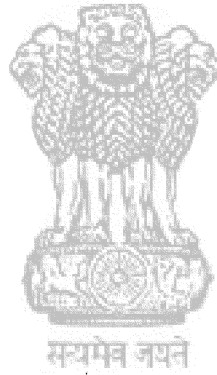


Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
45	Rengali ..	3,280
46	Badibahal ..	3,615
47	Dungripali ..	4,006
48	Kusmel ..	4,876
49	Kandajuri ..	5,678
50	Tushra ..	5,900
51	Samra ..	5,798
52	Rusuda ..	4,089
53	Tentelkhunti ..	5,251
54	Gudvela ..	3,876
55	Ghuna ..	2,738
56	Jamut ..	3,325
57	Patuapali ..	5,391
58	Salebhata ..	5,201
59	Bharsuja ..	5,618
60	Agalpur ..	5,009
61	Badtika ..	5,015
62	Dudka ..	3,560
63	Nagaon ..	5,146
64	Bendra ..	3,820
65	Budula ..	5,016
66	Roth ..	4,844



Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
PATNAGARH SUBDIVISION		
1	Lendumundi ..	5,453
2	Bonaimunda ..	3,725
3	Pandamunda ..	5,175
4	Jogimunda ..	5,432
5	Gangasagar ..	4,672
6	Tendapadar ..	5,555
7	Bhainsa ..	5,446
8	Barpadar ..	4,975
9	Larambha ..	5,770
10	Tamia ..	5,002
11	Ghasian ..	5,670
12	Sanamudi ..	4,083
13	Solbandh ..	5,225
14	Khaprakhoh ..	5,240
15	Bhanpur ..	4,205
16	Telenpali ..	5,478
17	Luhasingha ..	3,590
18	Lathor ..	5,917
19	Bagmunda ..	3,152
20	Tankapani ..	5,010
21	Dameipali ..	3,398
22	Dhandamunda ..	4,903

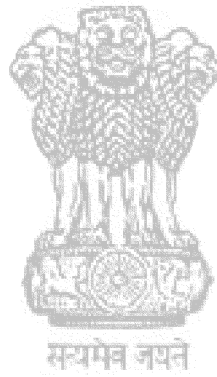
Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
23	Maharpadar ..	4,367
24	Ghumsar ..	3,528
25	Padiabahal ..	3,403
26	Belpara ..	5,818
27	Mandal ..	5,588
28	Kapani ..	5,878
29	Sarmuhan ..	5,960
30	Kanut ..	5,700
31	Ghagurli ..	5,802
32	Dhumabhata ..	5,746
33	Gambhari ..	5,652
34	Bahabal ..	5,697
35	Bagudar ..	4,707
36	Sulekela ..	5,889



SONEPUR SUBDIVISION

1	Tarbha ..	5,843
2	Badbhairo ..	5,751
3	Kamsara ..	3,853
4	Singhari ..	4,084
5	Menda ..	5,841
6	Sibtala ..	3,478
7	Pua ..	3,304
8	Charbhata ..	4,461

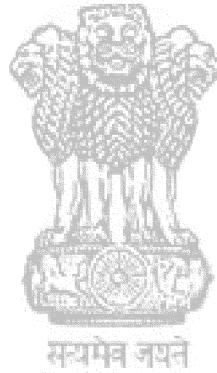
Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
9	Deulpadar ..	3,588
10	Sargaj ..	5,532
11	Dubula ..	4,836
12	Ullunda ..	5,332
13	Kotsamalai ..	4,709
14	Panchmahala ..	4,659
15	Mohada ..	3,621
16	Jaloi ..	4,168
17	Bisipara ..	3,959
18	Rakasa ..	4,633
19	Kalapathar ..	4,221
20	Patrapali ..	2,324
21	Chadeipunkh ..	5,531
22	Kalapathar ..	5,075
23	Bisimunda ..	5,252
24	Mayurdan ..	4,436
25	Narayanpur ..	5,217
26	Lachhipur ..	5,615
27	Rengali ..	5,899
28	Khari ..	5,030
29	Binka ..	5,033
30	Sankara ..	4,135
31	Baunsuni ..	3,614



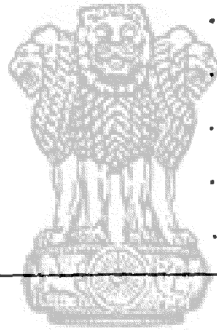
Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
32	Saledi ..	4,049
33	Mahada ..	5,443
34	Bankigirdi ..	4,882
35	Singhijuba ..	4,911
36	Silati ..	5,522
37	Sindurpur ..	5,157
38	Ufula ..	4,458
39	Hilung ..	4,566
40	Sublaya ..	5,006
41	Jatesingh ..	3,742
42	Pitamahul ..	5,034
43	Khandabata ..	4,920
44	Bahalpadar ..	4,880
45	Mursundi ..	5,261
46	Kenjeriapali ..	4,890
47	Bagbar ..	3,670
48	Rampur ..	5,619
49	Gajbandh ..	5,130
50	Behermal ..	5,855
51	Dungripali ..	5,935
52	Mayabarah ..	5,387
53	Sukha ..	5,464
54	Ichhapur ..	4,380
55	Cherupali ..	5,130
56	Digsira ..	5,564

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
TITILAGARH SUBDIVISION		
1	Turekela ..	5,179
2	Chatuanka ..	5,858
3	Mahulpati ..	3,827
4	Dholmandal ..	2,822
5	Mahakhand ..	4,860
6	Kuibahal ..	5,759
7	Dhamandanga ..	5,884
8	Khagasa ..	5,166
9	Ghunesb ..	3,696
10	Jagua ..	5,653
11	Kholan ..	4,247
12	Marlad ..	5,613
13	Adabahat ..	1,787
14	Bijepur ..	5,944
15	Luthurbandh ..	5,565
16	Maingan ..	4,668
17	Parasara ..	4,687
18	Kursud ..	5,109
19	Kuskela ..	5,252
20	Naren ..	4,686
21	Sagadaghata ..	3,920
22	Bandupala ..	5,522

Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
23	Kumbhari ..	4,355
24	Ghumsar ..	5,706
25	Dungripali ..	5,645
26	Siskel ..	5,576
27	Gandpatrapali ..	5,148
28	Tirapara ..	4,859
29	Bhadra ..	5,618
30	Jurabandh ..	2,381
31	Karamtala ..	3,804
32	Saintala ..	5,862
33	Budhabahal ..	6,172
34	Bangomunda ..	5,929
35	Belpada ..	5,413
36	Chulifunka ..	5,256
37	Chadutara ..	4,692
38	Mundpadar ..	4,961
39	Dedgan ..	5,262
40	Kapilabhata ..	5,293
41	Jharial ..	5,276
42	Sindhekela ..	4,915
43	Bhalumunda ..	4,806
44	Jamkhunta ..	4,234
45	Alanda ..	5,448



Serial No.	Name of the Grama Panchayats	Population
1	2	3
46	Muribahal ..	5,896
47	Inchhaparu ..	5,502
48	Gudighat ..	5,271
49	Badasaimara ..	5,529
50	Patrapali ..	5,841
51	Kaldi ..	5,659
52	Tentelkhunti ..	5,340
53	Bankel ..	4,984
54	Lebda ..	5,781
55	Malisira ..	4,531
56	Goimunda ..	5,871



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CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

174. Historical back-ground. Centres of learning in ancient, mediaeval and early modern times. Beginning of Western Education and Pioneer work done in the district :

There is no reliable information regarding old centres of learning in the district. During mediaeval period some Brahmin settlements developed under the patronage of the Somavamsi kings. Important among these centres are Vineetapura (Modern Binka), Suvarnapura (Modern Sonepur), Royara (Modern Rohila), Ranipur, Jharial, etc. These places, as known from copper plate records and other archaeological finds, were important centres of culture during the early mediaeval period. During the rule of the Chauhan kings, Sanskrit education was greatly encouraged. King Vaijal Deva, one of the early Chauhan rulers of Patna, has compiled an admirable lexicon, known as Vaijal Chandrika (also known as Prabodha Chandrika), which is admired throughout India. Many poets and philosophers of repute also flourished in the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur under the patronage of the Chauhan kings. Chandra-manī Das, the author of 'Sudhasara Geeta', was living in Sonepur in the 18th century A.D. and the famous poet-philosopher Bheema Bhoi had his seat at Khaliapali near Sonepur in the 19th century A. D. The songs and *bhajans* of Bheema Bhoi, the leader of the *Kumbhi-patia* cult, are still inspiring the people throughout Orissa.

Bheema Bhoi was born blind in a poor Kandha family in the ex-feudatory State of Rairakhol not earlier than 1855, for he died in 1895 at Khaliapali (Sonepur) when he was (as the report is) on the sunny side of forty. In his childhood he was employed in the house of a rich cultivator and his principal business was to tend cattle. He was exceptionally intelligent and singularly receptive of ideas. In many Oriya villages a cottage (called the Bhagabat-Ghara) is set apart by the villagers where some religious books are kept and where in the evening, one reads aloud some passages of the metrical translation of the famous Bhagabat Purana to the villagers who assemble there. Bheema Bhoi being a Kandha by caste was not allowed to sit in the hall, but he regularly attended the evening meetings and committed to memory every syllable that was uttered. He chanted them while in the fields and thoughtfully considered the spiritual importance of the passages. He was spiritually minded, and when a boy of twelve got interested in

he doctrines of the *Kumbhi-patias* (i. e., wearers of *Kumbhi-pata* or bark of Kumbhi tree). He must have learnt something of them from some mendicant who came to the village. When a boy of sixteen he went to the feudatory State of Dhenkanal, which was at the time the principal home of the Alekh religion. The leader (called Gura or Mohima Gosai) to whom Bheema Bhoi went at Dhenkanal died towards the end of 1875. He then left Dhenkanal and after having preached his faith for some time, collected a good number of followers and settled with them in the ex-feudatory State of Sonepur in 1877. The fact that he was a man of great mental powers and could compose songs in chaste Oriya Language, though blind and illiterate, lent great charm to his personality. He had a considerable following. At least 30 villages could be counted in the district of Sambalpur alone where the *Kumbhi-patias* chiefly reside. Bheema Bhoi as a matter of fact did beget two children—one a son and another a daughter from two women, who became nuns and lived at Khaliapali in Bheema Bhoi's *math*. (B.C. Mazumdar—Sonepur in the Sambalpur Tract).

The spread of education was, however, not very remarkable during the 18th and 19th centuries A. D. Wandering teachers called *Abadhanas* were holding primary classes in towns and villages where they were teaching only reading, writing and arithmetic. The village Pathasalas were maintained by villagers where the *Abadhanas* were being engaged for teaching. Western education came to this area towards the end of the 19th century A. D. It was in 1894 that an English School was started at Balangir by the then Maharaja Ramachandra and English education was introduced also in ex-Sonepur state about this time. In 1891, there were 11 schools in Sonepur. By 1907-1908 there were one Middle English and one Middle Vernacular School in Balangir and two Middle English Schools and one Middle Vernacular School in the ex-State of Sonepur. The early part of 20th century witnessed appreciable progress in English education. Both Sonepur and Balangir had High Schools in 1912 and 1916 respectively.

175. Literacy and Educational standards

Growth of literacy, number of literates, matriculates and graduates, Spread of education among women and Backward classes and Tribes.

There are, according to 1961 Census, only 155,906 literates in the district which contains a population of 1,068,686. In terms of percentage it comes to about 14.6. The following statement gives the necessary details showing the number of literates with

different educational levels and without educational levels for the rural as well as the urban areas district.

Standard of literacy		Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Literates with educational levels.	Rural	13,262	1,206	14,468
	Urban	4,777	699	5,476
	Total	18,039	1,905	19,944
1. Primary or Junior Basic.	Rural	12,236	1,188	13,424
	Urban	2,896	563	3,459
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	Rural	1,026	18	1,044
	Urban	1,431	114	1,545
3. Technical diploma not equal to degree.	Urban	22	..	22
4. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	Urban	82	1	83
5. University degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree (Urban areas only).	Urban	211	15	226
6. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree (Urban areas only)—				
(a) Engineering ..	..	13	..	13
(b) Medicine ..	..	20	1	21
(c) Agriculture ..	..	8	..	8
(d) Veterinary and Dairying.	..	2	..	2
(e) Teaching ..	..	31	4	35
(f) Others ..	..	61	1	62
B. Literates without educational levels.	Rural	104,969	15,039	119,735
	Urban	10,520	5,707	16,227
	Total	115,489	20,746	135,962
Total literates ..	Rural	117,958	16,245	134,203
	Urban	15,520	6,707	21,703
Total illiterates ..	Total	133,478	22,952	155,906
	Rural	390,437	494,387	884,824
	Urban	10,527	17,429	27,956
	Total	400,964	511,816	912,780

Total number of schools in the ex-State of Sonapur in 1891 was only 11 with 484 pupils. But in 1900 the number of schools was doubled with more than 1,000 students. In 1907-08 this ex-State had 33 schools of which two were Middle English Schools, one Middle Vernacular School, three Girls' Schools, one Sanskrit Tol and two special schools for low caste children. There were altogether 29 Primary Schools, out of which 25 were Upper Primary and 4 Lower Primary Schools. Besides these, there were also 10 Elementary Schools called *Chatasalis*. The number of school-going children in that year was 2,117 boys and 471 girls. Progress of education in the ex-Patna State during the early part of 20th Century was also equally good. In 1907-08 the total number of schools was 44 and the number of pupils was 4,685. The percentage of school-going boys was 9.5 while that of girls was 1.6.

The following statement shows the progress of education in the ex-State of Patna :—

Year	Number of Schools	Boys	Girls
1910	56	4,265	893
1920	90	5,885	13,575
1936	140	10,228	2,307
1939-40	131	10,505	2,282
1940-41	126	11,100	2,450
1941-42	126	11,838	2,638
1942-43	126	11,374	2,720
1943-44	126	11,904	2,799
1944-45	126	9,803	2,053
1945-46	126	10,064	2,100

The decrease in the total number of schools in 1940-41 was due to the abolition of 4 Girls' Lower Primary Schools owing to the fall in their numerical strength and the separation of the Industrial and Technical Schools, Balangir, from the Education Department from the 6th September, 1940.

The statement given below shows the gradual development of education in the ex-State of Sonapur :—

Year	Number of Schools	Percentage of Literacy	
		Boys	Girls
1941-42	.. 85	21.75	2.04
1942-43	.. 85	24.72	2.04
1943-44	.. 85	25.00	3.00
1944-45	.. 81	25.00	3.00

Besides these institutions, there were special schools for backward class people. The decrease in the number of schools during the year 1944-45 was due to the reorganisation of some Primary Schools by consolidation of single-teacher schools by containing two schools into one in some areas.

In 1947-48, there were 3 High Schools and 206 Primary Schools in the district which increased in 1950-51 to 3 High Schools and 19 Middle English Schools and 224 Primary Schools.

The following statement shows total number of schools and scholars in different types of schools existing in the district during 1964-65 :—

Types of Institution	Number of Institution	Scholars
Boys' High Schools	.. 39	4,519
Girls' High Schools	.. 4	507
M. E. Schools for boys	.. 108	7,467
M.E. Schools for girls	.. 11	321
Primary Schools for boys	.. 1,273	87,301
Primary Schools for girls	.. 17	1,783
Ashrams	.. 4	574
Kanya-Shram	.. 1	68
Sevashrams	.. 39	2,572
Junior Basic Schools	.. 7	699
Elementary Training Schools	.. 4	313

176. General education : Primary and Basic Schools, Secondary Schools and Colleges.

(i) Primary Schools

(a) *Patna*—In 1934-35, there were 112 Primary Schools, 26 of them being U. P. for boys and one for girls, of 85 L. P. Schools, 28 were reserved for girls only. Besides these, there were 20 more L. P. Private Schools. Out of the pupils on roll, 7,336 were boys and 2,349 girls. In 1939-40, there were in total 98 Primary Schools including 20 Lower Primary Schools for girls. The total strength of students reading in those institutions were 9,263. In 1941-42, there were 115 Primary Schools with 12,362 pupils. Number of institutions remained the same during 1942-43 and the strength of pupils was, 12,505. During 1943-44, there were 114 Primary Schools with 11,891 students. Total number of schools remained static (114) with 10,222 students during 1944-45. In 1945-46 there were 115 Primary Schools with 10,311 students in them.

(b) *Sonepur*—In 1891 there were only 11 schools with 484 pupils in the ex-State. By 1,900, there were twice that number of schools with over 1,000 scholars and of these schools two were for the education of girls. Caste system was prevalent in the sphere of education. Low caste children were not allowed to study in schools where higher caste children were reading. This is evident from Mr. Fraser's speech¹ which runs thus : "What you say in your address of the progress of education is to me very satisfactory not only because I know that what you say is correct, but also because I am glad to think that you give so much attention to this important interest of your subjects. I have this morning seen the Girls' School, the Middle School and the school for low caste children in Sonepur, and what I have seen has given me much satisfaction".

In 1941-42, there were two Upper Primary Schools and 69 Lower Primary Schools for boys. There were in all, 3,402 pupils. For girls, there were one Upper Primary and 4 Lower Primary Schools. Total number of institutions remained the same. The roll in them was 3,462. As regards Primary Schools for girls also, the number of institutions remained intact. Number of students in them was 536. In 1943-44, the number of institutions remained the same with 567 girls reading in them. The number of pupils in Primary Schools for boys was 4,207. Along with the curricular subjects increasing attention was being paid to outdoor activities like gardening, handicraft, rural reconstruction works and games, which improved the attendance in the schools to a great extent. In 1944-45 the number of pupils in the Boys' Primary Schools was 4,147. There were 607 girls receiving education in the Primary Schools for girls.

1. Sonepur Raj—From speech delivered in 1907 by A. H. L. Fraser, Lt. Governor of Bengal, in reply to the address presented by the Maharaja of Sonepur.

(c) During 1964-65, there were in the district of Balangir 1,290 Primary Schools of which 1,273 were meant for boys and 17 for girls. Of this, 394 were Upper Primary Schools (387 for boys and 7 for girls) and 896 Lower Primary Schools (886 for boys and 10 for girls). The total strength of students in Primary Schools was 62,828 boys and 5,256 girls, but taking into account those receiving Primary Education in Middle and High Schools the number comes to 67,657 boys and 25,363 girls. Teachers in all the recognised Primary Schools of the district were 2,467 in number.

There were also 7 Junior Basic Schools (run by Government) during 1964-65 with 699 scholars and 20 teachers. The expenditure was Rs. 31,474.

(i) Secondary Schools

(a) Patna—The following table shows the progress of Secondary Education in the ex-State of Patna:—

Year	High School	Students	M. E. and M. V. Schools	Students
1934-35	..	1	5	..
1935-36	..	1	299	633
1936-37	..	1	299	631
1937-38	..	1	317	802
1938-39	..	1	338	899
1939-40	..	1	367	1,045
1940-41	..	1	411	1,170
1941-42	..	1	410	1,173
1942-43	..	1	423	1,129
1943-44	..	1	513	1,146
1944-45	..	1	610	939
1945-46	..	1	643	999

In 1937-38, one Middle English School for boys was newly opened at Balangir. The status of the Girls' Upper Primary School at Balangir was raised to the Middle English Standard. In 1939-40, one Middle

English School (aided) was opened at Mandal. Meetings were held in the following villages for explaining the value of adult education and adult schools were started there at night for removing illiteracy from among the villagers. :—

- (1) Ghasian
- (2) Bhutiarbahal
- (3) Bhainsa

(b) *Sonepur*—There were 5 Secondary Schools in the ex-State of Sonepur during 1940-41 including one Elementary Guru Training School. Total number of students was 351. The number of students in the Elementary Guru Training School was ten in 1941-42. Six pupil-teachers came out successful against six in the previous year. Along with other activities the Gurus had a free instructive excursion to Baidyanath, Binka, Khandahat and to some schools in the rural areas. During 1942-43, the total number of schools remained the same but the total strength was raised to 571 from 351. In 1943-44, the total strength became 573. There were one High School, one Guru-Training School and 3 other Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools. In 1944-45, the total strength became 638 as against 573 in the preceding year.

(c)—During 1964-65, there were 39 High Schools for boys and 4 for girls and 119 Middle English Schools including 11 for girls in the district of Balangir which constitutes the two ex-State areas of Patna and Sonepur. The total number of boys and girls in Secondary Schools including Ashrams and Sevashrams was 11,906 and 1,550, respectively.

The total amount of direct expenditure for education in recognised schools during the year was Rs. 41,58,996 (Rs. 39,82,582 for boys and Rs. 1,76,304 for girls). The indirect expenditure (i. e., money spent on inspection building, scholarships and financial concessions and hostels) was Rs. 13,80,144 (Rs. 11,14,173 for boys and Rs. 1,08,572 for girls).

(iii) Colleges

(a) *Rajendra College, Balangir*—Rajendra College was started in 1944 by the then Maharaja of Patna His Highness Sir Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo with Intermediate Arts classes. It was raised to a Degree College in Arts in 1946. The same year Commerce was introduced in Intermediate classes. Science was introduced in 1949. The College was taken over by the Orissa Government in 1948.

In 1964-65, there were altogether 29 lecturers and 391 students (including 29 women students) in the College. A hostel is attached to it.

(b) *Women's College, Balangir*—The Women's College was started, in 1962. It provides education up to the Degree Standard in Arts with subjects namely, History, Psychology, Economics, Home Science

Oriya, Philosophy and English. There are 40 students (as in 1965-66) and 9 lecturers including the Principal. There is no hostel. Orissa Government took over management of the college from 1st October 1965. Prior to this, it was a privately managed college.

(c) *Sonepur College*—It was founded in 1964 at Sonepur. Presently there are three classes: Pre-University, 1st Year and 2nd Year of Degree Course in Arts. There is provision for teaching of Logic, Sanskrit, Economics, Political Science, History, Oriya, Mathematics, English and General Knowledge. The teaching staff consists of 9 lecturers including the Principal. Forty-one students are on the roll. The college is housed in Mitrodaya Bhavan, the personal Guest House of the ex-Maharaja of Sonepur. There is also a hostel.

(d) *Patnagarh College*—The College came into being at Patnagarh in 1965. The teaching staff comprises 7 members including the Principal. The college imparts instruction in Economics, Logic, English, History, Oriya and Mathematics. Two classes have been opened namely, Pre-University and 1st year of Degree Course. Total students on roll are 30.

(e) *Bidyabhasan Sanskrit College, Balangir*—Started in 1948, the College is the only institution of the district imparting oriental education. The college provided education up to the 'Acharya' standard. There is also provision for teaching of 'Ayurveda' and 'Yotish'. During 1964-65 there were 11 teachers and 46 students in the institution. The college is affiliated to the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture.

177. Professional and technical school and college:

Legal, Medical, Engineering, Technological, Commercial, etc.

(i) There were two Elementary Training Schools in the ex-State of Patna and Sonepur before merger. Two more Elementary Training Schools have been opened, one at Patnagarh and the other at Titilagarh since 1957-58. So there are now (1964-65) 4 Elementary Training Schools with 313 scholars and 13 teachers. The number of admission in the old Elementary Training Schools have also been raised to meet the growing need of trained teachers. Each trainee is given a monthly stipend of Rs. 25. The duration of the training is two years. The training is open to those who have passed Class VII.

(ii) *Industrial Schools*—There were two Industrial Schools in the district, located at Balangir and Sonepur. Each used to admit 16 persons every year for training in different trades. The Sonepur Industrial School provided training for the three-year Wood Engineering Course and two-year Electric Wireman and Lineman Course and the Balangir Industrial School provided training for three year Light Engineering Course and two-year Tailoring Course.

Both of these schools have closed down in 1964-65.

(iii) *Schools for the cultivation of fine arts, music, dancing, painting, etc.*—There is a Nrutya Sangeeta Kala Parishad located at Balangir to impart teaching in Oddisi dance and music. Classical Hindustani music is also taught here. There are 76 students in the institution.

178. Adult Literacy, Social Education and measures for the diffusion of Culture among the masses.

In order to educate the backward classes and tribes, four Ashram Schools and a number of Sevashram Schools have been opened in which Adibasi students are reading. School mothers have been appointed in some of the Primary Schools to look after the girl students as well as the boy students. Enrolment drive was organised for the last two years in order to convince the guardians and parents the utility of education and to persuade them to send their children to schools. Milk feeding and mid-day meal programme have been introduced in the Primary Schools in order to attract boys and girls to the schools. Merit-cum-Poverty scholarships to non-Adibasi and non-Harijan students increased their attendance in the schools. Reading and writing materials and dresses are given to the Adibasi and Harijan students in the Sevashram and Ahshram Schools.

Community Centres and Adult literacy centres

Community centres and literacy centres are designed to impart social education to the people. These are generally opened in houses built by villagers.

There is one School-cum-Community Centre at Mahimunda. People gather here in the evening to relax themselves by participating, in *bhajans*, games, etc. The Centre is supplied with daily papers. Periodical talks on improved methods of agriculture, poultry farming, health and sanitation are organised.

During 1964-65 there were 295 adult literacy centres (198 for men and 97 for women). Total enrolment was 8,906 (5,996 men and 2,910 women). A total amount of Rs. 42,770 (Rs. 26,599 for men and Rs. 16,171 for women) was spent. Literacy forms the main part of activities of these centres. In addition, the women are imparted training in crafts like sewing, knitting and embroidery. Primary books are supplied free of cost to these centres to make the adults literate. Follow-up books are also made available to the new literates. The teacher of a literacy class who takes up a batch of illiterate adults and works continuously for 4 months to make them literate is remunerated at the rate of Rs. 2 per adult.

179. Libraries

About 218 village libraries have been organised so far. Only a few such libraries received Government grants. Rs. 2,114 were granted to 70 libraries in 1962-63, Rs. 741 to 42 libraries in 1963-64 and Rs. 2,990 to 88 libraries in 1964-65.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

180. Survey of Public Health and Medical facilities in early times

Ayurvedic and other indigenous system of treatment were being Practised in the district in the past and the ex-rulers of Patna and Sonapur were patronising the Ayurvedic system. The practitioners were called Baidyas or Kavirajas. During the rule of Maharaja Ramchandra Singh Deo and Dalganjan Singh Deo of ex-Patna State (from 1870—1910) here were many well-known Kavirajas notable among whom were Bhandari Behera, Narayan Dash and Dinabandhu Behera. These three were being regarded as Raj-Baidyas or State Kavirajas. Among the recent Kavirajas, mention may be made of Chaturbhuja Rajguru and Kashinath Panigrahi of Sonapur, Shova Meher of Patnagarh and Kruttibas Dash of Balangir. Chaturbhuja Rajguru who died a centenarian in 1959 was the Raj-Baidya of Sonapur for a long period.

Under the patronage of Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo, an ayurvedic dispensary was opened at Balangir in 1919 and was converted to a hospital in 1938. Kaviraj Kalicharan Rajguru managed the institution from 1919 to 1939, when he was succeeded by Kaviraj Narayan Mishra.

Side by side with the Hospital, an Ayurvedic College imparting education up to the degree of Ayurvedacharya was opened in 1941 in the George Sanskrit Tol, Balangir. Ayurvedic pharmacy was introduced from 1945 and a branch Ayurvedic dispensary at Bangomunda was opened in 1946-47. In that year was laid-out an Ayurvedic garden at mount Harisankar with rare medical herbs.

Besides Ayurvedic system of cure, the people were practising magic cure with the help of witch doctor. This practice is rapidly being discontinued due to the impact of modern culture.

The Western system of Allopathic treatment was introduced in the ex-Patna when it was under the administration of Court of Wards (1871—1893). In 1907-08 there was an Allopathic Dispensary at Balangir, a description of which is given by Cobden Ramsay as follows: "There is a fine dispensary at headquarters with excellent accommodation for males and females and a separate Ward for low caste patients. The institution is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon and Civil Hospital Assistant and is well found with surgical instruments and Medicines". The dispensary at Titilagarh was started in 1913 and that of Patnagarh in

1914. In 1921 the dispensary at Tusra started functioning. The Turekella Dispensary which was started in 1925 was transferred to Belpara in 1937. In commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V an X-Ray and Electro-therapy institution was established in September 1937. By that year Balangir town alone had three medical institutions, viz. (a) General Hospital, (b) X-Ray and Electro-therapy, and (c) Maharani Kailashkumari Dei Maternity Ward. There were four other dispensaries in ex-Patna State, at Tusra, Patnagarh, Belpara and Titilagarh. In 1938 two more institutions, Palace dispensary and Leprosy Hospital at Loisinga were started. In addition to these, there were two maternity and child welfare centres at Belpara and Patnagarh and two leprosy clinics at Balangir and Patnagarh. On account of the growing importance of the town of Kantabanji the Durbar established there a new dispensary on 22nd May 1939. That year an Antirabi-Treatment Centre was opened at Tusra and an Itinerant dispensary under a trained compounder at Belpara. In 1940 the Eye Ward and the Venereal Diseases Ward were attached to the General Hospital. Three more Touring Dispensaries also started functioning in 1942. Prior to the integration of the States in 1948, there were 8 Allopathic Hospitals, 6 Allopathic Dispensaries, 1 Ayurvedic Hospital, 4 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 9 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the ex-State of Patna.

As regards medical facilities in the ex-State of Sonapur Mr. Cobden Ramsay writes in 1907 as follows: "There are dispensaries with accommodation for indoor patients both at Sonapur and Binka, the Medical Officer of the State possesses the qualifications of an Assistant Surgeon and there are two Civil Hospital Assistants in direct charge of two dispensaries. The number of outdoor patients treated in 1907-08 was 16,433 and the number of indoor patients treated was 62". During the Durbar regime, there were also allopathic dispensary at Birmaharajpur and Ayurvedic dispensaries at Sonapur and Tarbha.

By 1958, the district had 15 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries, 8 Ayurvedic Hospitals and Dispensaries, 10 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and two Primary Health Centres.

181. Vital statistics : General Standard of Health as reflected by the statistics. Important causes of Mortality:

Vital statistics were not being regularly collected in the ex-State areas of Balangir and Sonapur which at present constituted the Balangir district, prior to their merger with Orissa State. After their integration, an interim arrangement was made with effect from July 1948 to collect weekly figures of attacks and deaths from Cholera and Small pox in these areas with a view to taking preventive measure against epidemics. A systematic collection of vital occurrences began

ater, with effect from the 1st January 1952. The Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act (Act IV of 1873) was applied to the district. Under provisions of this Act, the village Choukidars used to collect information about births and deaths and report to the police-stations. The Thana Officers were to send monthly consolidated reports to the District Health Officers. With the abolition of the Choukidari system the practice of recording births and deaths died out.

The alternative arrangements for collection of vital events was made for some time through Grama Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis till the Grama Rakshis were appointed according to Orissa Grama Rakshi Ordinance, 1967. The Grama Rakshis are to collect vital statistics in their respective beats and report the police-station every fortnight.

The vital occurrences in the towns of Balangir, Sonepur, Patnagarh, Titilagarh, Kantabanji are generally collected by the health staff of their respective Municipalities or Notified Area Councils and are sent to the District Health Officer. A monthly report of vital occurrences of the district is compiled by the District Health Officer who forwards the same to the Director of Health Services, Orissa, for compilation of the State figures.

The following statements show birth rate, death and, infant mortality rate of the district for the years noted.

Birth

Year	Average birth per 1,000 population		Urban	Rural
		
1956	..	38.77	22.18	39.16
1957	..	29.29	17.32	29.58
1958	..	30.33	17.04	30.64
1959	..	38.00	25.75	38.61
1960	..	30.08	20.40	30.56

Death

Year	Death rate per 1,000 population.		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.
	
1952	..	29.28	182.69
1953	..	24.91	178.65
1954	..	20.39	166.62
1955	..	23.47	158.82
1956	..	22.42	179.47
1957	..	25.67	220.37
1958	..	23.76	186.24
1959	..	21.58	158.00
1960	..	16.73	161.31

Death by causes

Occurrences of deaths due to various diseases during the years 1957 to 1963

Period	Cholera	Small-pox	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Deaths due to other causes	Death all causes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957	69	18	16,713	911	738	..	18,449
1958	582	1,937	12,993	790	687	..	16,986
1959	10	2,173	11,616	516	587	..	14,808
1960	..	307	10,329	305	454	..	14,372
1961	56	34	12,827	514	482	5,967	19,362
1962	..	1	9,199	322	393	3,733	13,996
1963	..	..	8,534	334	312	3,661	12,872
1964	..	..	11,317	648	445	5,332	17,742

182. Causes of Mortality :**Diseases common to the district:**

The following observation of Cobden Ramsay in 1907¹ regarding the general standard in the ex-States of Patna and Sonapur say of some interest.

“The country Patna State in the cultivated area is healthy and the people suffer as a rule from only the ordinary ailments. The forest tracts are feverish and malarial fever is common, the original settlers however are sturdy and robust and fever makes no great in-roads upon them. The old headquarters of the state at Patnagarh are notoriously unhealthy, but this is due to the presence of large number of abandoned tanks, which are stagnant and with no drainage.”

“The climate of Sonapur State is not unhealthy and, as there are no forests malarial fever is not rife; the town and large villages are, however, subject to visitations of cholera and occasionally of smallpox.”

The climate of the district is tropical. It is intensely hot in summer and moderately cold in winter. Except the forest tracts of ex-Patna State the rest of the district enjoys healthy climate. The people of the district are victims of some common disease like malaria, leprosy, cholera, smallpox, T. B., venereal diseases, etc.

Generally malaria, filaria and rheumatic affections are found in Patnagarh, Khaprakhol and Turekella. V. D. is noticed at Birmaharajpur and Sonapur areas. Cases of yaws are not uncommon among the hill-tribes of Titilagarh, Khaprakhol and Belpara. Cholera and smallpox occur generally during the summer.

¹ Bengal Gazetteers—Feudatory States of Orissa, p. 283 and p. 320

The following table gives the number of patients suffering from various diseases treated in the medical institutions of the district during the years 1955 to 1965.

Name of disease	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Malaria	35,153	..	22,811	10,780	16,744	15,219	11,858	7,204	7,499	2,095
T. B.	166	..	226(4)	305(8)	487	36	555	599	11,451	309
Veneral diseases	3,595(2)	..	22,901	3,000	3,635	..	2,050	2,368	9,860	2,175
Leprosy	1,425	..	1,322	708	552	10,390	69	10,812	..	..
ntestinal	6,378	3,602	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	8,128(5)	..	7,593	5,998	..	..	..	..	..	..

T. B.

There is a well-equipped T. B. Clinic with a T. B. ward in the district headquarters hospital in charge of a doctor. The ward has a capacity of six beds where suitable T. B. cases are treated. Domiciliary treatment is also arranged and the Health Visitors undertake visits and tours to detect T. B. cases. Serious cases requiring better treatment are referred to suitable T. B. Hospitals.

Leprosy

There is a sixteen-bedded Leprosy hospital at Loisinga established on the 1st April 1938. Besides indoor treatment, there is a clinic attached to this hospital. Two leprosy clinics have also been established at Patnagarh and Sonapur.

For outdoor treatment, 5 Leprosy Assistants are working in the district under the District Health Officer to treat the leprosy patients by the domiciliary method.

Malaria

An unit of the National Malaria Eradication Programme is functioning in the district since June 1959. Prior to December 1960 the unit headquarters was located at Bhawanipatna of Kalahandi district and was subsequently shifted to Balangir. The spraying operation in the district started in June 1959, the surveillance in the last part of 1960 and domiciliary visits were undertaken in the beginning of 1961. The main purpose of the surveillance is to detect fever cases with collection of blood slides from them by fortnightly visits and treat patients radically if slides are found positive on examination in the unit laboratory located at Balangir.

183. Organisation of the medical department

The Civil Surgeon with headquarters at Balangir has jurisdiction over all the allopathic institutions and the staff. He is also the Superintendent of the Headquarters Hospital, Balangir. The Ayurvedic institutions have been kept under the administrative control of an Inspector of Ayurvedic Medicines, Western Circle, having headquarters at Balangir.

Details about the administrative set-up of these departments have been dealt with in Chapter XIII.

Existing Institutions

Name and location of the Institution	Year of establish- ments	Number of Doctors	Number of Nurses	Number of beds
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hospitals—</i>				
(a) Headquarters Hospital, Balangir.	1871	5	9	100
(b) Sub divisional Hospital, Sonepur.	1891	1	3	32
(c) Patnagarh Hospital	1914	1	..	6
(d) Kantabanji Hospital	1939	1	..	18
(e) Titilagarh Hospital	1913	1	1	8
(f) Tusra Hospital	1921	1	..	10
(g) Belpara Hospital	1937	1	..	8
(h) Binka Hospital	1891	1	..	6
<i>Dispensaries—</i>				
(1) Loisinga ..	1938	1	..	..
(2) Tarbha ..	1950	1	..	..
(3) Birmaharajpur	1944	1	..	..
(4) Sindhekela ..	1949	1	..	..
(5) Khaprakhol ..	1952	1	..	..
(6) Tikarapara ..	1952	1		
(7) Charabhata ..	1961	1	..	..
(8) Gudighat ..	1963	..	..	..

184. Ayurvedic Hospitals and Dispensaries

Name and location of Institution	Number of Kavirajas	Number of beds
1. Ayurvedic Hospital, Balangir ..	2	6
2. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Saintala ..	1	1
3. Bhutiarbhal ..	1	..
4. Gudvella ..	1	..
5. Bangomunda ..	1	..
6. Bhandamunda ..	1	..
7. Nandaupalla ..	1	..
8. Agalpur ..	1	..
9. Lachhipur ..	1	..
10. Rampur ..	1	..
11. Gudihat ..	1	..

(i) Primary Health Centres

There are 7 six-bedded Primary Health Centres in the district at the following places:

Chudapali, Ghasian, Khaprakhol, Sindhkela, Binka, Birmaharajpur, Naikanpali.

The Health personnels of a Primary Health Centre consist of a Medical Officer, a Health Visitor, a Sanitary Inspector, besides other Nursing attendants. Both preventive and curative measures are undertaken by the centres in the areas to which they belong.

(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There are 10 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres working in the district at the following places :—

(1) Patnagarh, (2) Sountpur, (3) Mahimunda (4) Deogan, (5) Saintala, (6) Bangomunda, (7) Sonapur, (8) Agalpur (9) Belpara, (10) Balangir. These centres exclusively take care of the health of mothers, expectant mothers and children.

(iii) Private Hospital and Dispensaries :

There are two dispensaries, managed by the private agencies at Harisankar and Champasar. The dispensary at Harisankar is managed by a Bamboo Procurement Company and the other is managed by the Champasar Mining Authorities.

Medical and Public Health Research Centres and Institutions for disseminating knowledge on Public Health, e. g., Birth Control and Nutrition:

One Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives School was started in the district from 1st June 1959 at the Headquarters Hospital, Balangir. There is provision for giving training in the services of Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives, for 16 candidates every year.

Indigenous Dhais Training Centres have been opened in the Primary Health Centres, at (1) Chudapali, (2) Ghasian, (3) Khaprakhol, (4) Birmaharajpur, (5) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Balangir. Under this scheme the women who were practising as Dhais in interior villages are being trained for performing domiciliary maternity services in scientific ways.

(iv) Family Planning Centres :

There are 8 Family Planning Centres in the district located at, Balangir, Titilagarh, Sindhekela, Kantabanji, Ghasian, Chudapali, Khaprakhol and Birmaharajpur. Some of these centres started functioning since March 1958 with a view to propagating knowledge regarding Family Planning among the people. The Health personnel of these centres consist of a Lady Health Visitor and an Ayah. These centres are being supervised by the Lady Assistant Surgeon of the Government Headquarters Hospital and the Assistant Surgeons of other Primary Health Centres. The work done in these centres from 1963 to 1965 is given in Appendix I.

185. Sanitation :

The people live in an insanitary condition almost in every villages. Their poverty and to an extent ignorance is responsible for their unhygienic habits. They live in small huts, having no windows for proper ventilation. Drains, latrines or urinals do not exist in all rural areas. The village folk and even people residing in semi urban areas are not accustomed of using latrines. The fields surrounding the villages which are utilised for the purpose create an unhealthy atmosphere. The villages are accustomed with using polluted water from tanks, rivers and nullahs for drinking purposes, although pucca wells have been constructed in many villages. As a result they suffer from various skin and worm diseases.

The general sanitation in urban and rural areas is supervised by the Public Health Department. Each of the 20 Community Development Blocks has been provided with a Sanitary Inspector. He organises meeting and delivers lectures on different aspects of health and hygiene. The Sanitary Inspector also act as Food Inspector to check the sale of adulterated food-stuff.

There is also a Mobile Field Hygiene Unit to treat common ailments in rural areas and to propagate health measures among the public. A number of Vaccinators have been posted to the Community Development Blocks for conducting vaccination.

186 (a) Vaccination :

Vaccination was introduced in Balangir in the last part of the 19th Century. There is record to show that vaccination was carried out in 1874 in the village Odiyapali in the presence of the Tahsildar and 20 persons were vaccinated. Every year vaccination is being conducted with the help of Vaccinators. In 1916-17, 9,478 primary cases were vaccinated in Balangir and 17,181 persons were revaccinated in the same year. During 1960-61, the Smallpox Pilot Project Scheme was first-operated in the district for eradication of smallpox. It has completed its work in March 1961 with the following achievements:—

Primary cases vaccinated	..	87,646
Revaccination	..	675,890
Percentage of Primary vaccination		93.6
Percentage of success of Revaccination		80.1

(b) Inoculation:

To check spread of cholera, advance inoculations are done every year. Number of persons inoculated during the last 3 years (1961—63) are given below :—

Year		No. of inoculations
1961	..	142,867
1962	..	45,464
1963	..	62,934

APPENDIX I

Name of Family Planning Centre	No. of cases contacted during the year under review				No. of active cases followed advice				No. of sterilisation and vasectomy operations conducted during the year				No. of persons distributed contraceptive during the year			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1. Titilagarh	..	366	2,962	3,958	30	412	442	2	36	1,136	30	447	433			
2. Biramaharajpur	..	3,260	2,071	1,968	64	95	103	..	..	..	117	72	23			
3. Khaprakhol	..	2,000	3,500	4,250	500	1,210	2,617	..	3	303	307	588	2,001			
4. Chudapalli	..	8,927	1,804	2,990	186	200	785	..	12	33	456	98	100			
5. Ghasian	..	207	409	428	24	78	85	..	..	655	89	105	328			
6. Balangir	..	1,827	2,131	4,830	48	83	93	..	..	..	70	311	427			
7. Sindhekela	105	..	..	..
8. Kantabanji	632	..	..	..
Total	..	16,587	12,877	18,424	852	2,078	4,125	2	51	2,864	1,069	1,621	3,312			

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

187. Labour Welfare

General Condition of Working Class

The working class population both agricultural and industrial are drawn generally from the masses. The agricultural labourers are faced with problems of low income and seasonal employment. This puts them almost on the point of starvation. With growth of education and attempts to ensure just and fair prices for agricultural commodities, there is some improvement in the standard of living of the people.

(ii) Industrial Labourers

Industrial labourers form a small percentage in the total population as the district is not industrially advanced. Industries are few, details of which are given in Chapter V. They are located at Titilagarh, Balangir, Kantabanji, Belgan, Sonapur, Tarbha, Loisinga and Harishankar Road. Under Panchayat Industries Scheme, one Carpentry unit at Patnagarh, another at Titilagarh and one Tile Manufacturing Unit at Titilagarh are functioning. The approximate total labour population of the industries come to 2,820 in 1964-65. So far their economic condition is concerned, they are slightly better off than agricultural workers. They get a higher wage. Literacy among them varies from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. They are largely unskilled workers.

(iii) Labour Welfare

A District Labour Officer has been posted in the district to look to the welfare of the industrial workers. He is responsible for the implementation of the various labour laws enacted for the welfare of the workers. The following labour laws are in operation in the district:—

1. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
3. Factories Act, 1948
4. Employment of Children Act, 1938
5. Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956
6. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The District Labour Officer supervises the working of these laws in various industries and establishments. Besides, he acts as Conciliation Officer in respect of industrial disputes. When attempt at conciliation fails the matter is referred to Government for adjudication. A Voluntary Labour Welfare Centre has been organised at Balangir by the District Industries Officer to promote socio-cultural activities among the workers of the town.

To provide financial security against old age, the Provident Fund Act has been extended to all the Rice Mills of the district where employers and employees pay equal amount of contribution. To guard against excessive working hours, Shops and Establishments Act is enforced in the major establishment and in the establishments of the Contractors. The total workmen population is 2,820 in 1964-65.

Steps have been taken by State Government to provide housing facility to the industrial workers. Construction of two industrial tenements have started at Tirilagarh. Construction of more such tenements at Balangir, Kantabanji and Harishankar Road is underway.

188. Prohibition

The only drug which is prohibited is opium. But opium is allowed under doctor's prescription by a special permit. The number of addicts and amount of opium consumption from the year 1960-61 to 1965-66 is shown below:—

OPIUM

Years	Total quantity consumed	No. of addicts
1960-61	.. 41 seers 12 chataks	.. 846
1961-62	.. 75 (seers) 10 chataks	.. 847
1962-63	.. 67·632 Kg.	.. 848
1963-64	.. 68·300 Kg.	.. 848
1964-65	.. 65·000 Kg.	.. 850
1965-66	.. 65·000 Kg.	.. 850

Although there is no prohibition of liquor or drugs other than opium there is strict control of their manufacture, sale and consumption or which reference is made in Chapter XI.

189. Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

Out of total population of 1,068,686 of the district in 1961 Census, 220,916 are Scheduled Tribes (109,087 males and 111,829 females) and 187,422 belong to Scheduled Caste (98,513 males and 83,909 females). There has been an increase of 4,390 and 37,631 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations, respectively from 1951 Census. In this district the Scheduled Tribes mostly belong to Kandha, Ganda, Binjhal tribes. Detailed list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given in Chapter III.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are economically socially and culturally much below the level of other communities. Most of them are small cultivators and agricultural labourers. Many of them practice trades of weaving, carpentry, smithy, etc. Although the latter belong to the category of skilled workers, their economic development is sometime hampered owing to competition from factory. For their socio-economic development a separate department called Tribal & Rural Welfare Department has been created.

At the district level the Collector is responsible for the implementation of the T. R. W. Schemes. He is assisted by one District Panchayat and Tribal Welfare Officer at the district level and in subdivisions, the Subdivisional Officers are assisted by the Assistant District Panchayat and Tribal Welfare Officers. The schemes meant for the welfare of the backward people are carried out through the agencies of Panchayat Samitis after thorough discussion and approval by the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis. All the grants, subsidies, etc., received from the Government for the purpose are channelised through these agencies. In this district there is one Assistant District Panchayat and Tribal Welfare Officer posted to each of the four subdivisions and there are 19 Panchayat Welfare Extension Officers, posted to the blocks and Rural Inspectors in the Block level to assist the B. D. Os. and S. D. Os. in implementation of the T. R. W. Schemes. They are required to visit Sevashrams and Ashram Schools and other rural welfare institutions for imparting guidance to the staff at work and also are required to visit Panchayats to guide the Sarpanches in the execution of the T. R. W. Schemes.

(i) Educational Advancement

The percentage of literacy among backward classes is very low. According to 1941 Census, it was only 1.5. Although 1951 Census and 1961 Census do not give separate figures of the percentage

of literacy of these communities, it can be safely said that percentage has not appreciably increased during the period, because they prefer to send their children to work in the field. They want that their boys should earn something so as to supplement their daily income. A special type of schools, known as Ashram Schools and Sevashrams have been established by the State Government. Ashram Schools are residential institutions where tribal boys are brought up with parental care. To make these institutions more homely for the tribal students music and dance which are fundamental characteristic of the tribes have been introduced. In the Ashram Schools general education is imparted up to M. E. standard with special emphasis on vocational training like agriculture, spinning, weaving, carpentry, poultry rearing, cattle rearing, tailoring, etc. In this district, there are altogether 4 Ashram Schools, one each at Malpara, Chudapali, Desil and Charbhata. The Ashram School at Chudapali has been upgraded to a High School in 1964-65. There is one Kanyashram at Saintala. The total student strength during the year 1964-65 was 797 in these Ashram Schools.

(a) SEVASHRAMS

In the Sevashrams general education up to primary standard is imparted with training in gardening. There are altogether 39 Sevashrams in this district. The total number of students on the roll in 1965-66 was 2,480. Over and above this, 492 students were reading in 16 Chatsalis functioning in the district.

(b) STIPENDS AND LUMP GRANTS

Financial assistance is given to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. During 1965-66, 1,222 Scheduled Tribe students, 861 Scheduled Caste students and 141 other backward class students got scholarships. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 1,38,720.

(c) HOSTELS

Special hostel exist for students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes. In this district there were 32 such hostels by the end of 1965-66, where 38 Scheduled Tribe and 20 Scheduled Caste students were residing. Seats have been reserved for them in the Balangir Industrial School and Sonepur Industrial School, respectively.

(ii) Settlement of Adivasis on Land

Large number of tribal population practise shifting cultivation called podu or jhum. Under the scheme, each family is given cultivable waste land to the extent of 5 acres, subsidy of Rs. 250 each for construction of house in the colonies for their rehabilitations and Rs. 150 for reclamation purpose. Bullocks, agricultural implement

and seeds are given free of cost, besides facilities of communications, drinking water-supply, irrigation, dispensary, shops, etc. Under the scheme, demonstration farms, soil conservation measure, cashew. nut plantation and contour-bunding are also taken. Colonies have been started :

At Indupur with 56 Adivasi families in 1965-66
 Barpuguda with 27 Adivasi families in 1965-66
 Karlabahali with 10 Adivasi families in 1965-66

A joint-farming society has been organised in the Indupur colonies for agricultural development. Another such society has also been proposed for Barpuguda colony.

(iii) Housing Facilities

During the Second Plan period, Rs. 3,94,100 was allotted to his district for construction of 634 houses of which 459 were completed. During the Third Plan period, Rs. 49,500 have been paid to Municipalities, Notified Area Councils and the Zilla Parishad of the district for construction of 40 houses for Scheduled Caste people engaged by these Bodies as scavengers. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been paid to Zilla Parishad out of T. & R. W. grants for construction of 14 houses for Scheduled Tribe employees.

(iv) Multipurpose Co-operative Societies

Multipurpose Co-operative Societies have been opened to prevent exploitation of Adivasis by unscrupulous traders. They purchase what the Adivasis produce and sell their daily needs at fair prices. They are located near Ashram Schools. They also undertake work for encouragement of handicraft, distribution of medicines, etc. There are craft-cum-night school teachers in some of the Societies who are running adult literacy centres, weaving, etc. One Society with a working capital of Rs. 2,000 has been started at Malpara.

(v) Graingolas

From 1955-56 Adivasis are get their foodgrains from graingola during the lean months of the year. Paddy and ragi are given to them to be recovered at the time of harvest with 25 per cent interest. Each graingola is provided with a building at Rs. 5,000 and capital of Rs. 2,000 for purchase of paddy and other grains. During the Second Plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61) 47 such graingolas have started functioning.

(vi) Poultry Rearing

Four main units have been started in the district and have been attached to the Ashram Schools of Malpara, Chudapali, Desil and Charbhata. Students of these Schools learn poultry keeping under the supervision of teachers. Six sub-units are attached to each poultry unit.

(vii) Cottage Industry

A scheme has been introduced for giving grants and subsidies to trained craftsmen belonging to Scheduled Tribes for establishing themselves in crafts like tailoring, weaving, carpentry, etc. A subsidy of Rs. 400 on the average is given to each Adivasi for taking up a particular trade. Rs. 8,000 was spent during 1959-60 for the purpose of giving subsidy to the Adivasis. For developing cottage industry among Scheduled Castes Rs. 2,00,000 was spent in 1959-60. Again during 1962-63 and 1965-66 Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 were spent for the spread of cottage industries among Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

(viii) Minor Irrigation Projects

Minor Irrigation Projects were taken up from the tribal welfare grant, at Indupur at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,902 at Salipur at Rs. 20,000 and at Bijakhiman, at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,000.

(ix) Communications

In the tribal areas village approach roads are also taken up. During the ten-year period of 1950 to 1960, 1,154 miles of roads were constructed and improvement of Gudighat-Tikrapara road was also taken up. During the Third Plan period 1961-62 to 1965-66 Rs. 32,950 has been paid to the Zilla Parishad for road construction in tribal areas. Altogether 10 miles of road have been constructed with this amount.

(x) Health and Sanitation

Under health and sanitation, following measures are taken up to improve the general health of the backward class communities. Common medicines to the tune of Rs. 45,000 was distributed among the backward classes in the rural areas during the year 1959-60 and as the incidence of venereal disease is high among the tribals, Rs. 50,000 was provided in the Second Five-Year Plan for the entire State for the treatment of venereal diseases. In this district Rs. 700 was spent under the latter programme in 1959-60. By the end of the Third Plan period, one six-bedded Hospital and one Ayurvedic Dispensary were functioning. In addition to this, 6 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were taken up out of T. & R. W. grants. Of this 2 centres started functioning so far. These institutions are being managed through the Health Department. The T. & R. W. Department only places the necessary funds at the disposal of Civil Surgeon for running these institutions.

(xi) Rural Water-supply

In the areas inhabited by the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes, condition of drinking water-supply is far from satisfactory. They have to cover long distances to fetch drinking water and sometimes they are compelled to bring dirty water from the Katas and Nalas in the absence of good sources of supply. Attention is being paid to

provide wells in those areas. On an average, Rs. 1,000 is given for sinking one well. During 1949-50 to 1957-58, 230 wells were sunk in this district and 128 wells were dug during 1962-66.

190. Unofficial Organisation Working for the Socio-Economic Welfare in the districts :

At present 3 such organisations are working. They are (1) Depressed Class League, (2) Adivasi Association, Chudapali and (3) Nirakshya Adivasi Sangh. These organisations are associated with Socio-Economic Development of Backward Class.

191. Charitable Endowment

During the Durbar Administration a cess called 'Parba-Parbani cess' was being levied in the ex-State of Patna. The Rajyasree Dharma-sala at Balangir was built out of the proceeds of the cess in 1939 and was handed over to the Debottar Department in 1941. Free accommodation was being provided in the ground floor, while a nominal rent was being charged for accommodation in the first-floor.

In the ex-State of Sonapur the Debottar Department was under the direct control of the Maharaja.

At present, the Endowment Department is looking after the management of the Debottar affairs in the district. The list of temples managed by the department is given in the Appendix II.

192. Sonapur Trust Funds

On the 27th September 1925 Maharaja Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo, created 23 Trust Funds with an original corpus of Rs. 10,00,000. They were intended to be utilised for various development and humanitarian works. The Ruling Chief, the Heir Apparent and the Chief Executive and Judicial Officer of Sonapur were appointed as trustee for Proper management of the funds in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Sonapur State Administration Trust Provisions.

Later, 26 funds were created and original corpus of the funds created in 1925 was also enhanced from time to time. The number of funds rose to 49 with a total investment of Rs. 24,48,700.

Apart from these 49 funds, there is another fund known as Deva sabha fund with a corpus of Rs. 1,70,000.

Out of the income-tax refunds, one General Surplus Fund has come into existence and is being utilised for developmental purposes.

The Board of Trustees, after its reconstitution, decided on the 20th February 1952 to add a sum of Rs. 2,30,600 out of the accumulated interest to the corpus of different funds.

After merger, the District Magistrate has been selected as one of the trustees in place of the Chief Executive and Judicial Officer of Sonapur. He is also the Administrator of these funds.

From available records, it has not been possible to ascertain as to the amount spent from the various funds prior to 1952 in which year the Board of Trustees was reorganised with the District Magistrate as Administrator. The details of these funds along with its original corpus and balance as it stood on the 31st March 1962 are given in Appendix I.

APPENDIX I

Serial No.	Name of fund	Original corpus	Balance as stood on 31-3-1962
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
EDUCATION GROUP OF FUND			
1	Sanskrit, Education Improvement	60,000	13,648
2	High School Education Improvement Fund.	1,64,000	39,251
3	Binka M. E. School Fund	61,000	29,733
4	M. E. School Improvement Fund	1,21,000	46,88
5	Scholarship Fund	55,000	400
6	Amulyamani Girls School Fund	20,000	10,998
7	Kalavidya Fund	1,15,000	20,041
8	Teacher's Training Stipend Fund	26,000	1,076
MEDICAL GROUP OF FUND			
1	Kaviraj Dispensary Fund	40,000	5,177
2	Birmaharajpur Charitable Dispensary Fund	76,000	47,130
3	Female Hospital Fund of Female Ward Fund.	1,24,000	76,979
4	Kaviraj Ausadhalaya Fund	34,200	5,615
5	Leper Asylum Fund	29,900	4,892
6	Maternity and Child Welfare Fund	15,800	2,679
7	Vaccination Fund	21,000	3,486
8	Epidemic Travelling Dispensary Fund	64,000	13,576
9	Epidemic Distress Relief Fund	13,800	3,017

Serial No.	Name of fund	Original corpus	Balance as stood on 31-3-62
1	2	3	4

VETERINARY GROUP OF FUND

1	Goshala Fund	Not available	
2	Veterinary Dispensary Fund	1,05,000	36,923
3	Cattle Breeding Fund		

REVENUE GROUP OF FUNDS

1	Sonepur State Gratuity Fund ..	45,000	5,006
2	Domestic Servants Gratuity Fund ..	55,000	13,099
3	Charitable Distress Fund ..	8,400	2,099
4	Five Distress Relief Fund ..	27,400	6,145
5	Famine Relief Fund ..	3,33,800	9,102
6	Orphanage Fund ..	1,45,800	10,023
7	Atheletic Fund ..	17,800	4,339
8	Agricultural Improvement Fund ..	38,000	5,209
9	Building Fund ..	60,000	4,808
10	Irrigation Fund ..	2,72,600	1,17,100
11	Charity Fund ..	7,100	1,273

DEBOTTAR GROUP OF FUNDS

1	Satyanarayan Temple Religions Fund	13,000	3,281
2	Sitalasathi, Sitadevi, and Sambhu Bhusan Temple Fund.	1,05,000	53,296
3	Annabhog Fund ..	8,500	1,428

OTHER FUNDS

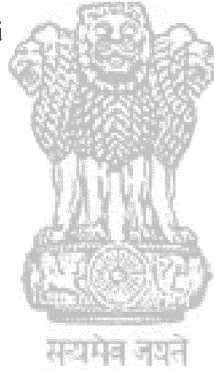
1	Debasabha Fund ..	1,70,900	9,890
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APPENDIX II

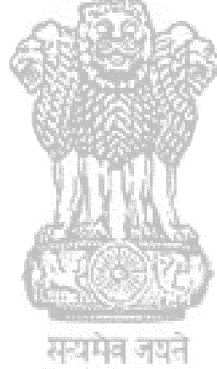
List of temples in Balangir district

Name	Place
BALANGIR	SUBDIVISION
Antabudha Debata	.. Sirabahal
Budhadangar Debata	.. Taljharan
Budharaj Debata	.. Atagan
Baladeb Mahaprabhu	.. Salepali
Balabhadra Mahaprabhu	.. Chandanbhati
Brahmani Debi	.. Khutrapali
Budharaj Grampati	.. Bijapati
Baral Balunkeswar	.. Salebhat
Banabihari Gopal Jeu	.. Balangir
Bimaleswar Deb	.. Bilaspur
Budharaj Debata	.. Baragan
Budhi Aai Thakurani	.. Jarasingha
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Kagaon
Dwarikanath Mahaprabhu	.. Arjunda
Dwarsuni Debi	.. Salebhat
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Kusanga
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Kuturla
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Sauntpur
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Kagaon
Dadhibaman Jeu	.. Roth
Dadhibaman	.. Kusanga
Dhabaleswar Deb	.. Agalpur
Dadhibaban	.. Puintala
Dadhibaman	.. Budhisindhol
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Jarasingha

Name	Place
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Buromunda
Gopal Jeu Thakur	.. Dewanpali
Gopal Jeu Banbihari	.. Balangir
Gangeswar Mahadeb	.. Khairapali
Gramapati	.. Brahmandunguri
Gramadebata	.. Buruda
Ganga Debi	.. Bagbahal
Gopal Jeu	.. Agalpur
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Atagan
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Bilaisarada
Jirot Malayani Thakurani	.. Agalpur
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Gaintala
Jadan Debata	.. Ranabandha
Jadan Debata	.. Dangarpatha
Jadan Debata	.. Phapsi
Jadan Debata	.. Pipirda
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Mahimunda
Jagannath	.. Agalpur
Jagannath Jeu	.. Nuagan
Jagannath Jeu	.. Fasad
Jaleswar Mahadeb	.. Talpalli
Jogeswar Mahadeb	.. Bhairasora
Jogeswar Mahadeb	.. Talpalli
Jogeswar Mahadeb	.. Deogan
Jagannath Deb	.. Baramunda
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Kudasingha
Jagannath Temple	.. Puintala



Name	Place
Kosaleswar Mahadeb	.. Kusanga
Kapileswar Mahadeb	.. Kutasingha
Kapileswar Mahadeb	.. Gaintala
Kusangei Debi	.. Kusunga
Kapileswar	.. Bhainsapali
Lakshman Mahadeb	.. Balangir
Lantabandha Debata	.. Kodasingha
Lakshminarayan	.. Balangir
Lakshminarayan Math	.. Agalpur
Maheswari Debi	.. Dasapur
Maheswari Thakurani	.. Arjunda
Maheswari Thakurani	.. Arjunda
Maheswari	.. Budhisindhol
Narayan Debi	.. Salebhata
Narasingh Mandir	.. Balangir
Patneswari	.. Luisingha
Patneswari Debata	.. Satighat
Pat Debata	.. Haladi
Radhakrishna Mahaprabhu	.. Lukapada
Rakasa Debata	.. Patharla
Sambaleswari Debi	.. Bilcisorada
Sidheswar Mahadeb	.. Raksimunda
Satyanarayan Mahaprabhu	.. Bandanbahal
Swaveswar Mahadeb	.. Jaljad
Sambelswari	.. Salebhata
Swapenswar Mahadeb	.. Buruda
Sankheswar Mahadeb	.. Puintala
Sriram Banabihari Jeu	.. Agalpur

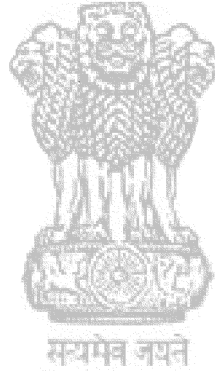


Name	Place
SONEPUR SUBDIVISION	
Budharaj Debata	.. Badmal
Champeswar Mahadeb	.. Champamai
Dwarikanath Mahaprabhu	.. Kaudagad
Ganga Thakurani	.. Digsira
Jadan Debata	.. Digsira
Jadan Debata	.. Rampur
Kusaleswar Mahadeb	.. Lakapada
Makribudhi Debata	.. Bhusalat
Mauli Debata	.. Ghautabahali
Mauli Debata	.. Sonda

PATNAGARH SUBDIVISION

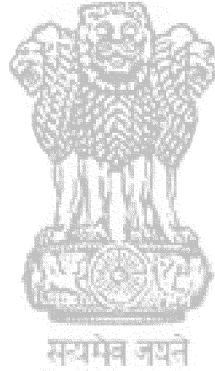
Baladeb Mahaprabhu	.. Brahmapura
Baladeb Thakur	.. Patnagarh
Baladeb Mahaprabhu	.. Patnagarh
Bhimabudha	.. Rengali
Bastarani Chandi Debata	.. Jayeepur
Bandhakhandi Debata	.. Kapilbhata
Baladeb Thakur	.. Patnagarh
Chandra Sekhar Mahadeb	.. Dhandamunda
Chhatra Nahati Debata	: Ghorunda
Chakradhar	.. Ainlahata
Dhabaleswar Deb	.. Deulagan
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Ainlabhata
Dasamati Debi and Asamati Debi	.. Bharat Bahal
Dadhibaman	.. Banbahal
Gramadebi Thakurani	.. Bankibhaa

Name	Place
Gramapati Thakurani	.. Ragudimunda
Gramapati Thakurani	.. Baghajharana
Gangadei Budhi	.. Pandrijore
Chantasuni Debi	.. Sargiguda
Gopal	.. Bhainsapali
Gauranga, Ramalal	.. Saramuhana
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Deulagan
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Bhanpur
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Jaliabahal
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Dhandamunda
Jagannath Thakur	.. Mandal
Jadan Debata	.. Putuli
Jadan Debata	.. Belaphada
Jadan Debata	.. Gailbhatta
Jagannath Balabhadra	.. Bhainsa
Jagannath Deb	.. Matiabhata
Jagannath Jau	.. Mandal
Jadan Debata	.. Batherala
Jadan Debata	.. Jamukhari
Jadan Debta	.. Putli
Kalika Debi	.. Chechar Benga
Kalika Debi	.. Desil
Kapileswar	.. Bhainsa
Lantabandha Debata	.. Pandakimal
Lingaraj Mahadeb	.. Kenkela
Mauli Debata	.. Gandapadar
Maheswar Mahadeb	.. Mahadevapali



सत्यमेव जयते

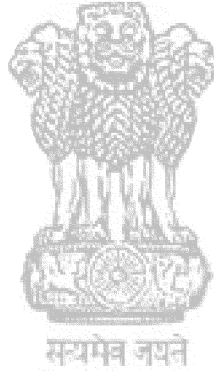
Name	Place
Narasingh Mandir	.. Patnagarh
Patneswari Debi	.. Patnagarh
Patneswari Debata	.. Patnagarh
Patneswari Debi	.. Barapita
Patneswari Debi	.. Diadumbar
Patneswari and Sambeswari Debi	.. Patnagarh
Pat Debata	.. Sivini
Sakhi Gopinath	.. Patnagarh
Sambleswari and Patneswari	.. Patnagarh
Sidheswar Mahadeb	.. Patnagarh
Sankha Sai Debi	.. Bhainsa
Sakhi Gopinath	.. Patnagarh
Samalei Debi	.. Belapada
Sambelswari	.. Patrapaji
Santabudha Debata	.. Mandal
Santan Dhar Math	.. Bichhubahal
Sadubhuja Gouranga	.. Sarumuhan
Tutyani Debi	.. Turla



TITILAGARH SUBDIVISION

Bastarani Debata	.. Desil
Bastarani Mauli Debi	.. Titilagarh
Budharaj Debata	.. Titilagarh
Budha Dingar Thakur	.. Fuguda
Bahuti Ganga Debi	.. Titilagarh
Budharaj	.. Chandutara
Budharaj	.. Sukumbhata
Budharaj	.. Ghatasahada

Name	Place
Budharaj	.. Pipalpadar
Bastarani	.. Kursud
Budharaj	.. Turkubhata
Bastan Debi	.. Ichhagan
Bhubaneswar Mahadeb	.. Saintala
Bastarani Debata	.. Ichhagaon
Bhulleswar Mahadeb	.. Bhuslad
Chakradhar Debata	.. Gadar Ghala
Chakradhar Pat Debata	.. Kanrala
Chandi Thakurani	.. Bijipur
Chandi Thakurani	.. Dharapa-Garh
Champeswar Mahadeb	.. Bongamunda
Chakradhar Debata	.. Mogam
Chakradhari	.. Silanda
Dangar Debata	.. Haldi
Dangar Debata	.. Tentalkhunti
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Bankel
Dadhibaban Thakur	.. Tentalkhunti
Daliri Debata	.. Pipalpadar
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Sirol
Dangar Debata	.. Sirol
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Putuli
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Khajurapada
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Desil
Dukhuni Debata	.. Laitara
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Titilagarh
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Titilagarh

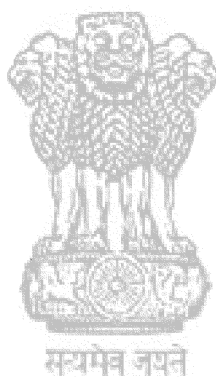


Name	Place
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Turula
Dangar Debata	.. Naren
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Khulan
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Khulan
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Sikua
Dangar Debata	.. Antara
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Sihini
Dangar Debata	.. Bagdor
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Dharapagad
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Samara
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Khaira
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Bongamunda
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Bongamunda
Dwarasuni Ganga Debi	.. Badagamara
Dharani Bija	.. Badagamara
Dwarasuni Ganga Debi	.. Badagamara
Dharani Bija	.. Badagamara
Dwarasuni Chhapra	.. Manigan.
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Baratunda
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Titilagarh
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Goimunda
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Goimunda
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Titisilat
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda

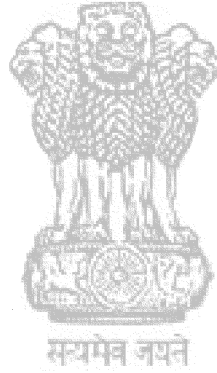


Name	Place
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Patrapali
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Patrapali
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Luhurapali
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Sindhekela
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Putupara
Dwarasuni Thakurani	.. Titilagarh
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Chandatara
Dharani and Damian Debata	.. Turukbhala
Dukruri Debata	.. Kursud
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Kursud
Dangara Debata	.. Kursud
Dangar Mauli	.. Nimurla
Dwarasuni	.. Ichhagan
Dwarasuni and Chakradhar	.. Suruda
Dharani and Damian Debata	.. Turukabhata
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Mundpadar
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Budhipadar
Dadhibaman	.. Sindhekela
Ghattasuni Debi	.. Titilagarh
Gantasuni Debi	.. Jagua
Ghantasuni Debi	.. Titilagarh
Ghantasuni Debi	.. Titilagarh
Ganga Debi	.. Bongamunda
Ganga Debi	.. Chulifuka
Grama Debata	.. Jhalap

Name	Place
Ganga Debi	.. Putapara
Ganga Debi	.. Gansiapada
Gangadei Thakurani	.. Chandutara
Ganga Debi	.. Kutumara
Ganga Debi Thakurani	.. Sakambhata
Grama Debi	.. Sindhekela
GobardhanJeu	.. Saintala
Ganga Debi Thakurani	.. Chandapada
Jadan Debata	.. Gantabahali
Jadan Debata	.. Bankel
Jadan Debata	.. Bitabandha
Jadan Debata	.. Dejuri
Jadan Debata	.. Bandupala
Jadan Debi	.. Naren
Jadan Debata	.. Gadhar-Gala
Jadan Debata	.. Dangarpada
Jadan Debata	.. Sihiri
Jadan Debata	.. Mahada
Jadan Debata	.. Chandatara
Jadan Debata	.. Talabahai
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Dharapagad
Jadan Debata	.. Makri
Jadan Debata	.. Saintala
Jagannath Jeu	.. Saintala
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Kumbhari
Jagannath	.. Khulan
Jadan Debi	.. Bongomunda



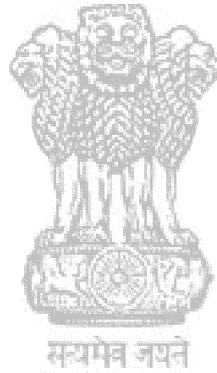
Name	Place
Jadan Debata	.. Badamunda
Jadan Debata	.. Sikapatrapali
Jadan Debata	.. Andalpuri
Jadan Debata	.. Biripali
Jadan Debata	.. Chulifunka
Jadan Debata	.. Gadarmunda
Jadan Debata	.. Chitramunda
Jadan Debata	.. Garunda
Jadan Debata	.. Nuapara
Jadan Debata	.. Dandro
Jadan Debata	.. Jamjhula
Jadan Debata	.. Brahmani
Jadan Debata	.. Murubahal
Jadan Debata	.. Mamia
Jadan Debata	.. Jhalap
Jadan Debata	.. Gandharla
Jadan Debata	.. Turekela
Jadan Debata	.. Titisilat
Jadan Debata	.. Ganjiapada
Jadan Debata	.. Chandutara
Jadan Debata	.. Ghantasahada
Jadan Debata	.. Pipalpadar
Jadan Debata	.. Kursud
Jadan Debata	.. Balbenga
Jadan Debata	.. Baharabhatta
Jadan Debata	.. Jamtara
Jadan Debata	.. Sindhikela



Name	Place
Jadan Debata	.. Silinda
Jadan Debata	.. Katarkela
Kosaleswar Mahadeb	.. Lakapada
Khambeswari Thakurani	.. Kesarkela
Kalika Debi	.. Dharmandanga
Khambeswari Debi	.. Chulifunka
Kalika Debi	.. Balbenga
Kapileswar	.. Lebda
Mauli Debi	.. Naren
Mauli Debi	.. Narikata
Mauli Thakurani	.. Karuamunda
Mauli Debata	.. Chuifunka
Mauli and Dongar Debata	.. Dondra
Mauli Debata	.. Gharla
Mauli Debata	.. Sriram
Mauli Debata	.. Chandutara
Mauli Debata	.. Chindagura
Mauli Debata	.. Pipalpadar
Mauli Debata	.. Parasara
Mauli Debata	.. Telanpara
Mauli Debata	.. Ghantasada
Mati Debata	.. Kutumara
Madan Debata	.. Sindhikela
Madan Debata	.. Gandatola
Pat Debata	.. Sirol
Pat Debata	.. Darlo
Pat Debata	.. Gharla



Name	Place
Pat Debata	.. Naren
Phulamati Dongar Debata	.. Pitapara
Padmakesari Mahadeb	.. Sanmula
Pateleswar Mahadeb	.. Chulifunka
Pateleswar Mahadeb	.. Sindhikela
Pateleswar Mahadeb	.. Pendrapadar
Rakam Debata	.. Chulifunka
Rakam Debata	.. Gandharula
Rakam Debata	.. Sriram
Rakam Debata	.. Kursud
Rakam Debata	.. Parasara
Swapneswar Mahadeb	.. Bilaikani
Sidheswar Mahadeb	.. Gudighat
Samelei Debi	.. Thubudinga
Sambaleswari Debata	.. Kumbhari
Someswar Mahadeb	.. Jharial
Someswar Mahadeb	.. Kuskela
Udan Debata	.. Desil



CHAPTER XVIII

OTHER PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION

193. 1952 General Election

The First General Election under the Constitution of India took place in 1951-52. The major political parties in the district were (i) Indian National Congress, (ii) Praja Socialist Party and (iii) Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra Party). The Ganatantra Parishad merged with the Swatantra Party in 1962. The district of Balangir was delimited into three double-member constituencies for the purpose of the First General Election held in 1951-52 out of which 1 seat was reserved for the Scheduled Caste and 2 seats for the Scheduled Tribe candidates. Out of a total number of 253,253 valid votes cast, the following vote were polled by different parties.

Assembly Seats		Number of valid votes polled
Congress Party	..	46,385
Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra)	..	185,204
Praja Socialist Party	..	11,560
Independent Candidates	..	10,104
Total	..	253,253

The Ganatantra Parishad won all the seats for the State Legislature.

For the election to Lok Sabha the district was amalgamated with the district of Kalahandi to make one double-member constituency. There was direct contest between the Congress Party and Ganatantra Parishad and out of 553,858 valid votes cast, the votes won by the parties were 167,364 and 386,494 respectively. The two seats were won by Ganatantra Parishad.

194. 1957 General Election

For the Second General Election the district was divided into four double-member and one single-member constituencies out of which 2 seats were reserved for Scheduled Caste and 2 for Scheduled Tribe

candidates. The total number of valid votes cast was 291,669. The following table indicates the votes won by candidates of different parties :—

Assembly seats

	Total number of votes polled
Congress ..	65,998
Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra Party)	200,896
Praja Socialist Party ..	13,034
Independent Candidates ..	11,741

The Ganatantra Parishad won all the 9 seats.

For the purpose of election to the Lok Sabha the district was amalgamated with the district of Sambalpur for the purpose of one double-member constituency. The total number of valid votes cast were 462,051. The votes won by different political parties were as follows:—

Congress ..	159,619
Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra Party)	266,101
Independent Candidates ..	36,331

Both the seats were won by the Ganatantra Parishad.

195. 1961 Mid-term Election

In pursuance of clause (c) of section 4 of Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Election Commission amended in 1961 the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, to give effect to its decision to split up the double-member constituencies on the eve of the mid-term election which was held in June, 1961. Accordingly, this district was delimited into 9 single-member constituencies of which two seats were reserved for Scheduled Caste and two for Scheduled Tribe candidates. The total number of votes polled in this election was 176,707 out of which 148,371 were valid votes. In all, there were 27 candidates representing Congress Party, Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra Party), Praja Socialist Party and Independent for 9 Assembly seats. Total number of valid votes won by different Political Parties were as follows:—

Congress ..	38,487
Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra Party)	100,808
Praja Socialist Party ..	2,469
Independent Candidates ..	6,627

All the seats were captured by Ganatantra Parishad.

Election to Lok Sabha was held in February-March, 1962 and one single-member seat was allotted to this district for this election. Out of a total of 87,692 valid votes cast, votes won by different political parties were as follows:

Congress	..	32,910
Ganatantra Parishad (Now Swatantra Party)		50,929
Independent Candidates	..	3,853

The seat was won by the Ganatantra Parishad.

196. General Election, 1967

The Fourth General Election took place on the 21st February 1967. As in case of 1961 Mid-term election, the district was delimited into 9 Assembly Constituencies and one Parliamentary Constituency. Out of the Assembly Constituencies, only 2 were reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates. Among the political parties who contested for the General Election, the Indian National Congress and the Swatantra Party set up their candidates in all the 9 seats, Jan Sangh in 3 seats, Communist Party in one seat and Independent Candidates contested in 3 seats. Candidates of the Swatantra Party won the election in all the 9 seats. The following statement shows the total number of votes polled and the number of votes obtained by each of the parties :—

1. Total number of voters	..	588,274
2. Total number of votes polled	..	256,626
3. Total number of valid votes	..	241,038
4. Number of votes obtained by Swatantra Party		155,580
5. Number of votes obtained by Congress Party	..	65,664
6. Number of votes obtained by Communist Party		3,277
7. Number of votes obtained by Jan Sangh	..	4,308
8. Number of votes obtained by Independents	..	13,357

For election to Lok Sabha the district constituted one Constituency. Only candidates of Indian National Congress and Swatantra Party contested for the election and the candidate of the Swatantra Party came out successful. The following statement shows the relevant details:—

1. Total number of voters	..	465,745
2. Total number of votes polled	..	218,750
3. Total number of valid votes	..	20,887
4. Total number of votes polled by Swatantra Party		143,083
5. Total number of votes polled by Congress Party		60,804

197. Newspapers published in the district and their importance. Paper published outside the district in common circulation within the district.

No newspaper is being published in this district. The following papers are in common circulation:—

Oriya Dailies	.. The Samaj, Prajatantra, Kalinga, Swarajya, Janasakti, Matrubhumi.
English Dailies	.. Statesman, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Hindustan Standard.

Before merger of the ex-States, two weeklies in Oriya were being published in this district. They were 'Patana Dipika' and 'Prajamitra'. Their circulation was limited and they no longer exist. The 'Parijata', a bi-annual magazine of Pruthviraj High School, Balangir which started in 1937 is still continuing. In 1959, two weeklies, namely, 'Dunia' and 'Swatantra' came into existence and continued for a short time. Thereafter in 1961, weeklies namely 'Abhijan', 'Ganabarta' and 'Yugabarta' were started. 'Abhijan' and 'Yugabarta' are continuing.

198. Voluntary Social Services Organisations

(i) Sambhubhusan Orphanage, Sonepur

It was established in 1932. Children who have no parents or who are deprived of either of them or whose parents though alive are incapable of taking care of them due to their poverty are eligible for admission. Admission to the orphanage is limited to the children of the ex-state area of Sonepur. Children are maintained till they complete their education. Besides looking after orphans, the orphanage arranges and incurs expenses in their marriages, upanayans, etc. Its revised budget estimate for 1962-63 was Rs.9,458. A list of Sonepur Trust Fund is given in Chapter XVII.

(ii) Adivasi Seva Mandal, Chudapali

It was formed in 1961 with a view to organising constructive activities among the Adivasis.

Since its inception, it has established one High School on Ashram model at Chudapali. 20 acres of land have been received by the Seva Mandal as donation.

(iii) State Social Welfare Advisory Board

The activities of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board in the district consists in channelising the grants made by the Central Social Welfare Board. The institutions of Shishu Kishore Mahal, Balangir; Nrutyas Sangita Kala Parishad, Balangir; Apankara Pathagar, Balangir and Gandhi Sorbodaya Sevakutir of Balangir are aided by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board for different socio-economic activities,

(iv) Mahila Samiti

Upto the end of March 1964, 436 Mahila Samitis have been organised with 13,980 members. Out of these Mahila Samitis, 104 Mahila Samitis have been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The main activity of the Mahila Samitis is to improve the health of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children by providing reconstituted milk out of UNICEF skimmed milk powder. During 1963-64, 211 Mahila Samitis took up milk feeding programme in 15 Blocks of this district. 4,511 women and 10,945 pre-school children were fed milk as against the target fixed at 5,888 mothers and 1,420 children. A total quantity of 100,620.8 lb. of milk powder were consumed by the beneficiaries.

40 Mahila Samitis with 800 mothers and 2,000 pre-school children have been selected under the Applied Nutrition Programme in Patnagarh, Titilagarh, Loisinga and Deogan Blocks. These Mahila Samitis organise egg feeding twice a week from October to March and one day fish feeding and one day egg feeding a week from April to September of the year in addition to supply of reconstituted milk to the beneficiaries. 110 Mahila Samitis have been supplied sewing machines. Craft materials worth Rs. 45 each have been supplied to 72 Mahila Samitis only. 10 experienced tailors and 7 craft instructresses have been appointed in some Blocks of this district. So far 46 centres have been organised and 214 ladies have been trained in cutting and tailoring of simple garments. The ladies are also engaged in starting kitchen gardens and community gardens. So far, 5,707 kitchen gardens and community gardens have been started by the members of the Mahila Samitis. 625 members have also started poultry rearing on individual basis.

The Mahila Samiti members are also saving and helping Small Savings Movement. The members are also engaged in learning improved method of cooking, fruit preservation, child-care, Home-nursing, Family Planning etc. The Mahila Samitis are also assisting women folk in the villages in introducing and installing smokeless chullahs, water-seal latrines, soakage pits, compost pits, etc. Last but not the least is their effort to remove illiteracy, untouchability, superstitions and taboos from the rural areas.

(v) Yubak Sanghas

There are 439 Yubak Sanghas with 1,811 members on roll now in existence in this district. The members are taking up individual and group projects such as Dhanicha cultivation, compost making, rabi cultivation, use of improved seeds and fertilisers, kitchen gardening, poultry keeping, construction of village roads, digging of wells, raising

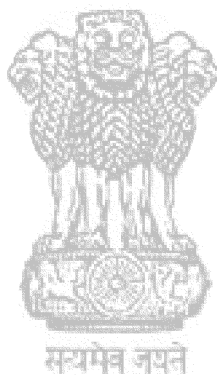
school orchards, collecting rations for mid-day meals, organisation of cultural and recreational activities, organisation of village cleaning drive and night patrolling, etc.

(vi) Sishu Raijas

There are at present 279 Sishu Raijas working in the district. The members of this organisation are trained in character building, leadership and discipline through sports, games, music, story-telling, drama, sight-seeing, gardening, picnics, etc.

(vii) Village Leader's Training Camps

So far 466 Village Leader's Training Camps have been organised in this district and 21,805 village leaders have been trained in Agriculture and other allied subjects. The main purpose of imparting this training is to enable the village leaders to actively participate in all the development programmes being implemented through Blocks.



CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

199. Agalpur

A village in Loisingha police-station situated on the left bank of the Ang river. It is 31 miles to the north of Balangir and is approachable by an all-weather motorable road. The village has a large number of Bhulia families engaged in weaving and the handloom industry of this place is reported to be thriving. Agalpur was a Khorposhdari Zamindari under ex-Patna State and was almost an enclave of Sambalpur district being surrounded by it on three sides. The Khorposhdari tenure was first created in 1844 by Maharaja Bhupal Singh Deo. This Ruler had two Ranis, the elder being the mother of Hira Bajradhar Deo and the younger one having six sons among whom Baijal Singh was the eldest. Hira Bajradhar was the heir apparent and he was not on good terms with his step-brothers. Maharaja Bhupal Singh apprehended trouble after his death and so he made a grant of 139 villages for the maintenance of the six sons of his second Rani. But unfortunately the Maharaja died before these sons could get possession of the villages assigned to them. Hira Bajradhar Deo after coming to the *Gadi* declined to fulfil the wishes of his father. The brothers, therefore, appealed to the British Government who upheld the decision of Maharaja Hira Bajradhar although the Maharaja was advised to make suitable provision for the maintenance of his step-brothers. Hira Bajradhar Deo accordingly made a grant of only 76 villages to his step-brothers and this grant formed the basis of the Agalpur Zamindari. These villages were enjoyed by Baijal Singh and his brothers jointly for some time. But later on there was dissension among them which led to a proposal of partition of the villages in 1872 when their number had increased from 76 to 107. The dispute, however, could not be amicably settled even with the earnest efforts of Captain Bowie, Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur. When the matter became serious the Deputy Commissioner held an official enquiry and decided the case on the 27th May 1872 by dividing the villages among the brothers according to proportion of the revenue. The eldest brother Baijal Singh received about 60 per cent of the shares and the remaining four brothers 40 per cent, one of the brothers having died issueless, in the meantime.

The younger brothers, however, were not satisfied with the decision of Captain Bowie and preferred an appeal which was subsequently decided by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in 1874, who

held that the tenure was an impartible one and that younger brothers would hold their respective shares only as maintenance grant under the eldest brother. The partition effected by Captain Bowie, was maintained but the younger brothers were treated as maintenance holders. In the Settlement of 1919 the descendant of the eldest brother was regarded as the Khorposhdar, while the descendants of the younger brothers were treated as Bhaja Khorposhdars although they were to pay proportionate share of the Takoli to the eldest share-holder. This arrangement placed the tenure of each of the brothers directly under the State and it was in pursuance of this that the share of one of the brothers Ajambar Singh—reverted to the State, instead of to the eldest of the Khorposhdars, on failure of an heir. At the time of the Settlement of 1937 the Zamindari had 117 villages with an area of 130 square miles excluding the reserved and protected forests. The Zamindari was abolished in 1952 under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951.

The population of the village of Agalpur according to 1961 Census was 2,108.

200. Atgan

The village is located in the Balangir police-station 6 miles to the south-east of Balangir. It was the seat of the Zamindari, the Chief of which belonged to the Kondh tribe. The Kondh family had some authority over Atgan tract long before the coming of the Chauhans to Patna territory. Ramai Deo, the first Ruler of Patna, recognised the Chiefship of the family. During the rule of Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh Deo (1765—1820) the chief of Atgan, Thakur Majhi harboured many dacoits in his estate and endangered life and security in Patna Kingdom. Strong steps were taken against him and law and order were restored by the Durbar Government. On the death of Thakur Majhi his family fled away from Atgan and settled in Borasambar Zamindar. When Maharaja Bhupal Deo came to the *Gadi* he invited Lokanath Majhi, a descendant of Thakur Majhi, and gave him back the Zamindari of Atgan. Lokanath Majhi was succeeded by his son Dharam Singh Majhi who was a very powerful chief. Maharaja Bhupal Deo had great regard for him and he appointed him as Dewan for sometime. When the Zamindar of Borasambar revolted against the authority of the Maharaja, it was Dharam Singh who led the troops against Borasambar and defeated and pacified the Zamindar, for which he obtained the title of Mandhata. Dharam Singh is remembered in history for his open assistance given to Chakra Bisoyee who rebelled against the British in 1856. Atgan became for some time the hot-bed of rebellion when Chakra Bisoyee was

given shelter by Dharam Singh Mandhata. The British troop subsequently reached Atgan and captured some of the adherents of Chakra Bisoyee including Dharam Singh, but Chakra Bisoyee himself escaped. Dharam Singh was succeeded by his son Udaya Singh and the latter by his son Kumar Singh. The last of the line was Kshirodra Singh Majhi Mandhata, the son of Kumar Singh Majhi Mandhata. At the time of his death in 1937 the Zamindari of Atgan consisted of 79 villages with an area of 66 square mile excluding the reserved and protected forests.

The population of the village according to the 1961 census was 947.

201. Baidyanath

Baidyanath is a small village in Sonepur police-station well-known for its old-time temples and other relics. It is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Tel river and is only two miles south-west of the Sonepur-Balangir Road from which an approach road leads to the village. Lord Kosaleswara (Shiva) for whom the village is famous is now being worshipped in a modern temple of little archaeological interest. It is apparent that this modern temple was constructed after the fall of a previous shrine which originally contained the 'Lingam'. Nothing now remains of the Vimana of the old temple but its Mohana (Porch) is still standing in a precarious condition. The Mohana contains some fine specimens of medieval art. Stories from epics are beautifully carved on the walls of the Mohana. Tradition assigns the building of this temple to Ananga Bhimadeva but on the ground of sculptural likeness with the temples of Sirpur its origin may be assigned to about 10th century A. D. The temple of Kosaleswar is now managed by the Commissioner of Endowments, Orissa. Of the various Saivite festivals observed here, Sivaratri is the most important. Not far from the Kosaleswar temple bordering on the bank of the Tel is another temple dedicated to Mahakaleswar Shiva. During Durbar administration, a stone embankment was constructed on the river to protect the temple from being eroded, but the embankment itself is gradually being washed away. The temple now leans towards the Tel and may collapse into its bed any moment. Its walls contain some carving of geometrical designs. This temple was originally without any opening. A few years back a door was added to it and one Lingam installed inside it. The presiding deity of the village is Kshetrapala Thakurani. The village had a population of 348 according to 1961 census.

202. Bairasar

A village in Balangir police-station, 12 miles from Balangir on Balangir-Sonepur Road. It is an industrial village and majority of the people are engaged in bell-metal and silver work. A Silver Work Factory

was established in this village during the Durbar administration. There is a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow here. The population of the village was 428 according to 1961 Census.

203. Bangomunda

A village in Kantabanji police-station on the Kantabanji-Sindhekela Road, ten miles south of Kantabanji. Bangomunda is also connected with Muribahal and Titilagarh, two other railheads by motorable roads. The village composed mainly of Adivasi families, was the seat of Zamindari under ex-Patna State. The Zamindari was founded by one Bir Singh Kuar, the Chief of the Budka Khanda during the time of Ramai Deo, the first Chauhan Ruler of Patna. Bir Singh rendered valuable service to Ramai Deo in subduing the turbulent tribes—the Khonds, Gonds and Binjhals—in order to consolidate the newly founded rule of the Chauhans. As a reward for his services he was appointed by Ramai Deo as the Chief of the Kandhan tract with Headquarters at Kanabira. Later on the successors of Bir Singh shifted their Headquarters to Bangomunda. Mukunda Bhoi who was the Zamindar of Bangomunda in the later part of the 19th century was reputed for maintaining peace in his tract at the time of Khond rising in the ex-State of Kalahandi. He was succeeded by his son Sadananda Singh Bhoi in September 1903 who died childless in 1939. By that time the Zamindari consisted of 151 villages with an area of 149 Sq. miles excluding the reserved and protected forests.

Population of Bangomunda according to 1961 Census was 2,771.

204. Belpara

A village with police-station, on the Patnagarh-Kanatabanji Road 15 miles south-east of Patnagarh. It is a meeting place of various roads. From here different roads lead to Turekela, Kantabanji, Deogaon, Patnagarh and Khaprakhol. Situated on the north bank of the river Lanth the village consists mainly of Bhulia (weaver) population. A privately run High School, a Dispensary and a Rest House are located here. Its Goddess Barabhai Lanth is widely revered and worshipped. Population is 3,484 in 1961 Census.

205. Binka

A big village, situated on the right bank of the Mahanadi. It is connected by fair-weather roads with Sonepur (23 miles,) Rampur (12 miles) and Dunglepali (22 miles).

The name Binka is derived from Binitapura which was a prosperous town in Eastern India in early times. It was named after Binitasava, one of the three sons of Ila-Sudyumna. The Puranas contain a tradition according to which Vaivaswata Manu, one of the earliest monarchs

of India had ten sons including a Kimpurusha named Ila-Sudyumna who was alternately becoming woman and man for sometime. As Ila she married Budha and became the mother of a son named Pururavas, while as Sudyumna he became the father of three sons, named Utkala, Binitasava and Gaya. It is said that when Manu divided his empire among his sons Ila-Sudyumna received a portion of which Pratisthana (modern Allahabad region) was given to Pururavas, Utkala got the territory known after him as Utkala, Gaya had the Gayapuri with some eastern territories and Binitasava received Binitapura with the territory which subsequently came to be known as Kosala.

Binitapura was for some time the Headquarters of the Somavamsi rulers of South Kosala early in the 10th century A. D. In fact Binka and its neighbourhood contain till today some interesting relics of the Somabamsi period. About a mile to the south of the village are located the ruins of the Tarapurgada—a medieval fort. The fort had wide and deep moats on three sides and had on the east the river Mahanadi which was a perennial source of water-supply to the moats. The presiding deity of the fort was Tara, a Buddhist Goddess, whose image is still being worshipped in the midst of the ruins of the fort. The village has a few temples notable among which are those of goddess Narayani and God Dadhibamana. But these temples are of little antiquarian interest. Binka is famous for its bell-metal industry. It is the Headquarters of a Community Development Block and has a High School and an Inspection Bungalow. Population of the village was 3,492 in 1961 Census.

206. Birmaharajpur

It is the Headquarters of a Tahsil, as well as of a Community Development Block and of a police-station. It was established by Maharaja Biramitrodaya Singh (1902—1938) of ex-Sonepur State and was named after him. The place was formerly known as Chakabar which was a part of the village Jharkumda. Chakabar was an uninhabited piece of land when Maharaja Biramitrodaya built there a Cutchery, a Dak Bungalow and a Hospital. It very soon developed as a place of administrative importance. Commanding the area of the ex-State lying to the north of the Mahanadi, Birmaharajpur is approachable from Sonepur, the subdivisional headquarters, only during dry season. During rains, the entire Tahsil is cut off from the rest of the district and the Collector as well as other district officers prefer to visit the area through Sambalpur with which it is now connected by all-weather road. There is a High School at Birmaharajpur and a weekly hat is held here on every Wednesday. The hat is noted for live-stocks and cereals. The place is also important for the Harihara Bheta festival which takes place on Falgun Purnima day.

207. Balangir

The name Balangir is said to have been derived from Balaram Garh, a fort, built here in the 16th century by Balaram Deo, the first Chauhan Raja of Sambalpur. But the town contains no relics to take its history beyond the 19th century. Balangir was an obscure village till 1871 when the Court of Wards administration during the minority of the then Ruler Ram Chandra Deo III shifted the capital from Patnagarh. Immediate steps were taken to build a planned township. Patnagarh which was the Capital of the kingdom of Patna for several centuries was considered unsuitable to be the State Headquarters because of its unhealthy climate. The moats and the bamboo thickets which had long protected the place against enemies became breeding ground of mosquitoes causing widespread malaria. The place was also not on the direct road from Bhawanipatna to Sambalpur. So, Balangir was selected to be the Headquarters not only because of its climate but also for its admirable location on the route connecting the Headquarters of Sambalpur with that of Kalahandi. The plan prepared by Pandit Chintamani Nanda Bidyabhusan for a square town with roads crossing one another at right angles was accepted and the new township was constructed to the south of the old village. Sir Douglas, the then Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, got the sanction of the Government and transferred the Headquarters from Patnagarh to the new town of Balangir in 1872. Old Balangir is now known as Juna Dihi meaning the old house site.

Already in 1871, the dispensary was built and some Government offices removed to Balangir. The Court of Wards Administration lasted for 22 years, from 1871 to 1893 and during that period the Jail building, the palace for the Maharaja and many office buildings were constructed. During the Kondh rebellion of Kalahandi in 1882 the importance of Balangir increased as it became the main seat of operation against the rebellious Khonds. The dowager Rani Amrut Kumari built the temple of Gopalji, the earliest temple of the town, and caused to be excavated a large tank which was named Pratap Sagar after her husband Maharaja Surpratap Deo. During the rule of Maharaja Dalganjan Singh the tank was re-excavated but it is popularly called Rani Sagar bearing the memory of Rani Amrut Kumari. Maharaja Ramchandra Deo III established the first English School in Balangir sometime between 1893 and 1895. Maharaja Dalganjan Singh built the two storied court building and established the Dalganjan Press. He made improvement of a big tank called Karanga Kata in the heart of the town and it was named after him as Dala Sagar. A contractor named Parbat Bira built by that time a beautiful temple for God Nrusimha. Balangir grew in size and grandeur during the rule of Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo who established the High English School, a Sanskrit Tol, the George Literary Club and the fine

temple of Samaleswari. The construction of the new palace building then known as Badal Mahal was undertaken by him about two miles to the south of the town by the side of the road leading to Titilagarh. It was later on named as Sailasri palace being situated with a charming background of green hills. During the administration of Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo the town was beautified by laying out Rajendra Park and by the Rajendra Experimental Farm and construction of several fine buildings. The X-ray Ward, the Maternity Ward and the Dairy Farm were started and a Museum for preservation of antiquities was also organised. The town had its first college—Rajendra College in 1944. In 1962 the Women's College was started. There is no trace of the museum now.

The town is situated on the right bank of the Lakshmi, a hill-stream which flows in her rocky bed in serpentine course. The stream has been bridged at three places as the town is expanding on the left bank.

Population of the town is growing from decade to decade as shown below:

Year		Population
1931	..	6,473
1941	..	11,105
1951	..	13,646
1961	..	18,663

208. Champamal

A small village situated close to Birmaharajpur. It is noted for cottage industries like wood-carving and painting. The painters belong to carpenter caste locally called Maharana and they prepare Ganjpa cards meant for an indigenous game. The cards are painted with great skill and care and exhibit the traditional folk painting of western Orissa. Another cottage industry of the village is carving of brass and silver cut images.

Champamal is famous for the temple of Champeswara Siva where a big Mela is held on the occasion of Sivaratri festival. A local tradition states that Lord Champeswara is no other than Lord Rameswara of Sonapur town. It is said that one Champa Hota who was the Birtia of the village Champamal was a great devotee of Siva. He and his wife Champa Hotani were going to Sonapur daily, a distance of 12 miles to worship Rameswara Siva whose temple is located at the confluence of the Mahanadi and the Tel. On one rainy day they could not cross the river Mahanadi which was in high flood, and as they were not to return home without offering worship to Lord Rameswara, they spent the night on the flooded bank of the river. Rameswara was highly pleased at the unflinching devotion of Champa Hota and

his wife and appearing in their dream that night, He directed them to go back to their village to find him there in the midst of *Gila* bushes in the form of Swayambhu Linga. Hota and Hotani returned to the village singing hymns of Siva and found the Swayambhu Linga inside Sakti near *Gila* bushes where a black cow was then feeding her sportive calf. Champa Hota built the temple for the Lord and dedicated the village to His honour. The temple exhibits the workmanship of 17th century A. D. Two pieces of roughly hewn sandstones representing Champa Hota and Champa Hotani are placed on northern and southern sides of the temple respectively and the worshippers of Champeswara Siva pay the due homage to them till today.

The population of the village according to 1961 census was 528.

209. Charda

A village three miles to the west of Binka in Binka police-station. It is noted for the beautiful temple of Kapileswara Siva built on an elevated spot. It was probably constructed by Ananga Bhima Deva II (1211—1238 A. D.) who wrested western Orissa from the hands of the Kalachuris of Ratnapur. Big Melas are held here on the occasion of Sivaratri and on days of solar and lunar eclipses when thousands of pilgrims congregate to take bath in the Papakhaya Ghat of the Mahanadi lying at a distance of two miles. (See Papakhaya Ghat) Charda is also noted for the Hanu festival, also called Kalasi Jatra which is held on the 10th day of the bright fortnight of Kartik. The presiding deity of the village is the goddess Chardei whose image is probably as old as the 5th or 6th century A. D. Population was 993 in 1961 census.

210. Chudapali

A village on the Balangir-Patnagarh Road in Balangir police-station. It is fourteen miles to the west of Balangir. The importance of the place is its Ashram School for education of tribal students. The Adivasi Sevamandal, a local organisation for uplift of tribals, have converted it to a High School. A rest house is located here. Population—1,249 in 1961 census.

211. Deogan

A village in Tusra police-station on the Balangir-Titilagarh Road, 13 miles south of Balangir. From here, roads also lead towards Tusra in the east and Muribahal Railway station in the west. Deogaon is located on the left bank of the Sonegar river which has been bridged. The bridge is named as Wheeler bridge after Sir Henry Wheeler, the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who opened it at the time of his visit to the ex-Patna State during the rule of Maharaja Pruthviraj Singh Deo. A P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow is located near the Bridge.

There is a big tank here called Jogi Sagar with an area of 104.6 acres. Lotus flowers blossom luxuriantly in the tank. The population of the village according to 1961 Census was 1,145.

212. Dhandamunda

A village in Khaprakhol police-station situated on the Patnagarh-Harisankar Road. It is about 6 miles north-east of Khaprakhol and 7 miles south-east of Harisankar. On every Nrusimha Chaturdas (fourteenth day of the bright fortnight of Baisakh) day, when a large fair is held at Harisankar, pilgrims on their way witness here a festival called Harihara Bheta. Population 1,889 in 1961 census.

213. Dharpagad

A village in Saintala police-station, about ten miles south-west of Saintala. It is an old village inhabited mostly by Dal Khonds, whose chief was formerly exercising the power of a Zamindar. The Chief ship of the place was subsequently usurped by a Chauhan family coming from Sambalpur. The last Khond chief named Balaram Majhi and his wife Hira Majhiani are being worshipped till to day by the Chauhans of the place. These chauhans are popularly known as the 'Pipal talia Chauhans' as their ancestors who first settled in this village built their residence under a Pipal tree. The villagers point out an old pipal tree that commemorates the settlement of the Chauhan family in the village. There is a big tank called Dasmati Sagar, covering an area of 119 acres, with stone embankment and bathing ghats. The villagers believe the tank to be the habitat of some water nymph and as such very sacred. The bank of the tank is studded with shrines dedicated to Chandi, Duarsuni, Samalai, Pataneswari, Siva and Vishnu, all of whom are worshipped by non-Brahmins. There are some Brahmin settlers in the village, who have come from Sonepur during the early part of the present century. The Jagannath temple inside the village is managed by the Brahmins. Population of the village according to 1961 Census was 888.

214. Dudka

A village in Loisinga police-station. The road from Salebhata to Agalpur passes through Dudka which is five miles from Salebhata and six miles from Agalpur. The village is situated on the southern bank of the Ang river and is populated mostly by the Agharia cultivators. It is noted for cotton and sugarcane cultivation. Population of the village according to 1961 Census was 1,502.

215. Dungripali

A village with a police-station and a Dak Bungalow situated on the Bargarh-Balangir Road, 28 miles north of Balangir. A road from here leads towards Binka in the east passing through Rampur. It is

a railway station on the Sambalpur-Titilagarh line. Dugripali is the headquarters of a Community Development Block and the Block area is served by the Hirakud canals. The village is a marketing centre for the neighbouring areas. Population 838 in 1961 census.

216. Ghasian

A village located on the right bank of the Suktel in Patnagarh police-station. Majority of the people are Gouda by caste. According to tradition, Maharaja Narasimha Deo awarded this village to one Ghasiani (Sweeper woman) for service rendered at the time of confinement of the Rani. It was on this occasion that Balaram Deo, the brother of Narasimha Deo was given the Sambalpur territory because of bringing the nurse across the flooded river Mayabati for safe confinement of the Rani. But the fact that the village was named Ghasian as it was awarded to a Ghasiani woman by Narasimha Deo (middle of the 16th century A. D.) does not appear tenable when subjected to historical scrutiny. A pre-Chauhan inscription found near Someswara temple of Patnagarh reveals that king Someswara belonging to Telugu-Choda family (12th century A. D.) donated the village Ghasrani in Patna Dandapata for perpetual supply of flower garlands to God Someswara. The name Ghasian is without doubt derived from Ghasrani. This indicates that the village is old and it existed long before coming of the Chauhans to Patnagarh. The population of the village Ghasian according to 1961 census was 1,618.

217. Ghusramunda

A small village in Loisinga police-station inhabited mostly by the people of oilman caste who are the followers of the Kumbhi patia sect. An annual Mela of this sect is held here on Magha Purnima day where thousands of people assemble to see the worship of Alekh. The population of the village was 546 in 1961 census.

218. Harisankar

A place of pilgrimage on the southern slope of the Gandhamardan hills, which stand along Balang'r-Sambalpur border. It is located in Khaprakhol police-station and is approachable by a road from Khaprakhol which is well-connected by roads with Patnagarh in the east and Lathor on the Raipur-Vizianagram railway in the south. The Railway Station at Lathor bears the name Harisankar Road. Harisankar is 30 miles from the Harisankar Road Railway Station.

The Gandhamardan hills extend over several miles in east-west direction. On the northern side of the hill range inside Sambalpur district is situated the famous Nrusimhanath temple. On its southern slope almost at the foot of the hills is Harisankar. Harisankar and Nrusimhanath are linked by a difficult path across densely wooded

mountainous tract. The track, about 10 miles in length, is rarely traversed except by pilgrims on the Nrusimha Chaturdasi day who consider a journey on the route to and from Harisankar most sacred.

Harisankar has the additional charm of being a place of uncommon natural beauty, with a high range of hills as a background, forest clad surroundings, some perennial springs and successive water falls. The Rulers of ex-Patna State, within whose domain Harisankar was, had been utilising the place as a summer resort. Indeed in the hot summer when Balangir records over 118°F. temperature one finds here a moderately cool day.

A perennial brook trickles down the slope of the hills and at one point forms a fine little waterfall called Papanasini (the destroyer of sin). The fall does not attain any great height and the pressure at its bottom is just sufficient for a pleasurable bath which is considered sacred. A natural pool capable of storing 3 to 4 feet of water is formed here by a hollow in the huge granite bed. The surplus water rolls down the bed which descends like a flight of steps. Near the pool is a figure of dancing Ganesh.

The main temple of Harisankar dedicated to Shiva, stands down stream beside the flow. The tradition regarding construction of this temple is as follows. Once an old man, belonging to Kandha tribe, while digging out some roots in that spot, came across a stone and a spring oozing out underneath the stone. That night he saw in dream Lord Siva's presence at the place where he found the stone. The Kandha' narrated his experience before the Ruler Ramai Deo who himself had a similar dream. A temple was thereafter built there to enshrine Siva. King Ramai of the tradition is the founder of the Chauhan family of Patnagarh in the 14th century A.D. According to another account the temple was built by Rani Durlabha Devi, the queen of Vaijal Deo (1480—1510) a descendant of Ramai and the builder of the temple of Nrusimhanath. To all appearances the temple of Harisankar is not older than the 15th century A. D. Close to the main temple of Harisankar there are two small temples—one dedicated to Bhairavi, a form of Sakti of Lord Siva and the other to Lord Jagannath. Inside the Bhairavi temple there is a stone image containing a small inscription in proto Oriya script.

The name Harisankar signifies synthesis of the cults of Vaishnavism (of Vishnu Hari) and Saivism (of Siva Sankar). The same tendency is met at Gandharadi, Kantilo and Bhubaneswar and its origin may be traced as far back as 6th-7th century A. D. A sculpture preserved here depicts the famous epic story of Ganga's descent to earth from Vishnu's feet to Siva's matted hair. Ganga here is the remover

of human sufferings and the story that Vishnu and Siva co-operated to bring her to the earth is indicative of a synthesis which resulted in the Harihara or Vishnu-Siva cult.

Harisankar is visited by pilgrims mainly on two occasions. As usual Sivaratri attracts a fair gathering. But the most crowded festival here is on Nrusingha Chaturdasi day (the fourteenth day in the bright fortnight of Baisakha) when thousands of devotees from far and near collect here. The day is also observed at Nrusimhanath where a greater number of people gather for religious merits. Many pilgrims consider it their duty to visit both the sacred spots on the same day and cross over the hills on foot.

Near Harisankar is an Inspection Bungalow maintained by the Forest Department.

219. Jarasingha

The village is situated in Tusra police-station and is approachable from Tusra. It is notable for the Patkhanda Jatra which is held during Dashara festival. Jarasingha was a Khorposhdari Estate, created by Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh Deo (1765—1820). The Maharaja had four Ranis. The son named Bhupal Singh Deo was born from the first Rani and the second and the fourth Ranis were issueless while the third Rani died just after giving birth to a son, Jugaraj Singh who was brought up by the Second Rani. The Maharaja was very fond of the Second Rani, and at her request he made over the villages of Jarasingha and Notkhand for maintenance of Jugaraj Singh. The Second Rani further gave him her villages which she had been granted for her Sindur Tika. Jugaraj Singh was succeeded by his son Chandra Bhanu Singh and the latter by his son Lal Jagannath Prasad Singh. At the time of the Settlement of 1937 the estate consisted of 228 villages with an area of 242 square miles excluding reserved and protected forest.

The population of the village of Jarasingha according to 1961 Census was 1,672.

20. Jogisarda

A village in Loisinga police-station, four miles from Loisinga. It is noted for the temple of Jogeswar Siva. Close to the temple there is a beautiful tank called Deulabandha. The temple and the Bandha were the works of former Zamindars of Loisinga. Jogeswar Siva is widely renowned not only in Balangir district but also in the neighbouring district of Sambalpur and devotees come here in large number to practise penance by fasting days together and lying prostrate on the floor of the temple with the hope of getting boons. The population of the village in 1961 census was 1,562.

221. Kantabanji

A town in Titilagarh subdivision with a police-station. It lies on the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway line and is an important railhead of the district. There is considerable export of timber from this place. The railway station occupies a spacious area and is attached with a locomotive shed. Kantabanji is a trade centre of some consequence but with the rise of Titilagarh, which is well-connected with Balangir, its business is gradually falling. The town is administered by a Notified Area Council. It has about 6 miles of roads of which a major part is metalled. Population of the town was 7,741 in 1951 census and 8,863 in 1961 census.

222. Khaliapali

A village in Binka police-station known for the Gadi of Bhima Bhoi. Bhima Bhoi, a religious preacher of the Khumbhipatia order settled here (about 1877) and caused the construction of his Math which grew in size with the passage of time (for details about him see chapter XV, Education and Culture). After Bhima Bhoi's death (about 1895) his followers made Khaitapali their principal religious seat and a few temples sprang up. As at Joranda in Dhenkanal, the followers of Bhima Bhoi observe the Magh Chaturdasi festival with great pomp here. A weekly market (Hat) sits near the village on Friday.

223. Kotsamlai

A village in Birmaharajpur police-station, notable for the hill caves near about it. A big cave about 45 feet wide is known by the name Ranikhol and the hill is called Trikuta. According to tradition when Raktabahu, the Yabana general invaded Puri, the images of Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra were removed to this cave. Sometime after that Yayati Kesari defeated and drove out the Yabanas from Orissa and rescued the images of the deities to get them installed in the temple of Puri. This cave also offered shelter to Raja Pruthvi Singh Deo of Sonapur and his family in 1799 when the Maratha general Nanasaheb invaded Sonapur and subsequently took Pruthvi Singh as captive.

Near the village, there is a Forest Department Bungalow. Population was 844 in 1961 census.

224. Lathor

A village in Khaprakhol police-station on the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway line. The station is named as Harisankar Road, although Harisankar is 30 miles from this place and is approachable by a road which passes through Khaprakhol. Lathor grew in importance as a railhead mainly because of its timber trade. Population according to 1961 census was 1,937.

225. Loisinga

A fairly big village with a police-station, situated on the Bargarh-Balangir road 12 miles to the north of Balangir. It is a railway station on the Sambalpur-Titilagarh line. Loisinga is an old village. It finds mention in a Copper Plate grant of the Somavamsi king Janamejaya who ruled in the 9th century A. D. Loisinga, during later times, became the seat of an Adivasi Zamindar under the Chauhan ruler of Patna. The Zamindari was first created by Maharaja Ram Chandra Deo II. who appointed Balabhadra Singh Ray, a Gond, as the Gartia of the Zamindari with headquarters at Kangaon. Ram Chandra Deo was imprisoned by the Marathas and remained as a State prisoner at Nagpur for some time. When the Maharaja was released, he found Narasingh Ray, the son of Balabhadra Singh Ray as the Gartia of Kangaon. Narasingh Ray was an ambitious Gartia and revolted against the authority of the Maharaja. He was, however, defeated and was finally put to death, as a result of which his family fled away to Phuljhar. After some time, Maharaja Ram Chandra Deo developed signs of madness and it was believed that he could not be cured unless Kanda Deo the deity of the Gonds was propitiated by the family of Narasingh Ray. So the family of Narasingh Ray were recalled from Phuljhar and Narasingh Ray's son Mukunda Singh Rai was made the Zamindar of Kangaon. The Maharaja was cured, it was believed, by the grace of Kanda Deo. Mukunda Singh shifted his headquarters to Loisinga where his descendants are still residing. At the time of the settlement of 1937 the Zamindari of Loisinga consisted of 51 villages with an area of 57 square miles excluding the reserved and protected forest. The Zamindari was abolished in 1952 under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. Every year in the month of Margasir a festival called "Kandado Jatra" is held here on which occasion large number of Gonds gather here. The population of the village according to 1961 Census was 2,854.

226. Muribahal

A village in Kantabanji police-station, situated 11 miles north-west of Titilagarh. Roads from this place lead to Deogaon, Titilagarh and Bangomunda. It is also a Railway Station on the Raipur-Vizianagaram line and a business centre. Population of the village according to 1961 Census was 782.

227. Papakhaya Ghat

About two miles to the South of Binka is located the famous Papakhaya Ghat of the Mahanadi. It is said that the Ganga King Ananga Bhima Deva once suffered from an incurable disease resulting from the sins of killing some Brahmin generals. He was directed in a dream to take a dip in the river Mahanadi near Binitapur (modern Binka) to get his sins washed away. Accordingly he had a ceremonial

bath in the Mahanadi at the specified place and got rid of his sins as well as the disease. Since then, that particular Ghat on the Mahanadi is popularly known as the Papakshaya Ghat or Papanasini Ghat. The tradition has a historical basis which requires careful study. The Brahmins killed by Ananga Bhima Deva were very likely the generals of the Kalachuris against whom the Gangas fought a long-drawn war to get possession of Sambalpur-Sonepur region. The Chateswara temple inscription refers to this war which was fought on the banks of the Bhima, on the skirts of the Vindya hills and on the sea-shore. A severe battle very likely took place near Binitapura where the Kalachuris suffered great reverses. The Gangas subsequently became victorious and Sambalpur-Sonepur tract was annexed to the empire of Ananga Bhima Deva (1211 A. D.—1238 A. D.). It was after this battle that Ananga Bhima Deva took a holy bath in the Mahanadi and the ghat was named Papakshaya Ghat since that time. The temple of Kapileswara Siva at Gharda, two miles to the west of the Ghat, is said to have been built by King Ananga Bhima in commemoration of his ceremonial bath.

Even at present the popular belief is that a dip in the Mahanadi at this Ghat washes away all sins. On the occasion of lunar or solar eclipse thousands of people gather here to take bath and a big Mela sits for three days. There is a temple of Gopal near the Ghat. But the pilgrims after taking bath in the Ghat consider it of great merit to worship Lord Kapileswar at Charda.

228. Patnagarh

Headquarters town of a subdivision of the same name, it is situated 24 miles west of Balangir and is connected with it by an all-weather road. Roads from Patnagarh run in different directions to Lorambha, Chudapali, Khaprakhol, Belpara and Mendal. Patnagarh was the Capital of the Kingdom of Patna under the Chauhan rule from its foundation in the middle of the 14th century A. D. till 1872 when Balangir became the seat of the Durbar Government. Even before advent of the Chauhans, Patnagarh was the seat of administration where a sort of oligarchical form of Government consisting of eight Chieftains was functioning. In the 12th century A. D. when the Telugu Chodas were ruling over this tract Patna (Patnagarh) was the headquarters of an administrative division called Patna Dandapata. Thus the place had considerable political importance and its history was closely connected with that of western Orissa for several centuries. It was admirably suitable to be the headquarters of a powerful kingdom being surrounded on three sides by the river Swarnarekha and its tributary Mayabati. Under the Chauhans Patnagarh was a highly fortified township and was impregnable from all sides. The description of one side, say the

eastern side, would indicate the nature of its fortification. On the east of the fort there was a high platform, the ruins of which are still to be seen, which served as the watch tower. One could see miles together standing on this platform and watch the movements of the enemies. While approaching towards the fort from this high platform, one had to cross the river Swarnarekha after which there was a chain of big tanks covered on all sides by over growth of bamboo thickets. Beyond that there was the moat surrounding the mud ramparts over which there was thick plantation of bamboo and thorny bushes. Not far from the ramparts inside the fort there was another chain of tanks covered on all sides with bamboo thickets. The township developed outside the ramparts, but inside them were the military establishments, the royal residence and the temples of Pataneswari, Samaleswari and of Someswara Siva. The above description of the fort reveals that the enemy invading it from the eastern side had to cross deep water at four places and thick over growth of bamboos and thorny bushes at five places. The other three sides of the fort were equally well-protected. The fort had four big gates called Simha Dwar, Churna Dwar, Sonepur Dwar and Ghasian Dwar. The eastern and the northern gates were known as Sonepur Dwar and Ghasian Dwar, respectively.

Patnagarh is long since known as Kaunri Patna or Kumari Patna after the seven Tantric maidens who lived in this township for some time and practised esoteric rites. These maidens were popularly known by their assumed names Gangi Gauduni, Sua Teluni, Jananadei Maluni, Netai Dhobani, Luhukuti Luhuruni, Sukuti Chamaruni and Patrapindhi Saharuni. There are popular tales and tradition in Western Orissa depicting the occult practices and tantric activities of these maidens. They seem to be the followers of Lakshmikara who propounded Sahajayana Buddhism in Western Orissa in the 9th century A.D. As late as the 16th century A.D. the Patna Kingdom was known as Kaunri Patna after the name of the headquarters town of that name, as known from the 'Nirgun Mahatmya' of the poet Chaitanya Dasa.

The town has some fine temples, notable among which are the temple of Someswara ascribed to king Someswara II of the 12th century A. D. and of Pataneswari, ascribed to Ramai Deo the first Chauhan king belonging to the 14th century A. D. The temples of Jagannath and Samaleswari were built by later Chauhan rulers. Close to the temples of Someswara and Pataneswari there is a raised platform with a flight of steps. It is reported that the throne of the Rulers of Patna was being placed on this platform and as such it is known as Simhasana vedi. On a smooth stone on the first step of the platform is found a small inscription which reveals that King

Someswara granted a village called Ghasrani in Patna Dandapata for perpetual supply of flower garlands, probably for the God Someswara Siva.

Beglar, the famous Archaeologist, who visited Patnagarh in the later part of the 19th century saw 'scores of temples' there, but the number is considerably reduced now. His observation about the fort is as follows. "To the north coast of the city, near the junction of the two nalas which run past the city to its north-east, stood the Garh an old mud fort, but the walls are of great thickness and the moat is still wide and deep, within are the remains of some temples, but of no importance".

The town rapidly lost its importance after shifting of the headquarters to Balangir in 1872. It is now managed by a Notified Area Council, but has few decent streets or fine buildings. The court building is probably the oldest one in the district. There is a College named after Jawaharlal Nehru, the late Prime Minister of India. The town had a population of 5,900 in 1951 census and 7,592 in 1961 census.

229. Rampur

A village in Dungripathi police-station. The Dungripathi-Binka road passes through this village. The old name of Rampur is Arama referred to by inscriptions of early Somavamsi king. Rampur was the seat of zamindari under the ex-state of Sonapur. The weekly market is held here on Tuesday where the notable commodity of business is red chilly. There is a temple of Jagannath which is not very old. The population of the village according to 1961 Census was 1,795.

230. Ranipur-Jharial

Ranipur and Jharial are in fact two adjacent villages in Sindhekela police-station approachable by a fair-weather road from Titilagarh. J. D. Beglar, who visited it during his tour in 1874-75 has left a graphic account of the place. His Report is given in appendix to the Chapter.

There are extensive ruins of medieval monuments at Ranipur-Jharial. There is an out-crop of flat rocks on which large number of temples are perched. The out-crop forms a gently rising elevation of about 200 feet at its highest point. At the south-western side of the rocks a tank has been formed by embanking the valley. The existing ruins cover a space of about half a mile long and quarter of a mile wide. Beglar counted 57 temples on the spot near the bank of the tank in various stages of preservation. He recorded that there were in ancient times about 120 temples

at that place. At present hardly 50 temples could be counted and most of them are found in decaying condition. The largest temple of the group is that of Someswara Siva, which is standing on the bank of the tank. It was constructed by a famous Saiva Acharya named Gagana Siva whose inscription is found on the lintel of the temple. At Ranod in Madhya Pradesh, we find an important inscription of a Saiva Acharya named Vyoma Siva, who may be identified with Gagana Siva of Someswara temple inscription at Ranipur-Jharial. Vyomasiva is variously named in the Ranod inscription, such as Gaganesa, Vyomasambhu and Gagana Sasimauli. So Gaganasiva may also be a variant of his name. In Someswara inscription, Gagana Siva is described as well-versed in all the Saiva Sidhantas and as the disciple of Isana Saivacharya, who was the head of the establishment of Valkeswara in Karahata and was emigrant of Karanjakheta. Karahata has been identified with Karahad in Maharastra and Karanjakheta is very likely the same as modern Karanjia in Mayurbhanj district. Gagana Siva calls himself as an imigrant of Teramba Griha which was situated to the North (Uttara Teramba Griha). Teramba Griha is mentioned as Teramba in an old inscription at Ranod. Some scholars have identified Terambi with Terahi in Madhya Pradesh. But it may be identified with the village Termra on the Tong Jor about seven miles to the north of Ranipur-Jharial.

If Gagana Siva is identical with Vyoma Siva, he may be regarded as the author of Vyomamati, a commentary on Prasastapada's Bhashya on the Vaisesika system. Famous scholars of medieval India like Gunaratna and Rajsekharā have referred to Vyomamati. The Editors of Kavyamimamsa (written by Rajasekhara) are of opinion that the author lived about 880—920 A. D. In the Ranod inscription Gagana Siva is compared with Sankaracharya who probably died in 820 A.D. So Vyoma Siva alias Gagana Shiva may be attributed to the middle of the 9th century A. D. and that is also the date of the Someswara temple of Ranipur-Jharial.

Gagana Siva belonged to the Matta Mayura School of Saivism which was once popular in Orissa. The genealogy of the preceptor of Matta Mayurantha, the propounder of this School of Saivism is stated below.

Kadamba Guhadhivasin (Inhabitant of Kadamba Guha)

Sankhamathikadhipati (The Lord of Sankha Matha)

Terambi pala (The protector of Terambi)

Amardakatirtha Natha (The Lord of Amardaka Tirtha)

Matta Mayura Natha.

Some of the places associated with these Acharyas may be identified in Orissa. Kadambaguha may be the same as Kadamba Giri in Vaddadi (Koraput district). Sankha matha may be identified with Puri which is called Sankhatirtha, Terambi or Teramba is the same as Tamra near Ranipur-Jharial and Amardaka Tirtha may be identified with Amarda in Mayurbhanj district. In the Ranod inscription, we find description of places called Ranipadra which was the seat of a famous matha. This Ranipadra is probably no other than Ranipur-Jharial of Balangir district.

The temple of 64 yoginis of the place is of great interest not only from the stand point of antiquity but also for its religious significance. This is a hypaethral temple with niches to enshrine 64 yoginis. In the middle there is a figure of three-faced Shiva embracing Parvati. Out of 64 yoginis only 48 are in site and the rest are completely broken or removed. The cult of yogini worship was prevalent in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the 9th Century A. D. At Bheraghat near Jabalpur as well as at Khajuraho we find similar temples of 64 yoginis belonging to the same period. In Orissa besides Ranipur-Jharial another hypaethral temple of 64 yoginis was built at Hirapur on the river Bhargavi in Puri district. Detailed description of the Yoginis of Ranipur-Jharial can be found from the Report of Beglar given as appendix to this Chapter.

Another important monument of Ranipur-Jharial is the brick temple dedicated to Vishnu. It is in a dilapidated condition, its Jagamohana being completely broken and although the top of Vimana is now gone, the present height of it is nearly 60 feet. The temple stands on a platform made of sand-stone which according to Beglar was 90 feet long and 37 feet wide. The presiding deity of the temple is not found at present, but the images of Varaha, Narasimha and Hanuman are still to be seen on the outer walls of the Vimana. These sculptures indicate that it was originally a Vishnu temple. In the Vamana Purana we find reference to a sacred place (Thirtha) in Utkal known as Somatirtha, where Siva named Somasitala and Gopal were being worshipped. Somasitala is probable the same as Someswara whose temple as noted above was built by Gagan Siva and the brick temple very likely enshrined the image of Gopal. Somatirtha of Vamana Purana may therefore be identified with Ranipur-Jharial.

231. Saintala

A village on the Balangir-Titilagarh road 21 miles south of Balangir. It is also a Railway station on the Sambalpur-Titilagarh line. The village is notable for the old Chandi temple which is now in ruins. the goddess who is a form of Mahishamardini Durga has now been

installed on the mound formed by the ruins of her former temple. Some sculptural pieces and the broken door jamb with the figures of Ganga and Jamuna have been preserved and they indicate a high standard of workmanship of the old temple. Two broken images of Vishnu surrounded by his ten incarnations have been discovered in the village and those have been attributed to the 9th century A. D. The fact that the ideology of ten incarnations of Vishnu was known in this part as early as the 9th century A. D. is very significant specially because such ideology had not been developed in the coastal region of Orissa.

Saintala has a police-station and P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. Its population according to 1961 Census was 2,350.

232. Salebhata

A village in Loisinga police-station on the Bargarh-Balangir road, 20 miles north of Balangir. It is situated on the right bank of the Ang where the river is spanned by a beautiful bridge. It being the border village of the ex-Patna State, toll was being collected here during Durbar administration. On the bank of the Ang river there were two medieval temples, one dedicated to Chandi and the other to the Sun God. The Chandi temple is now non-existent, while the temple of the Sun has been completely renovated and a marble stone image of the god installed inside it. Close to this temple is lying a broken image of twenty armed Mahishamardini Durga beautifully chiselled out of red sand-stone. It is a unique piece of sculpture and is being worshipped on ceremonial occasions. An Inspection Bungalow is located on the bank of the Ang river. Population of the village was 2,057 in 1961 Census.

सत्यमेव जयते

233. Sindhekela

A village with a police-station in Titilagarh subdivision two miles north of Under river. A road from Kantabanji leads to this place via Bangomunda and proceeds further to meet the Bhawanipatna-Kharia road south of the river. The village is a trade centre of local importance. It has a High School and a rest-shed. Population 2,668 in 1961 census.

234. Sonepur

Headquarters town of the subdivision of the same name. It is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Mahanadi and the Tel, 30 miles north-east of Balangir with which it is connected by all-weather road.

The town is a place of considerable antiquity. Punch marked silver coins attributed to the 4th century B. C., a number of Kalachuri gold coins and Ganga gold fanams have been discovered

from this place. The name Sonepur is derived from Subarnapura (golden town) which was for some time the Capital of South Kosala under the Somavamsis and the Telugu Chodas. In the records of the Telugu Choda kings, the Sonepur territory is called Paschima Lanka. In the bed of the Mahanadi there is a small rock called Lankesvari and the deity installed there is also known by the same name. Lankesvari is the presiding goddess of Lanka, the old Sonepur and is worshipped daily even at present by the boat-men. The deep gorge in the Mahanadi near the Lankesvari hillock is called Lankesvari Darha and it is referred to as Lankavarttaka in old inscriptions. In the Sadhana Mala, Lankesvari has been referred to as a Buddhist Dakini. In fact, Sonepur territory was a stronghold of Tantric Buddhism and in the Tantric Buddhist literature it is referred to as Lanka. Lakshmikara, daughter of Raja Indrabhuti of Sambal (Sambalpur) in the 9th century A. D. is known to have married the son of Raja Jalendra of Lanka (Sonepur). Lakshmikara is regarded as one of the traditional 84 Siddhas of India and she is famous for propounding Sahaja Yana system of Buddhism. Jayadratha who translated Sambara Tantra (Tantra of Sambal) into Tibetan also belonged to Lanka (Sonepur).

A work called 'Sasi Sena' written by Pratap Ray, describes Jananadei Maluni, one of the seven Tantric maidens, as resident of Sonepur. Sasi Sena was the daughter of some feudatory Chief of Western Orissa. She was in love with Ahimanikya, the son of the Dewan, when both of them were reading in the school. After their marriage, which was secretly performed by the help of the teacher who officiated as priest they came and lived at Sonepur which was also then known by its second name Kamitapura. Jnanadei Maluni, also known as Madana Maluni the Tantric maiden who was then living in Sonepur, was charmed by the beauty of Ahimanikya and when he once went out alone to the bazar, she induced him to come to her place where Ahimanikya was transformed to a lamb by dint of her esoteric art. This Tantric maiden used to reconvert him into human form in the night, while at day time the unfortunate man remained as a lamb. In the meantime, Sasi Sena having lost her husband remained in guise of a man, so that she could not be molested by malevolent persons and could search her husband everywhere in the town. She subsequently got an appointment under the Raja of Sonepur and became a soldier in the army. Very soon she earned reputation for her courage and heroism, particularly when she once killed a man-eater tiger at the risk of her life. The Raja being pleased with Sasi Sena desired to give his daughter in marriage to her. As Sasi Sena could not reveal her identity she was forced by circumstances to marry the daughter of the Raja. She, however, described her misfortune to the newly married girl and the latter being full of sympathy for her did not reveal anything about her identity

Both of them searched for Ahimanikya by all possible means. They excavated a tank at a place in the west of Sonapur town and constructed four temples on four sides of the tank. A grand festival took place on the day of consecration of the tank. Jnanadei Maluni came to see the festival at night with Ahimanikya who was then in human form. Ahimanikya could recognise Sasi Sena and not being able to contact her, he wrote a few lines on the wall of one of the temples by a piece of chalk informing her that he had been taken captive and transformed as a lamb by the Tantric maiden Jnanadei Maluni. Sasi Sena could know every thing about her husband from the writing. She told the Raja that she would sacrifice some lambs before the Goddess Bhagavati and that the lamb possessed by Jnanadei Maluni be brought for that purpose. The Raja at her request brought Ahimanikya who was then in the form of lamb, from Jnanadei Maluni. It was then known that the lamb was no other than Ahimanikya and by the order of the Raja, Jnanadei Maluni brought him back to human form. Sasi Sena and Ahimanikya met together and at the desire of the Raja both his daughter and Sasi Sena became the wives of Ahimanikya.

This tradition is widely current in Sonapur even to this day. A place on the western part of Sonapur town where the reunion of Sasi Sena and Ahimanikya is believed to have taken place, is now known as Sasi Sena Tikra. A tank near about is also named as Sasi Sena Bandha. A temple without any opening has been constructed in the Sasi Sena Tikra by a former king of Sonapur and has been dedicated to the memory of Sasi Sena.

Sonapur was no doubt a prosperous town in the past. The town criers even to-day ask in a traditional manner the fifty-two thousand residents of Sonapur to listen to the proclamation, indicating that the town was very populous in bygone days. Trial diggings in the vicinity bear out the fact that the town was far more extensive in area than the present town. The 'Kosalananda Kavya' a work of the 17th century A. D. declares Sonapur as another Benaras with its numerous sacred shrines of Siva and Parvati. The town in fact contains large number of temples, most of which were built by the Chauhan chiefs. Notable among the temples are those of Suvarnameru, Rameswara, Gokarneswara (Gokuleswara), Paschima Somanath, Lokanath, Dadhibaman, Jagannath, Narasimanath, Gopalji, Ramji, Brundaban behari, Gopinath, Khambeswari (or Stambheswari), Sureswari (said to be the mother of Parasuram), Manikeswari, Samaleswari, Durga Debi, Budhi Samalei Ramchandi, Bimalakhi and Hanuman. The highest among them is the temple of Narasimanath built by Rani Gundicha Devi in the early part of the 19th century and improved by Maharaja Biramitrodaya Singh in the present century. It is about 80' in height. The temple of Subarnameru is said to have been originally built by one trader named

Neulisa. It is said that the Lingam of Subarnameru Siva was located on the right bank of the Tel river in a village called Subarnapali. Neulisa who was once going on trade with a bullock cart, halted near the village Subarnapali for some time. There he put some merchandise in gunny bags and in order to sew the bags properly he wanted to sharpen his needle. He, however, rubbed the needle unknowingly on the smooth surface of the Swayambhu Linga which was there. To his great astonishment he found the iron needle changed into a gold one. He at once realised that the smooth piece of stone was nothing but a touch stone which could convert iron into gold. He then brought all pieces of iron which were with him and converted them into gold simply by touching the Lingam. The trader tried to take away the Linga with him but could not dig it out of the earth. He slept there in the night and in his dream he was directed by Subarnameru Siva to build for him the temple on the left bank of the river Tel. The trader built the temple and found that the Lingam appeared inside it. On the occasion of coming of Subarnameru Siva there was a shower of gold pieces for 2½ prahars (36 hours). The people of Sonapur occasionally find at present Ganga gold fanams in the earth and they attribute these finds to the legendary shower of gold.

The town of Sonapur is administered by a Municipality. It has an area of 6 square miles but the population figure is decreasing steadily from Census to Census, probably due to economic reasons. In 1941, the total population was 9,065 while in 1951 and 1961 the figures decreased to 7,356 and 7,108 respectively. The textile industry on which its prosperity once depended is now on the wane. The weaver community needs more facilities for mechanisation to give their products attractive prices that may compete in the market with the handloom fabrics of Andhra Pradesh. The town contains a few good buildings including the palace of the Maharaja. It has a College, High Schools both for boys and girls, an orphanage and an Inspection Bungalow.

235 Subalaya

A village on the left bank of the Mahanadi in Birmaharajpur police-station. It is close to the Surubali jor (a small river which meets the Mahanadi), the bed of which is utilised for raising fine watermelons. The village is known for its vegetables, napkins with decorative Kumbha, and bell-metal works. It is a centre of local trade and a place of a weekly market (hat). A few temples of no antiquity are dedicated to Siva, Jagannath and other deities. Population - 2,790 in 1961 Census.

236. Sukha

A village situated on the Ang river in Dungripali police-station, 3 miles south of a zamindar, under Sonepur Durbar. It is noted for the Chandipat Jatra held during Dashara. Population of the village was 2,611 in 1961 Census.

237. Tarbha

A long village in Sonepur subdivision with a police-station. It is situated about a mile to the south of Siptila, 13 miles from Balangir on the Balangir-Sonepur Road. Prosperity of the village is due to its gold, silver and brass workers who are in large number. But smithy is not an ancient occupation here. It is only during the early decades of the present century that the families of silver workers earned their fame. Gradually silver products of Tarbha gained more and more popularity in the entire Western Orissa and in Madhya Pradesh. Silver goods became a thriving trade and people belonging to almost all castes took to it. The workers on silver also worked on gold and brass. But the local workers are only concerned about production. Market for their products is in the hands of a few business men (mostly Marwaris) who engage the local workers giving required weight of metals. The workers receive only remuneration as they supply articles according to specifications. Tarbha silver workers are mostly engaged for silver ornaments of various descriptions. They are often suspected of using lien silver, an alloy which responds as silver to all common tests. Its composition is said to be a trade secret. The village contains a few temples dedicated to Dadhivaman (Vishnu), Siva, Sureswari and other deities. The temple of Dadhivaman is beautifully decorated and the idol inside is a fine figure. Srigundicha Jatra of the place in June-July is attended by a large number of people. The village has a crowded and busy market (hat) which sits on every Sunday. An Inspection Bungalow is also located here. Population—5,010 in 1961 Census.

238. Titilagarh

Headquarters town of a subdivision of the same name, located 42 miles south-west of Balangir, with which it is connected by all-weather road. Titilagarh is a railway junction, being the meeting place of the Raipur-Vizianagaram and the Sambalpur-Titilagarh lines. The town is steadily rising as a commercial place.

A few industries are carried on here. A Tannery, managed by the State Government, utilises local artisans by giving specialised training. The Patna State Graphite Mining Company is operating the graphite mines in the vicinity and is producing crucibles.

Titilagarh is a very old town. Its antiquity dates back to the days of Panini, the famous Grammarian of 5th century B. C. who refers to Taitila Janapada of which Taitila, modern Titilagarh was the headquarters.

Near the town, there is a hill called Kumuda, which possesses some interesting relics. J. D. Beglar visited Titilagarh during his tours in 1874-75 and 1875-76 and has described the ruins of the place in the following words¹—

“At Kumra, 2 miles south by a little west from Titilagarh, are some ruins. One mound stands to the south-east of the village, and yields bricks 15 inches long by 9 wide and 3 thick; judging from the rectilinear directions of the walls, it is clearly the ruins of a temple; it stands near what was once a fine embanked tank, but is now nearly dry.

“Half a mile to the west of this, perched on a flat rock, is a temple of stone, consisting of a single cell only; it is perfectly plain and faces south; from the existence of a spout at the floor level on the west side infer the temple to have been Saivic.

“To the north of this and on the western-most spur, which runs northwards from the northern face of the naked rocky ridge, is a large oblong mound of brick; the brick are $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 9 inches wide and 3 thick; the mound is the ruin of a large temple, the outline of the Mahamandapa of which can yet be traced; near the mound lies a large slab $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, with a semi-circular projection, 2 feet in diameter from one side, and which I take to have been meant as a spout; there is nothing to show that it was the pedestal of a statue, and indeed the squareness of the stone is itself an argument against this supposition; nor is there any signs of its having been intended for a lingam, but as is not unfrequently the case, a lingam, with its argha may have stood bodily on it, forming the floor of the sanctum which enshrined it.

“About a hundred yards off, on the slope of the main ridge and close to the top, are the remains of a small temple of brick with pillars and architraves of stone; the pillars and architraves now lie prostrate.

“Facing this and higher up the hill are the remains of a large temple of cut stone, perfectly plain, and the stone blocks composing it, though plain, are carefully cut. The temple was adorned by plain lines of mouldings, fragments of which lie about among the ruins; and like the last, the pillars used were perfectly plain square ones, and like the last also they now lie prostrate; the floor of the temple was paved with cut-stone closely fitted. From the existence of bricks among the stone blocks, I infer that the temple had bricks in some part of its body, most probably in the roof, as in the example at Ranipur-Jural already noticed. From the extent of ground covered by the ruins, it is evident that the temple was a large one, to which in all probability the small temple which stood facing it was subordinate; of course the temple necessarily faced north, and I think was Saivic.

"To the west of this and close to it are the ruins of another temple of brick and stone, not so large, about like it having a small subordinate temple facing it; both are now in ruins.

"Behind these temples whose ruins I have mentioned, the rock rises up quite vertical, and immediately behind the large stone temple, the vertical face of the rocks projects outwards in a convex curve. This convex projection, however, does not rise up from the slope of the hill, but overhangs to the depth of 50 feet at the most convex part thus: the irregular semicircular space thus roofed over naturally is formed into chambers by built walls, there being a square chamber behind and an oblong one in front; the walls are built of brick and also in some parts of rubble and cut stone; the bricks are of four sizes, being 18 inches long, 9 wide, 5 deep; 18 inches long, 9 wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ deep; and 14 inches long, 8 wide, and 3 deep and 14 inches long, 6 wide, and 3 deep

"The square chamber thus formed underneath this projecting suspended natural tower serves as the sanctum of a temple of which the oblong chamber is the mahamandapa; the cell is 12 feet square, the mahamandapa in front 37 feet long by 17 wide. Outside these principal chambers, and evidently at a subsequent period, other chambers were formed, still roofed by the projecting tower, but of which only traces remain, the crude walls, inclosing and forming them into chambers having crumbled down in every instance but one; this last stands side by side with the sanctum, with which, however, it has no communication, but opens into the mahamandapa.

"The entrance from the mahamandapa in to the sanctum is through a door way neatly but plainly ornamented, and of cut-stone. The sanctum enshrines a lingam; it is paved with bricks, 14 inches, by 6 inches; by 3 inches, the mahamandapa is also brick-paved, but its pavement is now encumbered with rubbish.

"The mahamandapa has but one entrance into it from the outside; the entrance consists of a projecting brick pillar on each side, holding and supporting a cut-stone doorway, plainly but neatly carved.

"In the facade of the cave, the front brick wall of the mahamandapa is ornamented with a plain line of coping, of which the upper surface touches the lower surface of the overhanging roof.

"There is a statue of Siva with the hands joined at the chest, half-hiding, half displaying in almond-shaped symbol as at Seorinarayan. There are no inscriptions, nor could I hear of any legends.

"At the foot of the hill below these temples is a large tank named the Deo-Bandh: the rock is named Tangri Dongar.

"It is evident from all that I have seen here that the remains were exclusively Saivic. I accordingly, in the absence of other data, ascribe them to the same period as the Saivic remains at Ranipur-Jural.

The cave temple, described by Beglar has a pillared hall in front, a construction of about 1900 A.D. This hall is 38' 7" by 28' 7". In front of the hall there is a "Jupa Stambha" with remains of a sacrificial pit (Homa Kunda).

To the north-west of the cave temple is a newly built temple wherein a Sati-pillar is being worshipped as Chandi.

On the crest of the Kumra hill is a temple called 'Rangi Deul' with idols inside.

The Sivaratri festival is observed at Kumra for a week when a large mela takes place. Population of the town according to 1961 Census was 7,433.

239. Turekela

The village is in Titilagarh subdivision and is the headquarters of the police-station. It is connected by roads with Patnagarh, Kantabanji and Harisankar road, which is the nearest railway station. The place is beautifully located near dense forest and is noted for the facilities it offers for Shikar. During Durbar days it was an important camping ground for Maharajas' guests who used to come for hunting. Population of the village according to 1961 Census was 863.

240. Tusra

A village in Balangir subdivision with a police-station. It is situated near the western bank of the Tel and is connected by separate roads with Balangir, Deogan, Saintala and Belgan. Tusra possesses some traditions about its former glory. Local historians erroneously connect the name of the village with Tosali or sometimes with 'Tamasulia' of Hathigumpha Inscription and claim the place to be the capital of Kalinga. About five miles from this place is a village called Kharligarh, which is claimed as the corrupt form of Kharvelagarh or the fort of Kharvel. Antiquity of Kharligarh consists of a large medieval fort of burnt bricks of larger sizes, now in ruins. It is reported that the fort walls originally were about 90' wide and 70' high. The history of the fort is not known. Tusra is noted for its local trade. A weekly hat is held here on Friday when people from Baudh-Kondhams and Kalahandi districts assemble to carry on business. Population of the village according to 1961 Census was 2,051.

APPENDIX
RANIPUR—JURAL 1

(By J. D. Beglar)

“The ruins at Ranipur Jural, in the southern portion of the Patna State, close to Temra on the Tong Nagla, or Tong-jor, are of much greater extent and greater importance than those at Patna; they are traditionally ascribed to a Rani, but her name has been forgotten.

“The modern village is situated in the fertile plains immediately to the south-west of the large outcrop of flat rock on which the temples are perched; at the south-western foot of the outcrop of rock is a tank formed by embanking the valley, and there is another close to it nearly dry; the outcrop of rock forms a large gently rising elevation, which may be about 200 feet high at its highest point. Near its north-eastern end it is divided into two parts by a valley which runs northwards, and which had once been formed into a large tank, and is now formed into a succession of small ones for irrigation by embankments thrown across; to the east of the ruins, near its south-eastern end, is a small hamlet, and to its north-east is the village of Malgasura on the east bank of the Tong-jor: the whole of the existing ruins cover a space of about half a mile long by not even a quarter mile wide, but within this small space they lie in thick clusters. I will enumerate them from the west end.

“The first group situated on the south-west and consists of 17 temples which face east and west still standing, the remains of two others, and the outline of the foundations of a third, marked on the rocky surface with chisel marks. These temples are all exclusively of cut stone, the stone being evidently the same as the rock on which they stand, and from which they have been quarried. The temples were evidently built of stone cut to shape, but the final smoothing of the exteriors were performed after the temples were finished, as the chisel marks on the rock were evidently made in cutting to shape the outside of the lowest course of blocks; this remark once made is applicable to everyone of the stone temples in the place.

“The second group consists of five temples perched higher up on the elevation, to the east of the first group and near the southern limits of the rocky outcrop; of these, two face north and three face east. There are besides the remains of three others, making a total of eight, all of small size and all of cut stone. The third group, to the west of the first group, consists of four temples; one large and three very small, all of which face east; there is the ruin of another near the edge of the tank.

“The fourth group, which is so close to the third group that they may almost be regarded as one group, consists of twenty-four temples standing and in ruins, some large, others small. Of the large ones, the northernmost one is a plain cell 13 feet square, ornamented with

pilasters along the walls and roofed by long slabs resting on the side-walls, the clear span being first diminished by corbelling out several courses; the roof is pyramidal exteriorly, as may be seen in the photograph, and is a curious instance of the occurrence in the same place of the purely Dravidian and the upper Indian forms of roofing, for the other temples are roofed in the usual style of the north of India tower roofs. The temples face east and is Saivic.

"To the south of this are two small temples, also with pyramidal roof and also facing east; opposite these is a small one facing west, also with a pyramidal roof, and one very small example of the tower-roofed class; behind these are two others, one large and one small, both facing east and both having tower roofs, the larger one being ornamented exteriorly with plain lines of mouldings, and with chambers along the edge of each block forming the tower; facing these, and consequently facing west, are three temples (two of which are small, with tower roofs) and the remains of a fourth and of a fifth and sixth near the edge of the tank. Such of these temples whose object of worship can be ascertained with certainty or probability were Saivic, but this is not the case with the largest temple of the entire group, which is clearly Vaishnavic, judging from the figure of Lakshmi over the entrance, with elephants pouring water over her head.¹ If, however, we carefully examine this temple, it is found to have once been Saivic also like the others, for the inscription over the entrance to the Sanctum (the only inscription in the whole of the innumerable temples here), it is found to open with an invocation to Siva, while, to increase the confusion, a figure of Buddha is seen sculptured on the Jamb of the entrance. Lying about within the mahamandapa of the temple are figures of Parvati, Nandi, and an Argha with a lotus sculptured in the centre, also a statue of a Nagni while in the cell, the floor of which has been dug into most probably for buried treasure in the cavity into which the Argha, now in the mahamandapa, evidently fitted. This gives us some help in clearing up the mystery, for it is clear that the existing statues are those which were objects of worship last, and consequently the temple was originally either Buddhistic or Vaishnavic. It is of note, too, that the inscription, though deeply and boldly cut, is cut right through the centre square boss of the architrave over the entrance, which is usually occupied by sculpture, and through which it could never have been the intention of the builders of the temple to carry the inscription. It is further of note that the inscription records the name "Sameswara Deva" as "Bhattaraka Parameswar" remembering that the title

1 The figure is of Gayalakshmi, which adores the lintel of Saivite as well as Vaishnavite temples in Orissa. Mr. Beglar's observation about its vaishnavite feature is not well founded.

2 The temple to which the inscription belongs is of Someswara, Siva. The inscription, incised by a Yogi Gaganasiva Chariya, records devotion to the deity Someswar. Mr. Beglar's observation about conversion of the temple is thus untenable.

of Bhattaraka is generally affected by Buddhists (although I can see no reason why it should be so affected by them alone), it seems to favour the supposition that the Sameswara of the inscription, who was evidently the Raja of the country, was a Buddhist, and consequently that the temple was a Buddhist one before its conversion into a Saivic temple; but as it is evident from the unimpeachable testimony of the figure over the entrance that it was also Vaishnavic (Unless, indeed, we assume the figure to be itself also Buddhist-supposition by no means impossible, for such figures are to be found among the Bara hut Buddhist sculptures), it follows that the temple was first Vaishnavic, next Buddhist, and finally Saivic.

"The occurrence of so many temples at this spot is sufficiently accounted for by the inscription which records the existence here of a Tirth, or place of pilgrimage, and I have no doubt a careful perusal and translation of the inscription, which consists of four long lines and two short ones, would throw much light on the ancient importance of this spot and identity of one of the many ancient Tirths mentioned in the Hindu sacred literature. The characters of the inscription would place it as early as the ninth century; and as then the object of worship within had been changed, at least once and probably twice, I think the latest date which we can assign to the building of this temple must be the eight century of our era and this, supposing, as I do, the temple to have been originally Vaishnavic, would correspond with the flourishing period of Vaishnavism in other parts of the district, as shown from the remains at Patna (*vide ante*).

The style of the building is very massive, the pillars and pilaster within being extremely heavy and perfectly plain, and the general massiveness of the building being intensified exteriorly by a plain heavy tower roof over the sanctum, and an extremely flat pyramidal roof over the mahamandapa; the whole temple is built of cut stone, but, curiously enough, bricks also occur in the pyramidal roof over the mahamandapa. I presume they formed a sort of screen over the stone roof inside and were plastered over to keep out rain.

Facing this temple is the ruin of a small one, lying outside which is a Sati pillar, half buried and unscribed, representing on its sculptured compartment a man and one woman.

To the south of the large temple is a small temple facing south, with a plain pyramidal roof and the remains of a very small one, and behind the great temple are the scattered remains of some ten temples of which two were large ones, and the partially standing ruin of a small one.

To the west of these, and near the local top of the flattish outcrop of rock on which temples stand, are the quarries whence stone for building the temples were obtained.

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There are accordingly no less than 57 temples on or near the banks of the tank in various stages of preservation and decay but there must once have existed brick temples also, as numerous brick-bats are lying about scattered on the banks of the tank; of these even the sites are unknown; and they must have been dismantled and the materials carried off long ago to the adjacent village.

The central cluster is perched on and about the highest point of the rocky plateau; on the highest spot are the ruins of a modernised temple of brick and stone of no special¹ interest; facing it and to its east is a small mound, the ruins of a temple of cut stone, and lying near it are several fragments of sculpture, one of which represents Vishnu on Garud, and another is a seated figure of Buddha, to the west of the central mound is a group of three temples, all standing, one facing east, one north and one west, all small, and all of the tower roofed pattern with single square cells, to west of these, and on a commanding, though not the highest point of the plateau, is an open circular inclosure enshrining the sixty-four Joginis and a highly indecent three-headed and eight-armed figure of Siva, in the middle, under a Chhatri on four pillars; to the west of this are the remains of some temples of no particular interest.

The interesting and unique temple or inclosure of the sixty-four Joginis deserves a detailed description beyond what can be furnished by the plans and sections. Of its antiquity there can be no doubt, and as in style of work and execution it approaches closests to the great inscribed temple which I have already assigned to the eighth century of our era, I cannot assign it to a later date than the ninth century, or about the same period when a similar temple to the same sixty-four Joginis was built, of which the ruins now exist at Bhera Ghat near Jabalpur, and to which period also I would assign the Chaonsat Jogina temple of Khajuraha. Entering by the east entrance and going round in the direction of the hands of a watch, there are—

1st—A three-headed two armed dancing female, holding a trident.

2nd—A two-armed female with a lotus in each hand, dancing; on the pedestal are seven horses.

3rd—A two armed female broken and lying on the ground; on^c hand holds a mace.

4th—A two-armed female, one hand at her naval, in the attitude of Buddha, the other arm broken.

5th—A lion-headed female, two-armed, trident in one and a cup in her left hand.

6th—A stout flabby female with breasts hanging down, holds a noose, and is represented as dancing.

¹ Another such temple of similar plan, dedicted to sixty-four Joginis is at Hirapur near Bhubancswar.

7th—A four-armed female; all hands broken

8th }
9th } These three are missing
10th }

11th—A two-armed dancing female, left hand on her knee; right broken.

12th—A three-headed four-armed figure, holding the trident, the rosary, and an hour-glass; the fourth-arm missing.

13th—A skeleton figure seated on her hands.

14th—A six or eight-armed female, with one pair of hands she is pulling wide her mouth, with the remaining unbroken ones she holds an hour-glass, a sword, a cup, and she is dancing on a prostrate male figure.

15th—Missing

16th—A lion-headed four-armed figure; one of the unbroken hands holds a native lamp (chirag), the other holds a frog which she is eating; she is represented dancing.

17th—A horse-headed dancing female, four-armed, holding in her unbroken hands a club, an hour-glass, and a rosary.

18th—A goat-headed dancing female, holding in her unbroken hands a mace, a trident, and a pestle.

19th—A horse-headed four-armed dancing female holding a sword, a bow and arrow, one hand being broken.

20th—A lion-headed four-armed dancing female figure; two hands at her breast like the figures of Siva at Seotinarayan; two broken.

21st—A goat or other animal-headed eight-armed dancing female figure, one hand at her navel as if holding up something; the rest of her unbroken hands hold a sword, a rosary, a mace, and a vajra.

22nd—An elephant-headed four-armed dancing female, holding in her one unbroken hand a club.

23rd—A boar-headed four-armed female; two hands hold up her breasts, two others hold a club and a rosary.

24th—A cow-headed horned four-armed female; all hands broken.

25th—A four-armed dancing female figure; one hand on her knee and one at her breast, the others hold a club and a cup.

- 26th—A four-armed female; two hands engaged in putting on her anklet one holds a rosary, what the other holds cannot be identified.
- 27th—A bear-headed four-armed female; the two unbroken hands hold a rosary and a lotus.
- 28th—A serpent-headed four-armed figure; one hand on her knee, another at her breast, the others hold an alms dish or cup and a trident.
- 29th—A two-armed female, holding in her existing hand a trident.
- 30th—A two-armed figure, holding a cup and a trident.
- 31st—A two-armed figure; one hand holds a trident the other broken.
- 32nd—Missing, but a four-armed skeleton figure is lying broken on the floor in front of the niche, and near it a seven-headed two-armed standing male figure.
- 33rd—A two-armed female, holding a trident in one hand.
- 34th—A two-armed female, holding a trident and a cup.
- 35th }
36th } Similar to the last
37th }
- 38th—A four-armed female, holding a trident, an hour-glass, a cup; the fourth hand broken.
- 39th—A two-armed female, holding a rosary and an hour-glass.
- 40th—Missing, but a two-armed female is lying on the ground
- 41st—Missing
- 42nd—A stout two-armed female, holding a trident (one hand broken).
- 43rd—A two-armed female, holding a sword and having a child on her knee.
- 44th—A horse-headed female, four-armed, one of which holds a trident, one other what looks like bags or pestles; the objects held by two other hands are not recognisable.
- 45th—A two-armed buffalo-headed figure, holding a trident and a noose.

- 46th—A four-armed female; two hands joined over her head, two others joined near her navel.
- 47th—An antelope-headed female, two armed, holding a sword in one hand.
- 48th—A two-armed female; one hand on her knee, the other holds a trident.
- 49th—A two-armed female; one hand on her knee, the other displaying some object.
- 50th—Missing
- 51st—A two-armed female, in an indecent posture; she is rubbing her teenth with a finger of one of her hands for a tooth-brush, the other hold what may be either a mirror or a cup.
- 52nd—A two-armed female; holds a club in one hand, the other displays some object.
- 53rd—A two-armed female, holding in her hands a sword and a cup.
- 54th—A four-armed female; one hand at her chest displaying something, the other holds a club.
- 55th—A four-armed female; holds a bow, an arrow, and a bunch of something which looks like flowers or fruit; the fourth hand is broken off.
- 56th—A two armed female; holds in the existing hand a pair of pincers.
- 57th—A two-armed female; holds a noose in one hand. What she holds in the other I cannot recognise.
- 58th—Missing, but on the floor in front lies a female with her hands at her navel.
- 59th—A two-armed female, holding a club and a cup
- 60th—A two-armed female; one hand raised to her fore-head, the other holding an almond-shaped hollow article.
- 61st—A two-armed female; holding a club and stick.
- 62nd—Missing, but on the floor in front, lies a female, two-armed, one hand holding a club.
- 63rd } Missing.
- 64th }

In the century of the circular inclosure is a small chhatra on four pillars enshrining an eight-armed and a three-headed male, holding in two of his hands a snake and in the others a cup, an hour-glass, a rosary, a skull, a trident, and an indistinct object. He evidently represents Siva, and has Nandi for her symbol on the pedestal; Ganeca stands at her side, the figure is outrageously indecent, and probably for this reason in particular attracts the worship of the devout more than other figures; there are some smaller figures also, among them Paroati, eight-armed, and a few fragments, but the whole Saivic.

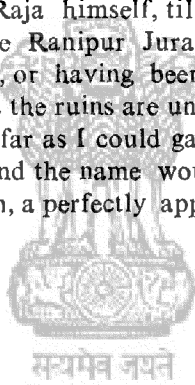
It appears the inclosure had its principal opening originally at the south side, which is now shut up and converted into a niche, enshrining the large figure described as No. 14. Subsequently the small door to the east was substituted in place of it; but why this change was made I have been unable to determine or even guess. I can only point to a similar change in the original position of the principal entrance in the temple at Bhera Ghat as a curious coincidence.

"On the northern rock, which is separated from the one just noticed with its remains by a valley formed by embankments in to a succession of tanks, are the remains of several temples; first is a group of two temples facing east, and to east; of these, about 50 yard off, two others, also facing east; opposite to and facing these two are two others, and one more, which also faces west. There are besides these seven temples ruins of some ten others, mostly in such a state that only the sites can be said to exist. None of these temples are or were large except two, which unfortunately are mere heaps of out stone at present; none were sculptured, and none probably inscribed, so that there has not been much loss in their destruction.

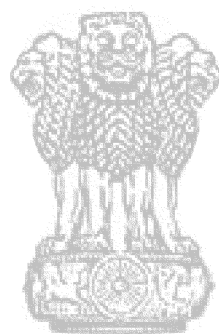
A short-distance from these temples is a single temple of brick on a high raised platform; at present there exists only the sanctum and its attached antarala, but there can be little doubt, from the great extent of the terrace in front, on which the temple stands, that it once had a large mahamandapa of some kind in front. The temple is of brick, and not particularly remarkable in any way, but it is clearly of the northern type of architecture, and although it is not possible with any certainty to assign its age, there can, I conceive, be little doubt that it must be placed a century anterior to the numerous small plain stone temples which dot the bare rock above noticed. The basement mouldings are plain, but massive, and devoid of the elaborateness which became a principal feature in later temple architecture, and the existence in particular of the kumbha-shaped moulding (the Greek ovolo) goes for to support the antiquity which I would assign to it. The temple faces south, the cell is only 10 feet square

but the walls are massive, and the platform on which it stands is more than 90 feet long by 37 feet in width; the material is exclusively brick, wall shaped and well burnt, 13 inches long by 9 inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick; the architraves are naturally of stone, as is also the inner roof of the sanctum, which is constructed in the usual style of intersecting squares. At the time of my visit there was an accumulation of bats dung in the chamber to the depth of fully 4 feet. The opening in front is not in the usual style of a tall triangle, so that taken altogether the temple is a specimen of the Sirpur style of brick temples; details of the plan, Section, & c., will be more easily obtained by a reference to the plates and photographs than by any description.

No legends or traditions exist regarding this temple. At a short distance from the temple are extensive ruins of buildings which were doubtless palaces or dwelling-houses; they are not of any special interest, as they clearly belong to a past Muhammadan period, but they are of importance as showing that the place was the seat of some grandee, if not of the Raja himself, till within about 300 years at least. I suspect the name Ranipur Jural is derived from these palaces, having been built by, or having been the residence of, the Queen for the time being, as the ruins are universally said to be ruins of a mahal. Jural means, so far as I could gather, a valley or rather a fertile cultivated valley, and the name would therefore mean the fertile valley city of the Queen, a perfectly appropriate name.

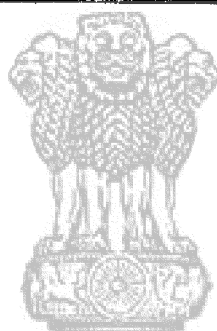


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CENTRAL TABLES



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(14 B. of R.—66)



TABLE I
Area and Population—1961

1	Name of district, Subdivision, Taluk and Thanas	Area in Sq. mile	No. of Towns	No. of villages		Population in 1961							No. of persons per Sq. miles
				Inhabited	Un- inhabited	Urban	Rural	Total	Males	Females	—	No. of houses occu- pied	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Balangir	..	3,411.6	5	2,524	98	49,659	1,019,027	1,068,686	534,219	534,467	192,950	313	
Balangir Subdivision	..	868.0	1	693	10	18,663	286,743	305,406	151,926	152,480	53,737	352	
Balangir P.-S.	..	361.5	1	287	4	18,663	117,620	136,283	68,567	67,716	22,933	377	
Loisinga P.-S.	..	179.5	..	159	3	..	80,420	80,420	40,382	40,038	15,451	448	
Tisra P.-S.	..	327.0	..	247	3	..	88,703	88,703	43,977	44,726	15,353	271	
Patnagarh Subd.	..	726.6	1	413	4	7,592	180,194	187,786	93,698	94,088	32,652	258	
Patnagarh P.-S.	..	290.6	1	189	1	7,592	74,524	82,116	41,029	41,087	14,545	283	
Belpara P.-S.	..	194.6	..	105	1	..	55,964	55,964	27,927	28,037	9,195	288	
Khaprakhol P.-S.	..	241.4	..	119	2	..	49,706	49,706	24,742	24,964	8,912	206	
Sonepur Subdivision	..	882.0	1	763	66	7,108	267,407	274,515	136,868	137,647	52,736	311	
Sonepur P.-S.	..	90.0	1	63	2	7,108	16,137	23,245	11,575	11,670	4,622	258	

Name of district, Subdivisions, Taluk and Thanas	Area in Sq. miles	No. of Towns	No. of villages			Population in 1961							No. of houses occu- pied	No. of persons per Sq. miles
			Inhabited	Un- inhabited	Urban	Rural	Total	Males	Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Tarbha P.-S.	..	166-0	..	173	10	..	59,141	29,606	29,535	10,902	356			
Binka P.-S.	..	128-0	..	76	10	..	38,736	19,340	19,306	7,192	303			
Dungripali P.-S.	..	152-0	..	145	9	..	64,360	31,966	32,364	12,521	423			
Birmaharajpur P.-S.	..	254-0	..	232	18	..	71,077	35,369	35,708	13,967	280			
Sindhol P.-S.	..	92-0	..	74	17	..	17,956	8,892	9,064	3,532	195			
Titilagarh Subdivision	..	935-0	2	655	18	16,296	284,683	300,979	150,727	150,252	53,825	322		
Titilagarh P.-S.	..	168-0	1	149	6	7,433	69,147	76,580	38,574	38,006	14,562	456		
Saintala P.-S.	..	347-0	..	183	8	..	71,199	71,199	35,696	35,503	12,889	205		
Kantabanji P.-S.	..	212-4	1	148	..	8,863	65,786	74,649	37,368	37,281	12,581	351		
Turekela P.-S.	..	93-6	..	70	2	..	26,370	26,370	13,242	13,128	4,714	282		
Sindhakekela P.-S.	..	114-0	..	105	2	..	52,181	52,181	25,847	26,334	9,079	458		

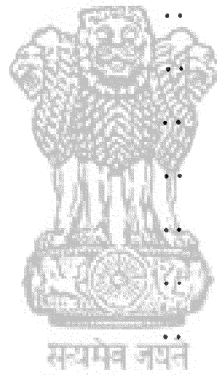
TABLE II
(1) Area and Population

	1951	1961
Area .. 3,444 Sq. miles (according to Surveyor General).		3,439
Total Population ..	9,17,875	1,068,686
Urban ..	40,693	49,659
Rural ..	8,77,182	1,019,027

(2) Population according to language

Languages	1951	1961
Oriya ..	9,05,134	1,044,975
Hindi ..	5,577	7,795
Telugu ..	2,114	2,434
Urdu ..	1,527	1,890
Laria ..	1,103	446
Gujarati ..	830	878
Bengali ..	498	506
Oraon ..	346	..
Kunda ..	174	3,632
Kol ..	141	120
Marhati ..	95	65
Kuda ..	82	..
Ho ..	69	477
Punjabi ..	47	231

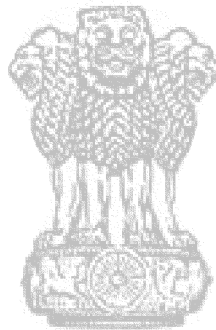
Languages		1951	1961
Tamil	..	34	224
English	..	30	37
Mirdha	..	26	47
Kutchhi	..	15	..
Sindhi	..	10	..
Gurmukhi	..	8	..
Kanada	..	8	..
Marwari	..	4	64
Mundari	..	..	60
Malayalam	..	..	33
Kui	..	..	4,694
Kisan	..	..	3
Khond	..	..	15
Dhelki-Oriya	..	..	17
Kharia	..	2	19
Persian	..	2	..
Nepali	..	1	24



(3) Population according to religions and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

Religions		1951	1961
Hindu	..	9,10,332	1,060,237
Christians	..	4,896	5,071
Muslims	..	1,967	2,364

Languages	1951	1961
Jains	..	533
Sikh ^a	..	89
Budhists	..	51
Zoroastrians	..	7
Scheduled Caste	..	1,83,032
Scheduled Tribe	..	1,87,422
		2,20,916



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TABLE III
Fairs and festivals

Name	Place	Subdivision	Time of occurrence	Approximate number of persons visiting (in thousands)
1	2	3	4	5
Car festival	Balangir	Balangir	June-July	10
Car festival	Titilagarh	Titilagarh	June-July	15
Car festival	Sonepur	Sonepur	June-July	10
Car festival	Tarbha	Sonepur	June-July	8
Car festival	Patnagarh	Patnagarh	June-July	5
Car festival	Sindhekela	Titilagarh	June-July	5
Car festival	Bhaliāmunda	Balangir	June-July	6
Car festival	Mursundhi	Balangir	June-July	10
Car festival	Agalpur	Balangir	June-July	7
Car festival	Roat	Balangir	June-July	8
Car festival	Jambahal	Patnagarh	June-July	5
Car festival	Kutmunda	Patnagarh	June-July	5
Car festival	Mandal	Patnagarh	June-July	10
Car festival	Bhainsa	Patnagarh	June-July	4
Car festival	Kamsara	Sonepur	June-July	8
Car festival	Rampur	Sonepur	June-July	7
Car festival	Kamalpur	Sonepur	June-July	7
Car festival	Naikpara	Sonepur	June-July	12
Car festival	Khuntāpali	Sonepur	June-July	8
Car festival	Bankel	Titilagarh	June-July	4
Car festival	Ichhān	Titilagarh	June-July	6
Sivaratri	Titilagarh	Titilagarh	February	4
Sivaratri	Jharial	Titilagarh	February	3
Sivaratri	Balangir	Titilagarh	February	6
Sivaratri	Harisankar	Patnagarh	February	2

Name	Place	Subdivision	Time of occurrence	Approximate number of Persons visiting (in thousands)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sivaratri	Kumiapali	Balangir	February	3
Sivaratri	Jogisarada	Balangir	February	10
Dola-Jatra	Balangir	Balangir	March	6
Dola-Jatra	Birmaharajpur	Sonepur	March	4
Dola-Jatra	Rengali	Balangir	March	4
Dola-Jatra	Bhainsa	Patnagarh	March	3
Dola-Jatra	Dhandamunda	Patnagarh	March	10
Dola-Jatra	Baidyanath	Sonepur	March	2
Dola-Jatra	Sukha	Sonepur	March	5
Dola-Jatra	Sargul	Sonepur	March	5
Durgapuja	Mahada	Sonepur	October	15
Durgapuja	Patnagarh	Patnagarh	October	8
Durgapuja	Khaliapali	Balangir	October	12
Durgapuja	Sonepur	Sonepur	October	5
Durgapuja	Luhasinga	Patnagarh	October	7
Durgapuja	Balangir	Balangir	October	12
Patkhanda Jatra OR				
Dasahara	Jarasingha	Balangir	October	10
Dasahara	Bhuapara	Balangir	October	5
Bali festival OR				
Dasahara	Sonepur	Sonepur	October	10
Mela Jatra	Badmal	Patnagarh	December	20
Dwarsuni Jatra	Sindhekel	Titilagarh	October	5
Dwarsuni Jatra	Ichhgan	Titilagarh	October	6
A'ekha Jatra	Ghusur munda	Balangir	April	7
Alekha Jatra	Seme munda	Balangir	July	10

Name	Place	Subdivision	Time of occurrence	Approximate number of Persons visiting (in thousands)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pousa Jatra	Dumerpali	Balangir	January	2
Jhulan Jatra	Balangir	Balangir	August	6
Jhulan Jatra	Khaprakhol	Patnagarh	August	5
Ramnabami	Khaliapali	Balangir	April	6
Ramnabami	Tusra	Balangir	April	3
Ramnabami	Jarasingha	Balangir	April	4
Ramnabami	Loisinga	Balangir	April	3
Samaleswari Jatra	Tusra	Balangir	October	10
Samaleswari Jatra	Nuapali	Balangir	May	10
Harisankar Mela (Nrusimha-Chaturdashi of	on the hills Harisankar	Patnagarh	May	10
Chudakhai Jatra	Kutsira	Sonepur	October	10
Chudakhai Jatra	Tulunda	Sonepur	October	10
Kalasi Jatra	Charada	Sonepur	October	12
Kalasi Jatra	Sundarivana	Balangir	October	5
Rahas Jatra	Balangir	Balangir	October	10
Rahas Jatra	Talpali	Balangir	November	5
Dhanu Jatra	Bhaler	Balangir	January	5
Girigobardhan Puja.	Mahermunda	Balangir	October	5
Lakhabin'tha	Balangir	Balangir	December	15
Dole'khani	Parasara	Titilagarh	December	6
Budhiat Jatra	Jarasingha	Balangir	August	5
Chandan Jatra	Bolangir	Bolangir	May-June	4

TABLE IV
List of Post Offices as on the 31st
March 1967

BALANGIR H. O. PCO (C. O.)		Khaira	E
		Mohakhanda	ES
Athgan	E	Mundapadar	S
Bahalpadar	E	Patrapali	ES
Bhaler			
Bilaisarda	S	BELPARA S. O. (C. O.) CLASS III	
Bubel	S	Dumabhata	ES
B. Fatkara	E	Ghagurli	ES
Chandanchati	S	Kanut	S
Chhatapipal	ES	Kapani	E
Chhatamakhana	E	Khairmal	E
Dasapur	E	Mandal	S
Durgapali	S	Sarmohan	E
Gaintala	E	Tikrapara	S
Jamgan	ES		
Jhankarpali	S	BINKA S. O. (C. O.) CLASS	
Kusmel	S		
Kharjurakhujenpali	ES	Badkarala	E
Lokapara	E	Bansuni	E
Mahimunda	S	Chadeipank	ES
Malmunda	S	Gajabandha	ES
Pipirda	ES	Kartang	
Randa	E	Lingamarni	
Sodeipali	S	Mohada	ES
Sakma	S	Meghla	S
Tikrapara	S (T. B. O.)	Sankara	ES
Thelkomunda	E	Sarsmal	E
		Siledi	
BALANGIR R. S. CLASS III		Siieti	E
(T. S. O.) N. D.		Sindhol	
		Sindhurpur	E
BANGAMURA S. O. (C. O.)		Singijuba	S
CLASS III		Sonepur-Patrapali	E
		Sonepur-Rampur	S
Badbanki	E		
Bhalumunda	S		
Chuli Funka	ES	BIRMAHARAJPUR S. O.	
Dangarpara	E	CLASS III	
Goimunda	E	Amarapali	ES
Jharil	S	Harinapali	E
Kaplabhata	E (N. D.)	Hilung	

Jaloi	S	Sunamudi (KKL)	E
Kalapathar		Telenpali	
Kamalpur	E	Turekela	S
Kenjhariapali	S		
Kodador	E	JOGIMUNDA S. O. CLASS III	
Khandahata	E		
Kumerkeli		Barbahal	E
Mursundhi	S	Balipata	S
Pitamahul	ES	Damaipali	
Subulia		Darlipali	E
CHURAPALI S. O. (C. O.)		Dedarha	E
CLASS III		Ghambhari	E
		Luhasingha	ES
Bhainsa	S	Matikhai	E
Bondhapada	S	Pandamunda	ES
Barpudgia	S	KANTABANJI S. O. (C. O.)	
Bidighat	S	P. C. O. CLASS I R. S.	
Dumerpita	E		
G. S. Dugripali	S	Bichubahali	E
Mudghat	ES	Ghaulsukha	E
Rengali	S	Damandanga	ES
Sibatala		Gudighat	E
DEOGAN S. O. CLASS III		Iechapra	ES
		Khutulumunda	E
Badbandha	S	Khujenbahal	E
Bhutiabahal	S	Kuibahal	ES
Dhandamal	E	Kukurahad	E
Landapathar	E	Sargul	E
Kandhkelgaon	E		
Kudasingha	E	KHAPRAKHOL S. O. CLASS III	
Mahalei	E		
Mursingh	E	Dhandamunda	S
Salepali	E	Maharapadar	S
		Turla	E
HARISANKAR ROAD S. O.			
R. S. CLASS III		KANTAMAL S. O. CLASS II	
Baddakla	E	Ambagan	F
Bander	E	Ghantapadar	S
Fulkimunda	E	Kultaore	ES
Kandatar	E	Masinagora	E
Lakhna	E	Narayanprasad	E
Malpara	ES	Nuapali	E
Rengali	E	Sanchapapali	E

Sirmal	ES	Juta	
Uden	ES	Kendumundi	ES
LOISINGA S. O. (C. O.)		Kotasamlei	E
CLASS III R. S.			
Agalapali	E	Kuttula Larambha	S
Badtika	E	Kutumunda	E
Bakti	E	Solbandha	E
Bendra	S	Sunamundi	E
Jharnipali	E	Tamia	ES
Jogisarada	S	Tendapadar	E
Kandajuri Kusang	S	Ulba	ES
Manhira	E		
Mendha	E		
Pardhiapali	E	SAINTALA S. O. (C. O.)	
Patuapali Ranisarda	E	P. C. O. R. S. CLASS II	
Sargad	S		
Sauntpur	E	Belgan	S
		Budhabahal	
MARWARI BAZAR	E. D. S. O.	Ghunsar	ES
		Kamarlaga	E
MANAMUNDA S. O. CLASS III		hasbahal	E
		Kuargan	E
Baghiabahal	S	Kumbhary	S
Damamunda	E	SINDHEKELA S. O. (C M)	
Dapla	E	CLASS III	
Gudvelipadar	S		
Khaliapali	S	Artal	ES
Khatkhatia	E	Bhursaguda	E
Padarpada	S	Borda	S
Similipadar	E	Bargan (KLD)	E
Sundhipadar	E	Chandotara	S
		Chapria	S
PATNAGARH S. O. (C. O.)	PCO	Dedhgan	ES
CLASS I		Jamkunta	E
		Kegan	ES
Bangomunda	ES	Kursud	S
Bonaimunda	E	Madiguda	E
Batharla	ES	Matia	ES
Damkipali	E	Mahaling (KLD)	S
Deulgan	E	Parasara	ES
Ghasian	E	Salebarat	ES

Salebhata

TARBHA S. O. (C. O.) CLASS II

Sanchergn (KLD) E

Titisilete ES

Arjunda E

SONEPUR RAJ S. O. (C. O.)
CLASS I

Badabhainro E

B. Sibtala E

Brahmani

Baidyanath E

Charbhata E

Bisimunda E

Kasmara

Dharamsala S

Khari E

Hikudi E

Murdaguchha S

Mayarudan

Narayanpur S

Nakdei

Sargaj E

Naikpara E

Sargaj S

Panchamahala •

Singhari ES

Raksa E

S. Kalapathar E

TITILAGARH S. O. (C. O.) L.S.G

Similipadar E

R. S. P. C. O.

Ulunda ES

Alanda E

SALEBHATA S. O. CLASS III

Bankel E

Bijepur E

Agalpur S

Binekela E

Bharsuja ES

Chantipala E

Duduka S

Desil ES

Kutasinga S

Ganarei S

Lupersinga E

Jagua S

Mursund

Haldi S

Pondesara E

Katarkella E

Rampur E

Kholan ES

Roth ES

Kushkela ES

Lebda	S	Ghuna	E
Lengha	E	Gaurgoth	E
Lutherbandha	E	Gudvella	S
Maingn	E	Jamut	ES
Muribahal	S	Jarasingha	E
Sihini	E	Kapsila	E
Sikar	S	Karlakhman	E
Tentulikhunti	ES	Karlamunda	E
		Nuapara	E
TUSRA S. O. (C. O.) CLASS II		Risida	S
Arjunpur	ES	Rusuda	E
Danimal	E	Samra	ES
Deulgudi	E	Tandign	E
Dhampur	E	Teresinga	ES
Gajbahal			

NOTE

S. B. O.—Vested with Savings Bank Power

C. O.—Combined Office

E—Experimental Office

T. S. O.—Town Sub-Office

T. B. O.—Town Branch Office

P. C. O.—Public call Office

RS.—Railway Station

ND.—No Delivery.

TABLE-V

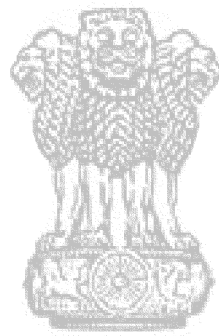
Livelihood Pattern of Balangir District

	Males	Females
Cultivators ..	216,099	91,883
Agricultural Labourers ..	63,076	30,849
Professional, Technical and related workers	3,547	179
Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers.	884	20
Clerical and related workers ..	1,929	40
Sales workers ..	3,942	2,709
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers.	5,910	949
Miners, quarrymen and related workers ..	145	7
Workers in Transport and Communication occupations.	1,157	10
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and labourers not elsewhere classified.	45,742	39,791
Service, Sport and recreation workers ..	3,525	2,164
Workers not classifiable by occupation	248	37
Non-Workers.	188,015	365,829

PLATES



सत्यमेव जयते



सत्यमेव जयते



Specimens of Ganjapa cards



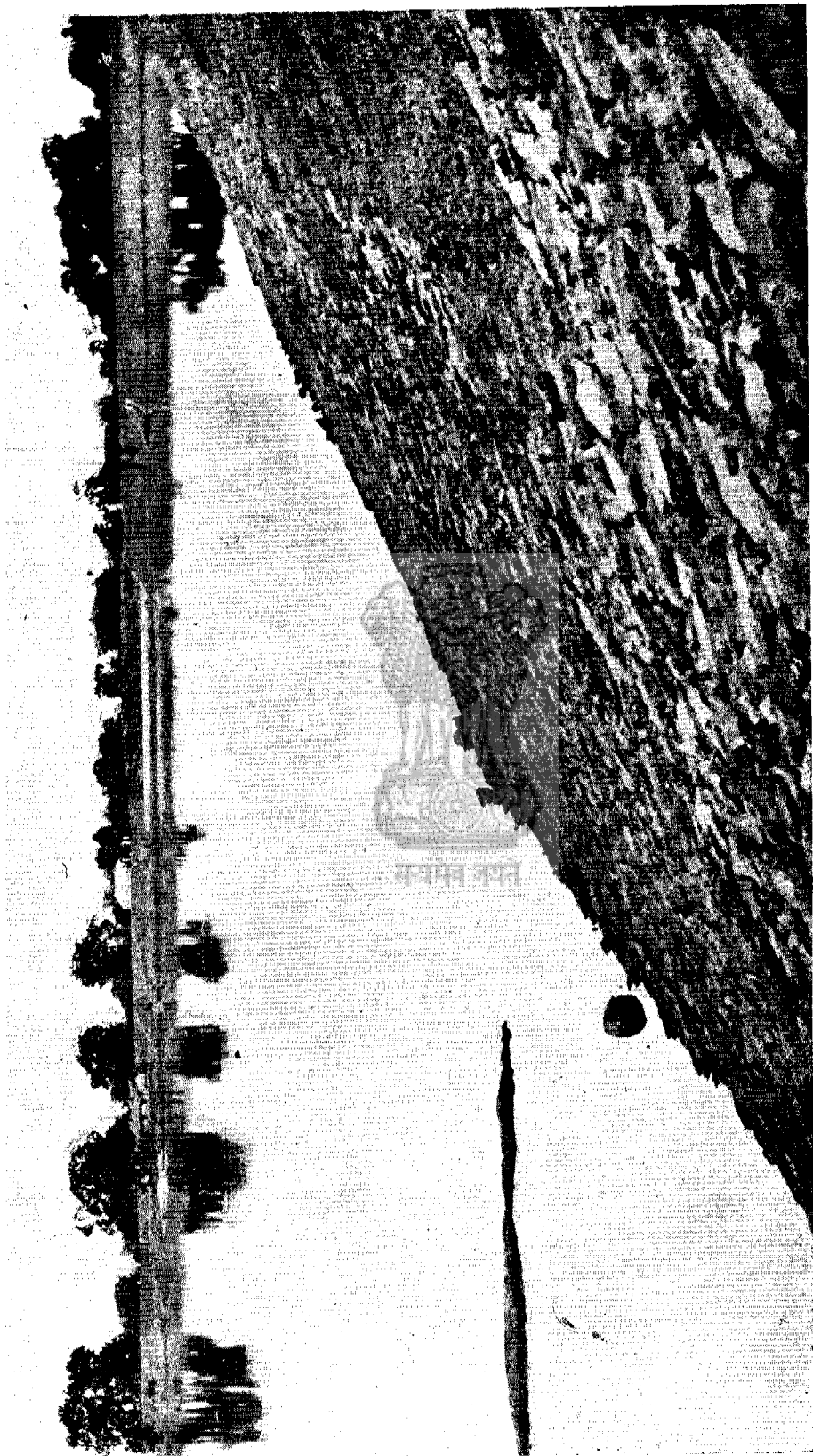
Sitting (L to R)—1. Lady Fraser, 2. Sir Andrew Fraser
3. Maharaja Dalaganjan Singh Deo of Patna
4. Maharaja Biramitrodaya Singh of Sonapur
Standing—L. E. B. Colden-Ramsay (with hat)

Sailasri Palace, Balangir

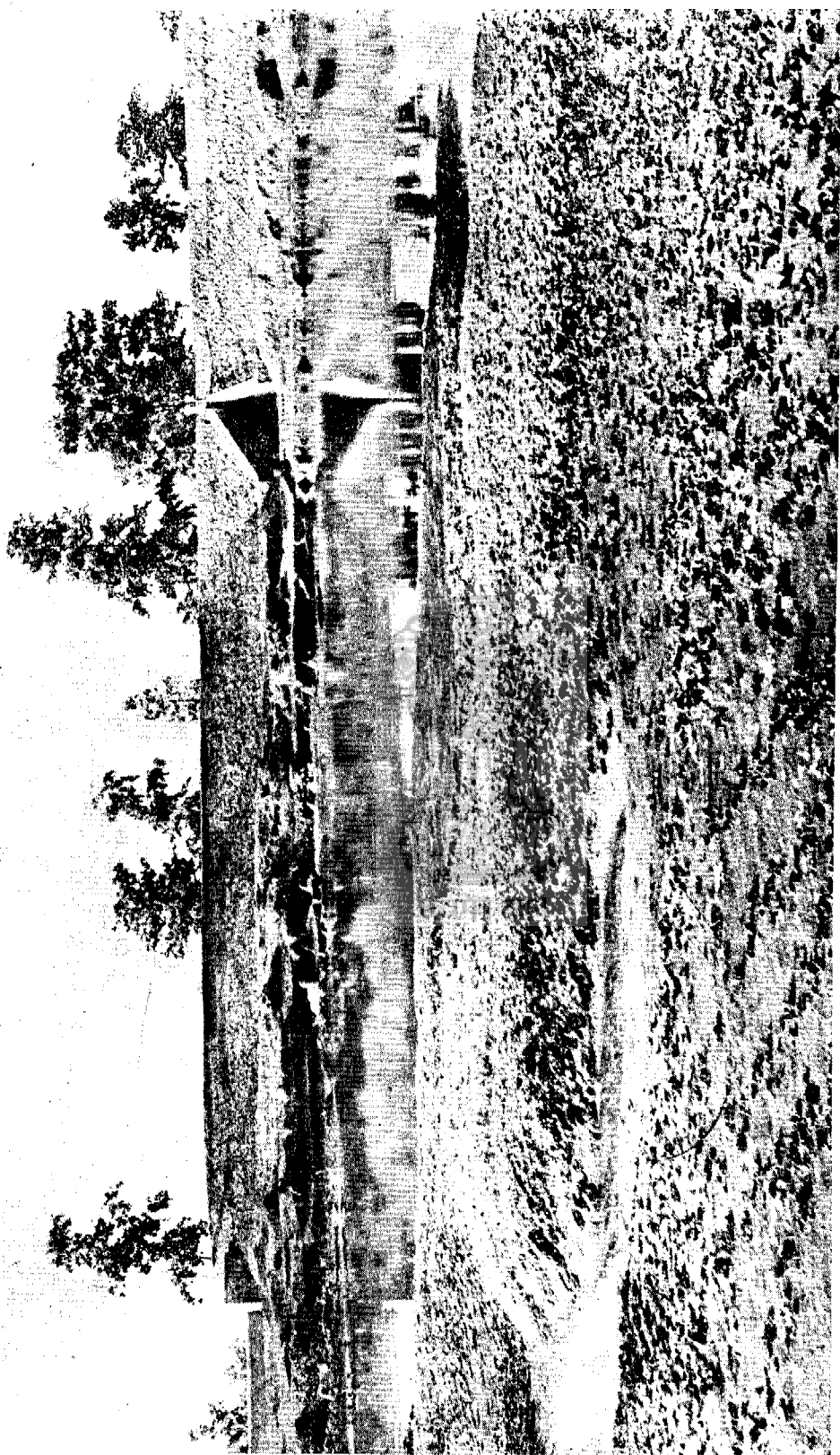




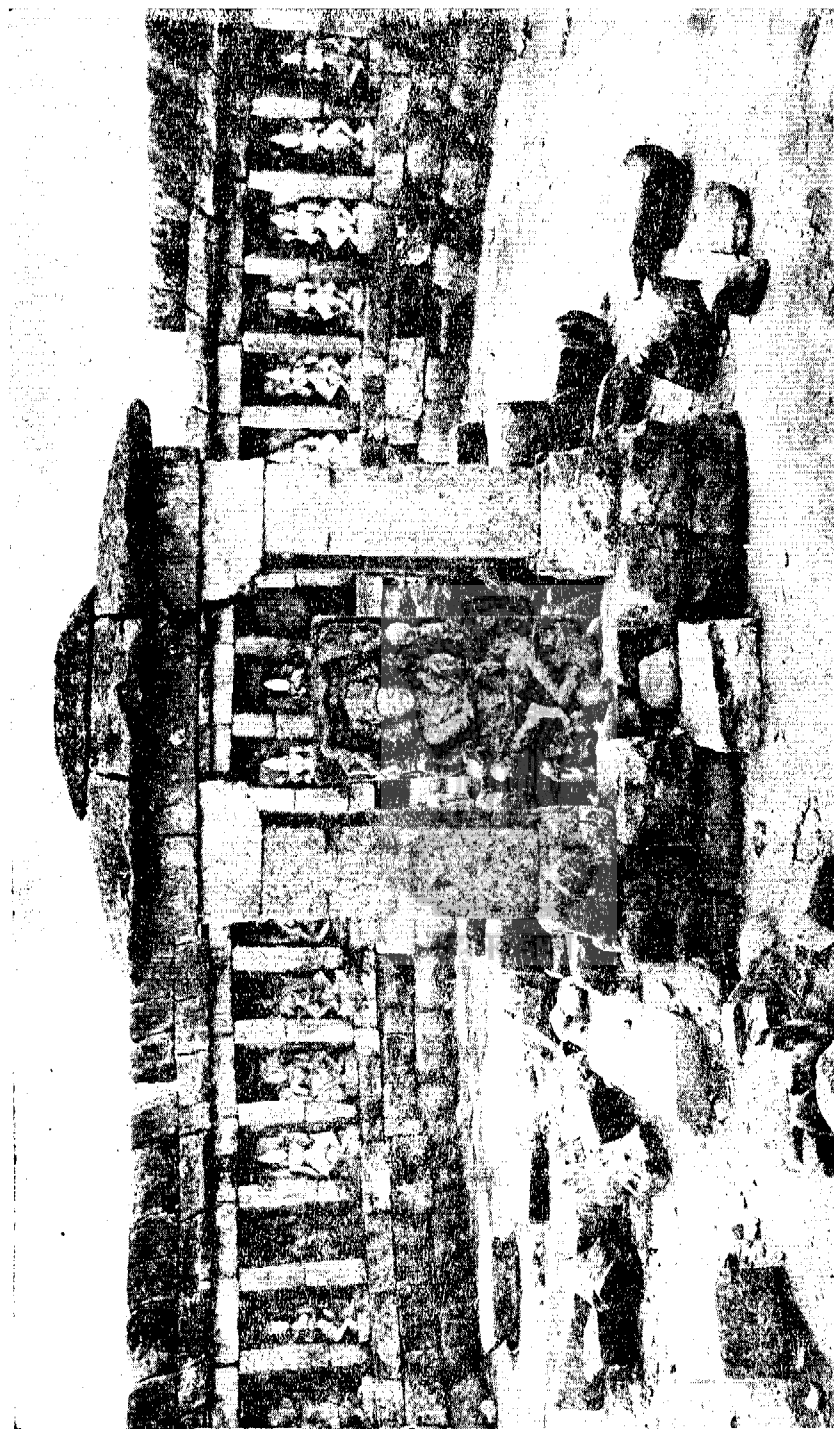
Harisankar waterfall



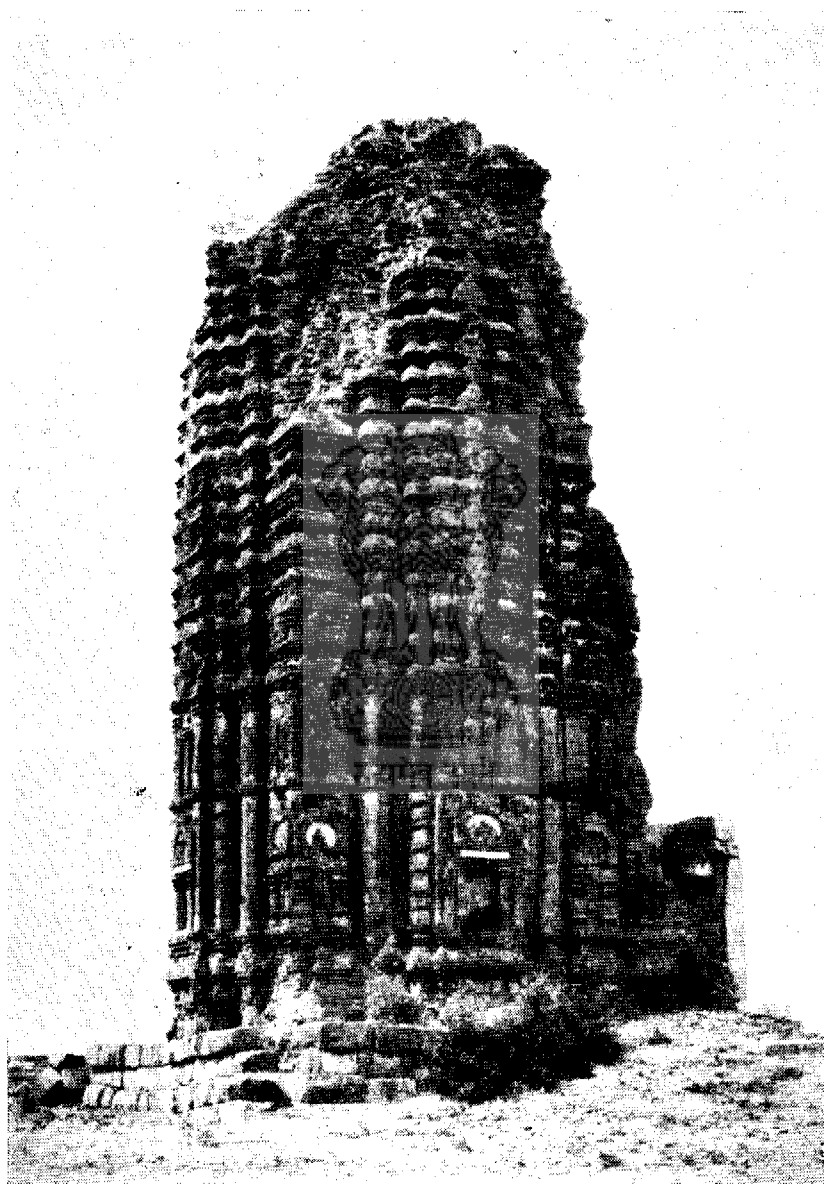
Karlakata Minor Irrigation Project



Thankamali Minor Irrigation Project



The Chaushathi Yogini temple, Ranipur—Jharia



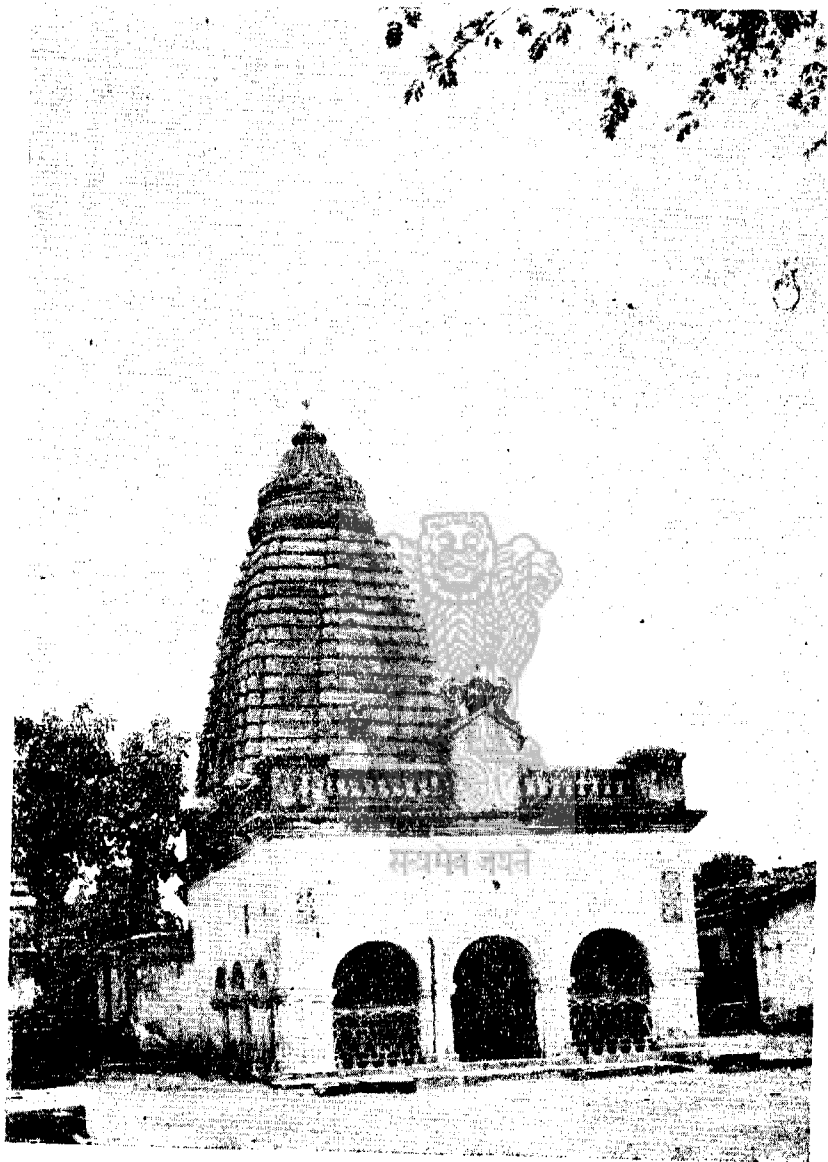
Ruined brick temple, Ranipur-Jharial



Twenty armed Durga at Salebhata



The temple of Harisankar



The temple of Pataneswari at Patnagarh



Statue of Vaijāl Dev, at Nrusimhanath
(Discovered by Dr. N. K. Sahu in 1964)



Statue of Vaijāl Dev at Nrusimhanath
(Discovered by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar in 1904)



Inscription of Vaijāl Dev at Nrusimhanath temple

TEXT

- L. 1— ନମଃ ଶ୍ରୀ ନୃସିଂହାୟ ସ୍ତୁତି ଶ୍ରୀ ବଳାଦି ନାମ, ସମ୍ବତ୍ସରେ ଚୈତ୍ର ପୌର୍ଣ୍ଣମୀ ଶୁକ୍ରବାରେ
ଦ୍ଵୟା ନକ୍ଷତ୍ରେ ପାଟଣା ନଗରସ୍ଥ ତି ବଡ଼ ସରଳାଦେବ, ରାଜାଙ୍କର ପୁତ୍ର ବୈଜାଳ
- L. 2—ଦେବ ମନୋହର ପୁତ୍ରାପ୍ତେ ଗନ୍ଧମାର୍ଦନ ପବନେ ବରାଳ ନରସିଂହନାଥ ସ୍ଥାନୀଙ୍କର
ଦେଲେ ତୋଳାଇଲା । ହୃଦୟଭୃଷଣ ରତ୍ନମାଳ ଗାତ ଶତେକ ଲେହନୀଶା
- L. 3—ଗ୍ରାମ ପାଖେ ଅଦିମେରଡ଼ା ବରଲେନାଲେଖୁକୋ, ଭୂମି ସପତ୍ନପଦାମ୍ବୁଷ୍ଟ ଅଦୃଶ୍ୟ ରତ୍ନଶ୍ଚ
ଉତ୍ତମ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ଧର୍ମେ ପୂଜାପତି ଚତୁଷ୍ପାକ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣେ
- L. 4—...ଦେଲା । ପ୍ରସନ୍ନକାର ଅଭା ଶ୍ରୀ ନରସିଂହସ୍ୟ ପ୍ରୀତିସ୍ତେ

TRANSLATION

Vaijāladeva, son of Vatsarajadeva, the Raja of Patna, caused the erection of the temple on the hill Gandhamārdana and presented a necklace of precious stones along with 100 cows to the god Vidāla Narasimhanātha. He also granted to the priest of the temple for maintenance of worship some land; situated on the locality known as Adimerada and Varilonala and a mango grove known as Rāpanga lying in the vicinity of Lohasingha. The gift was made on Friday, the fullmoon day of Chaitra, the moon remaining in the Hastā Nakṣatra in the year Vikārī. The object of the donor in making the gift was to have a son through propitiation of God. The text was composed by Aghā.

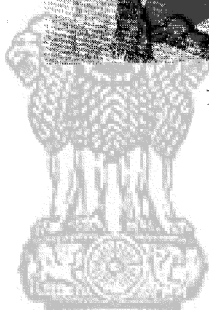
Narasimhanatha Stone Inscription of Vaijāladeva—By Binayak Misra, published in the Indian Historical Quarterly edited by Narendra Nath Law, Vol. XII, No. I, March—1936.



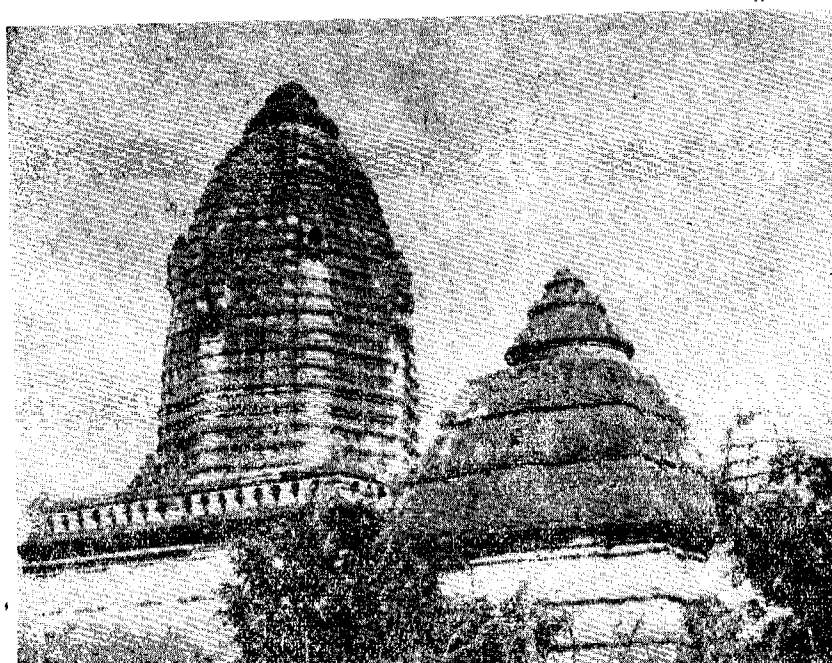
Devi—A nun of the
apali Math of Bhima Bhoi

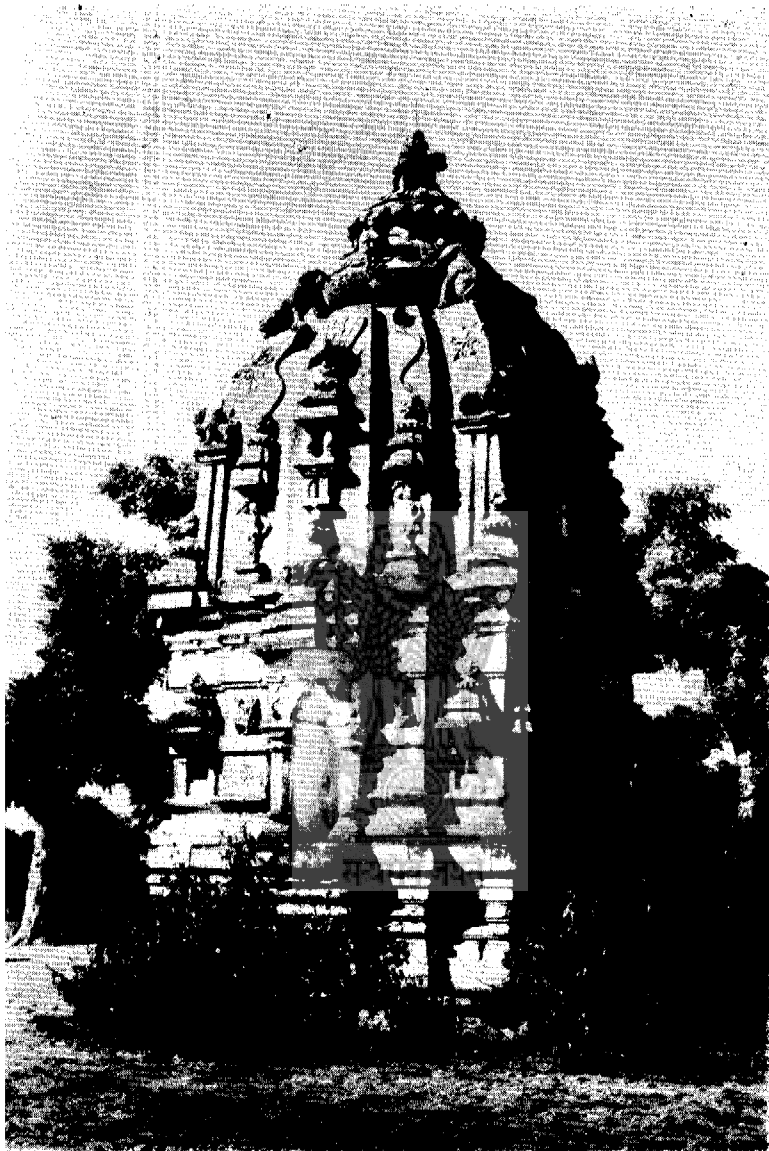


Disciples of Bhima Bhoi i
Khaliapali Math



Samadhi temple of Bhima Bhoi





The temple of Sasisena at Sonapur



His Highness Maharaja Sudhansu Sekhar Singh Deo
Late Maharaja of Sonapur



His Highness Maharaja Sir Rajendra Narayan Singh
Deo, K. C. I. E. of Patna

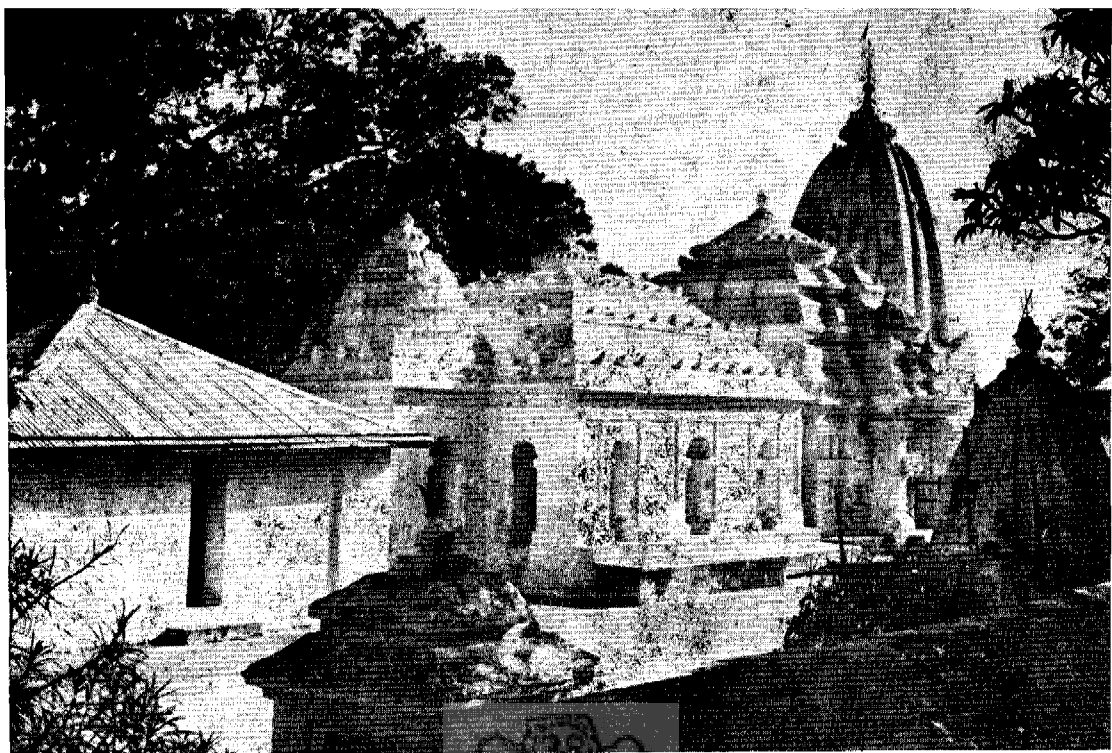


Dhudki Dance



Two Scenes of Ghoomra Dance

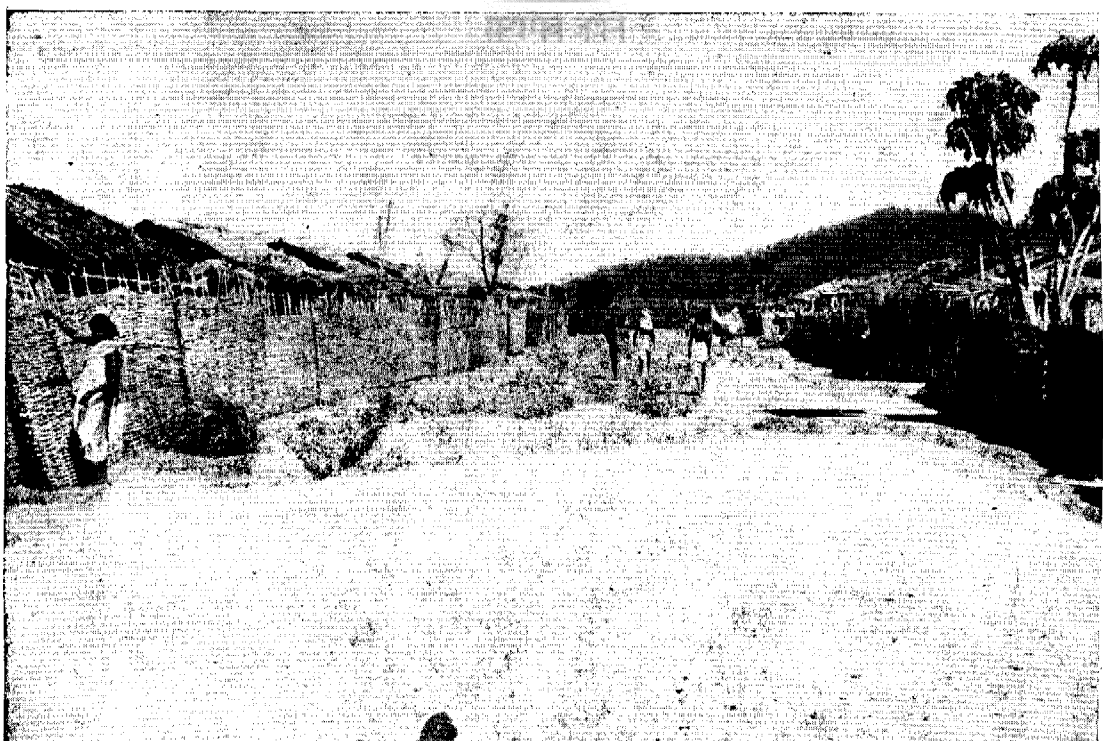




The Temple of Subarna Meru, Sonepur



Adibasi Colony at Nuapada, Patnagarh Subdivision





A Binjhal girl in Titilagarh Market



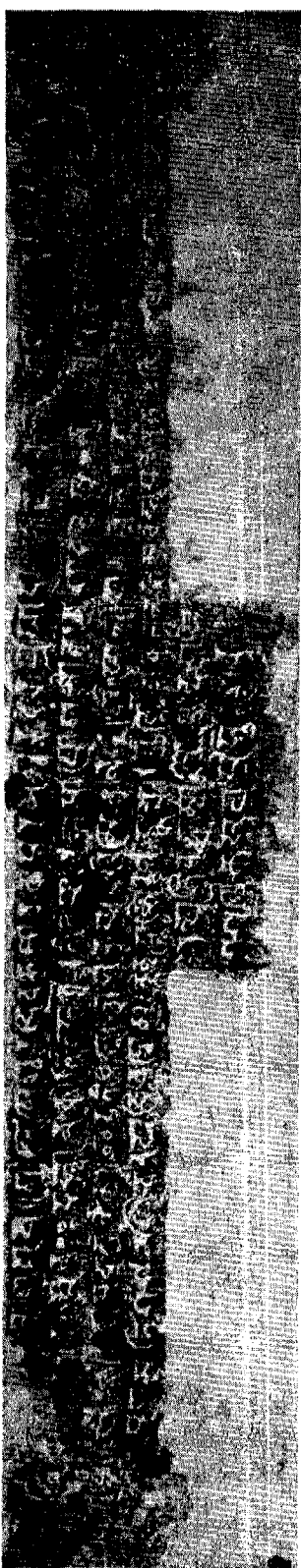
An Adibasi girl, Patnagarh



A girl of Sonapur with her usual ornaments



An Agharia girl of Balangir



The Inscription of Gagan Siva in the Someswara temple at Ranipur Jharial

TEXT

- L. 1—[. . ॐ] नमः शिवाय ॥ श्री सोमेश्वरदेव भट्टारकपरमेश्वरवरप्रसादीः । L. 4—प्रशंसति गगनशिवं यदि वद्धो मुक्तिन्ददापी शङ्कर ।
 श्री उतरतैरम्बगृहविनिगतगगनशिव— मुक्तो वा बन्धनसमर्थस्त्वं किन्न भवति ॥ स्तवापि शङ्कर ।
 L. 2— अभिधा [. .] । चार्येन इदं स्थानं कीर्तितं सर्वे । समयोग लोकानुग्रहक स्तवापि स्वामिनो ज—
 पुत्र्य । सोमसामिनिद्वेश्वर
 L. 3—लक्ष्मीनामचतुर्थकं ॥ इदं तीर्थं त्वात्वा सर्वपापविमोचनः । L. 5—गत्यति [वं] न्यस्वा मोक्षन्ददासि ।
 श्री सोमोशानाथस्तव पादयुगलेः अराधनैकतत्पर [:] L. 6—गगनैकस्त्वयं प्रभुः शिवः ।

TRANSLATION

Om. Obeisance to Siva ! The acharya (or siddhacharya ?) named Gaganasiva, an immigrant from the glorious Uttara—Terambagriha, (who has been) favoured with a boon by the Supreme Master, the Lord, the illustrious God Somesvara, has built this (holy) place which combines in itself the merit of all the holy places, is beneficent for the people and is sacred, containing (the images of the four gods) namely Soma, Svamin, Siddhesvara and Lakshmi as the fourth. This holy place delivers (one) of all sins, if (one) bathes (here). O Sri —Somesanatha ! Gaganasiva, being ever full of devotion, bows at your pair of feet. O Sankara ! you bestow salvation (on your devotee), if (he) is in bondage. You are able even to put (one) into bondage, (if one) is freed. What is not possible through penance ?.....the lord of the universe, you give bondage or liberation. But Gazana alone (is ?) this lord Siva.

INDEX

(H.) for hill, (R.) for river, (T.) for tree, (Amp.) for amphibian,
(A.) for animal, (B.) for bird, (Rep.) for reptile.

DIACRITICAL NOTATIONS

आ = ā

ई = ī

ऊ = ū

ऋ = ṛ

ओ = Ō

ऌ = ḷ

ट = ṭ

ठ = ṭh

ड = ḍ

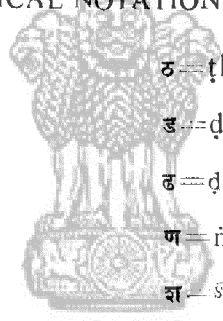
ढ = ḍh

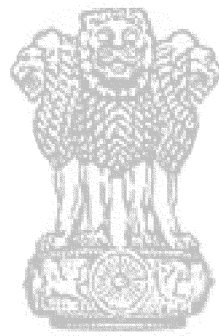
ण = ṇ

श = ś

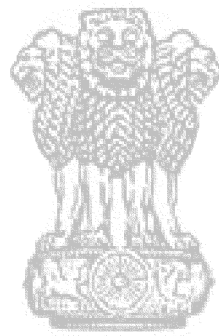
ष = ṣ

अनुस्वार = ṁ





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